THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

RAID IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

WHEELER ATTACKS DALTON.

LARGE CAPTURES OF CATTLE.

Gen. Steadman After the Rebels

GUERILLA RAIDS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Wheeler, with 1700 men, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia, on the evening of the 14th, of Colonel S. C. Bold, 2d Missouri, commanding that post with 800 men. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left.

Small detachments from Wheeler's force had captured about 1700 Government cattle on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them. Three men escaped after the train left Dalton and General Steadman, telegraphically advised thereof, started with a large force from Chattanooga.

The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall, on the 14th. Rumor says that the trains are leaving Resaca. This raid had been anticipated by Sherman, and he was prepared to meet it at the important point.

On Saturday three hundred guerillas attacked Selma, in Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by thirty men of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed, with a loss of eight killed, fifteen wounded, and several captured. The Federal loss was three killed, four captured, and one mortally wounded.

Twenty-five guerillas under Martin, were in Trimble county, on Sunday night, near the Ohio river, raiding down the road to West Point, and committing depredations on the people. They robbed West Point of four thousand dollars in goods and money. Henderson is still excited. Johnson encamped on the fair grounds, threatening the town. About seventy-three guerillas were in Brownsboro, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

General Sherman's Army—Latest from the Front.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, August 8, 8 A. M.—Nothing new transpired yesterday. The 4th Corps advanced their line a little nearer the railroad last night, under a brisk fire from the enemy.

The morning opens without any indications that anything decisive is at hand.

The railroad trains come regularly to the front, bringing crowds of convalescents.

Our Lines Advanced — Attack of the Enemy Repulsed—Slocum Commands Hooker's Corps—Reports of Deserters Regarding Mobile.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, August 14.—Latest dates from Atlanta are to the 10th. Since Schofield's movement of the 5th, to get on the Macon Railroad, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partly successful, and the right of the line assumed a position about three miles north of East Point, and about one mile from the railroad.

The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga Railroad, with a defensive crotchet on the right strongly posted on Utcry creek. Sherman has been making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works fully as strong as those of the enemy.

On the 6th, the Rebels, becoming anxious over the approach of our army, made a demonstration on the 16th Corps, but were heavily punished and driven back. Our loss was slight.

Hood has certainly received large reinforcements and evinces a determination to make a desperate resistance.

His troops are reduced to one-third rations of meat and bread, but otherwise there is plenty. Hood is strongly posted, but it is believed that his works can be carried.

On the 9th the city was shelled from all parts of the line with great vigor.

Deserters and prisoners say Mobile has been taken. This may be only their opinion formed on the result of our progress already reported.

Johnston succeeds Palmer in command of the 14th Corps. Slocum succeeds Hooker.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

More of Her Depredations.

YARMOUTH, N. S., August 16.—The schooner *Sophia*, from Turk's Island, arrived here to-day, with the crews of the following vessels, which were sunk by the pirate *Tallahassee*:—

Ship *James Littlefield*, of Bangor, from Cardiff, for New York, sunk on the 14th in lat. 42°, long. 66°.

Schooner *Lamont Dupont*, of Wilmington, Del., sunk on the 13th in lat. 40°, long. 68°.

Schooner *Mercy A. Hoice*, of Chatham, sunk yesterday in lat. 43°, long. 66°.

After the crews of the above vessels were put on board the *Sophia*, the *Tallahassee* sunk four other schooners, one of which was the *J. H. Howes*, of Gloucester.

The smoke from the steamer was seen this morning in the direction of Seal Island.

THOMASTON, August 17.—The Rebel steamer *Tallahassee* yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Matinicus Rock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed into Friendship, by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

BOSTON, August 17. — A despatch from the American consular agent at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to this city, states that six vessels were destroyed by the pirate *Tallahassee*, on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of the crews were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The pirate was in sight on Monday morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—About twelve hundred Rebel prisoners arrived here this morning under a strong guard, and marched up Baltimore street to the Northern Central Depot, where they embarked for a place of safer keeping in the Northwestern States. A thousand of the same sort passed through here to the same place yesterday. They are all from Point Lookout. Many of them say they will take the oath of allegiance, and are tired of the Rebellion.

Sentenced to be Hung.

Four spies and blockade-runners, who were tried here recently by the Military Commission, have been sentenced to be hung at Fort McHenry on the 29th instant. Their names are William H. Rogers, of Baltimore; Braston Lyon and Samuel B. Hunt, of Delaware; and John R. H. Embest, of Maryland. It is thought their sentences will be mitigated in some way.

From General Grant.

Passengers from Old Point say things look very encouraging now with Grant's army, and Richmond is in greater danger of capture than at any time heretofore.

Vermont Politics.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, V., August 17.—P. M. Olmsby has been nominated by the Democrats of the Second District for Congress.

The Steamship "Asia."

HALIFAX, August 17.—The royal mail steamer *Asia* sailed early this morning for Boston.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

General Birney Captures Four Guns, With Many Prisoners.

OUR LOSS ABOUT SIX HUNDRED MEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 16.—Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the 2d and part of the 10th Corps engaged the enemy in the afternoon near Deep Bottom.

The 10th, under General Birney, took part of a line of works, with four 8-inch brass guns and a number of prisoners. The loss was small.

The enemy fell back to a strong position, and the 2d Division of the 2d Corps was drawn up in line of battle beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st Brigade, under Colonel Macy, took the lead, and charged across a corn-field over a hill, and down into a ravine, where they came to a swamp with a stream on the other side, the ground covered with impenetrable brush on the margins.

During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the Rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage.

It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and the men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

Colonel Macy had his horse shot under him, and mounting General Barlow's horse, the animal became unmanageable and fell on the Colonel, badly bruising him. Colonel Macy was wounded in the Wilderness, and had returned to the field only a day or two before.

The division lost at least three hundred men in the engagement.

The 1st and 3d Divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty from the effects of the Rebel artillery.

The wounded were all brought off, and are nearly all being cared for at City Point.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 36th Wisconsin, lost his left arm while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge.

Major W. H. Hamilton, of the 36th Wisconsin, was severely wounded in the face, and Captain Lindley, of the same regiment, killed.

Sergeant Ball, of the 36th Wisconsin Regiment, was killed, and about twelve were wounded in that regiment.

Sergeant Fucho, of the 36th Wisconsin, a color-bearer, was badly wounded. This is the third time he has been wounded in the present campaign.

Lieutenant Tolly, of the 125th New York, and Lieutenant Wbethouse, of the 2d New York Artillery, were wounded.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the enemy's works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg.

The enemy for the past two nights has been feeling our line on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

The two telegraph operators, Messrs. Flynn and Hambright, on duty at General Burnside's headquarters, who have been on trial during the past week, charged with making known the substance of despatches to others than those to whom they were addressed, were found not guilty by the court.

General Meade, however, deeming them to have been guilty of disobedience of orders and a breach of trust, has ordered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army and forbidden to return.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of demoralization and the prospect of a speedy destruction of the Rebel army.

Thousands, they say, are leaving, on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the service no longer under any circumstances. General Park is now in command of the 9th Army Corps.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Battle in Progress—Heavy Firing near Strasburg.

IN THE FIELD, Virginia, August 16, 11 P. M.—Scouts that have come in to night report that heavy cannonading has been heard to-day in the direction of Strasburg.

NEAR STRASBURG, Va., August 13.—The Johnstonian tactics, practised by the Rebels in the Southwest, evidently are to be used here; for this morning the pickets reported that they had left our front and gone South, via the Strasburg turnpike.

The 6th Corps was ordered to move off in pursuit of the Rebel column, and the 3d Division, Brigadier-General Ricketts commanding, had the advance. Midway between Cedar creek and Strasburg the column was halted, and Generals Sheridan, Wright, and Ricketts reconnoitered the enemy's position.

The Rebels were distinctly visible on some hills at the back of the town. They seemed to be taking matters very coolly, and did not appear to be in any hurry to move. A number of wagons were seen passing along the road leading south, but the rearguard still had their tents pitched, and several fires were burning.

Skirmishers were pushed forward to and through the town, and shortly afterwards a few shots were fired. Far away in the distance, and brought faintly to our ears by the light wind, were the faint reports of occasional artillery firing. What did it mean? Was General Longstreet engaging our cavalry, or had our forces succeeded in heading off the column of Early and Breckinridge?

During the day the heat was intense, and the troops remained quietly encamped in the woods on the north side of the road. The Rebels were busy throwing up breastworks, and soon had a number of brass guns in position. Skirmishing between the pickets continued during the whole day; but no harm was, apparently, inflicted on either party. General Sheridan, after thoroughly reconnoitering the enemy's position, was satisfied that no advantage could be gained by storming it, and accordingly as nightfall the troops received orders to fall back to the northeast side of Cedar creek. The movement was promptly executed, and this evening the 6th Corps occupies the same position it left in the morning. Of our future operations it is useless for me to speculate, as nothing is known of them outside army headquarters.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Promotion of General Kelley.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

The President has conferred a brevet Major-Generalship on General Kelley, in reward for his gallant and efficient defense of Cumberland and New Creek, and his continued, steadfast, every day watchfulness and zeal as an officer over the interests committed to his charge.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland was held on Thursday, August 11, and resolutions returning thanks to General Kelley and his command for his successful defense of that city, were adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting General Kelley to send all the Rebel sympathizers in Cumberland and vicinity outside the Union lines.

OLD ITALIAN PROVERBS.

Wise distrust is the parent of security.

So much only is mine as I either use myself or give for God's sake.

He who has the longest sword is always thought to be in the right.

Play or gaming hath the devil at the bottom.

He who throws a stone against God, it falls upon his own head.

A courtier is a slave in a golden chain.

FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND ADVICES TO SATURDAY.

Rebel View of Grant's Schemes.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

RAILROADS ALL REPAIRED.

GEN. EARLY'S GREAT DEEDS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Quiet Before Petersburg Inexplicable—The Situation Unchanged—Conjectures as to Grant's Schemes—The Season for Successful Operations Passing Away—The Federals Contracting their Lines on the Left and Right—A Canal Through Dutch Gap, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

Matters are growing comparatively quiet in front of Petersburg, the enemy having ceased his shelling of the city. A Petersburg paper says of the situation:—

A quiet reigns along the lines. In fact, if we may so express ourselves, yesterday was the quietest day of the siege, and passed away unmarked even by the usual shelling, mortar and picket firing.

The enemy has shown himself to be very kindly disposed towards the city during the past ten days. If we may except a few stray shots, he has not thrown any shells in the corporate limits since last Monday week.

This quiet is, of course, inexplicable, and, for all we know, the enemy may be secretly concocting some diabolical scheme, in the shape of another "brilliant movement," for our benefit. Grant certainly is not idle. It would be disastrous to him to remain so. The season for successful operations is rapidly slipping away, and if he loses the opportunity he himself is lost.

THE FEDERALS CONTRACTING THEIR LINES.

We learn from the best authority that the enemy has contracted his lines considerably on his left—our right—and has withdrawn his pickets some distance from the points recently occupied by them. The enemy is also seen in greatly diminished force on our right, which strongly indicates that he has withdrawn troops from that direction.

Everything indicates that the great Yankee army, which but recently prosecuted offensive operations so vigorously, are now throwing themselves on the defensive.

This is evident not only in the contraction of their lines, which they so recently and so boldly extended, but in the diminished numbers which they present to our front, and the at least partial cessation of active movements.

DITCHING DUTCH GAP.

From the Richmond Whig, August 15.

It is rumored, with what truth we know not, that the Yankees are cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land formed by a bend in the James, and known as Dutch Gap. This is done, we presume, with the forlorn hope of damking our position at Howlett's. Let them dig; but they will soon discover that ditching, like mining, did very well in the vicinity of Vicksburg, but neither can be successfully prosecuted anywhere in the neighborhood of the James. The gap is only about half a mile in width, while by water the distance round the bend is seven miles.

If the Yankees are really ditching at this point, as reported, they are only doing what the commercial men of Richmond ought to have done long years ago. It was ever an impediment in the way of our trade, and the bend, which is shut off from breezes from almost every quarter, was always familiarly known by the sailors, who held it in special dread, as "Pull and be ——."

There may be some truth in the rumor, but we are, nevertheless, inclined to believe that before many weeks have passed, Grant, instead of ditching on the James, beneath a blazing sun, will be making tracks before a victorious army, in search of a safe shelter behind the fortifications of Washington.

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURG UNCHANGED.

A gentleman by the ambulance train yesterday afternoon informs us that while a chronic quiet prevails in front, it is well ascertained that the Yankees are in heavy force changing their base, and seeking a more propitious field of operations than the "shambles" of Prince George and Dinwiddie.

The *Express* yesterday says:—

"The situation seems unchanged, so far as can be learned from observations on our lines. A brave scout, who returned from the enemy's rear at a late hour Wednesday night, says that there are undoubted evidences of the diminution of Grant's army near Petersburg by the recent withdrawal of forces. The greater portion, if not all of these withdrawals, went down the James river. It is supposed that they have been sent to the Upper Potomac; but of this there is no positive evidence."

PRINCE GEORGE COURT HOUSE BURNED.

"It is well known that the enemy have burned Prince George Court House. This was done from mere wantonness, as even Grant's land pirates will scarcely have the hardihood to contend that any military necessity required the performance of so villanous an outrage."

Let Early bear this in mind when he reaches the court house of some populous Pennsylvania county. Retaliation, without stint or mercy, is an infallible remedy for Yankee vandalism.

MORE OF GRANT'S PROMISES.

Ulysses is trying to repress the impatience of the people of the North; to remove their doubts of his success and dispel their unreasonable anticipations, while modestly promising them that he will accomplish certain results, which no one upon the face of the earth honestly believes he is capable of effecting. Grant recently took sundry julops with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, and during their hobnobbing, he asked Ramsey to "request the people of the North to possess their souls with patience;" that all will come out right; that his success is beyond doubt; that his grand plan has been carried out so far successfully, and is certain to be successful in the end.

General Grant has never felt greater confidence of success than he feels now; but it is a stupendous work that he has before him; and the people must not be unreasonable in their anticipations; they must not expect that to be done in a week which cannot be done in a month; for if they will have patience they will in due time be fully repaid for the exercise of that virtue by the splendid success that will crown the efforts of the Army of the Potomac to overwhelm the chief army of the Rebellion. The destruction of Lee's army will be almost equal to the suppression of the Rebellion. The people, therefore, can afford to wait, if that achievement is likely to result from the present apparent inactivity—for it is more apparent than real.

CONJECTURES AS TO GRANT'S INTENTIONS—HIS PLANS FOR OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

Grant has sent away to the valley of Virginia a very considerable portion of his Army of the Potomac, which has been operating on "this line all summer." It is not, however, yet possible to say positively whether he designs to abandon entirely his position before Petersburg. We do not think he will abandon it, until the presence of every man he can muster is imperatively demanded elsewhere. In the meantime much of his force as is left on the Appomattox will keep close in their impregnable earthworks, bang away pretty leisurely at Petersburg, and thus keep up a show of besieging that town.

It is very clear what are Grant's plans in the valley. He proposes to menace Early with a heavy force in front, while he sends down from Alexandria or Leesburg a heavy column, probably consisting of a corps just detached from the army at Petersburg, to run through one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, turn our flank, or strike us in the rear. This is a very pretty plan, if it could be carried out.

From the present aspect of affairs we feel authorized to entertain the hope that the seat of war will, at no distant day, be transferred from our immediate neighborhood. Those who consider Grant committed to "fighting it out on this line all summer" do not bear in mind that Grant, in making this declaration, was discreet enough not to define what he meant by "this line."

We and the world understood him to mean a straight line drawn from Germanna ford to the city of Richmond; but he may now say he had reference to a line which might be drawn in countless zigzags and over such an extent of country as might be demanded by the exigencies of the military situation.

THE SHELLING OF PETERSBURG.

The enemy resumed the shelling of Petersburg yesterday morning. Heavy columns of smoke in the direction of Grant's lines were visible from this city yesterday evening.

Prince George Court House has been burned by the enemy.

GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA—HOOD'S CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS—THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE RAILROADS REPAIRED—BURNING OF THE TOWN OF DARIEN BY THE YANKEES—MINNIES DESERTING FOR REBELS—ATLANTA TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST EXTREMITY, ETC., ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

MILITARY MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

The war scarcely furnishes an instance in which the press and people of a State have displayed more patriotic devotion to the cause than both are now doing in Georgia. The militia are responding to General Hood's call for reinforcements *en masse*, and with an alacrity that shows that they are terribly in earnest, while the papers of every shade of opinion are calling upon absentees and skulkers from the regular army to return at once to their posts.

We thus behold the energy of the persevering and gallant commander backed by the practical patriotism of an unconquerable people. Can Sherman by strategy or brute force ever overcome such a combination?

THE RAILROADS REPAIRED.

The damage done to the railroads in various quarters of the State by the raiders is, we learn from the Georgia papers, being repaired with an energy characteristic of the "Empire State."

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF DARIEN.

A party of Yankee raiders, we regret to learn, burned the town of Darien, in McIntosh county. Let Early remember this when he reaches some quiet and flourishing village in the valley of the Cumberland.

M. Crowley, second lieutenant, and five other Irishmen, privates of the 22d Georgia Battalion, deserted from Savannah, and went over to the enemy last week. This has occasioned deep regret among the many brave Irishmen on duty there. One of them, Captain Hussey, deplores it in a card, which he publishes in the News.

The large number of prisoners captured by us recently has increased the blue devils at Andersonville to thirty thousand, and the cry is still they come. The Macon *Telegraph* learns that at least a thousand arrive daily. What a misfortune that these creatures eat bread and meat.

HOOD ELATED AT HIS SUCCESS.

The news which reaches us from this interesting point, through the papers of the 9th inst., is neither exciting nor stirring. It is stated that General Hood feels much elated at the success which has attended the effort to thwart and break up the enemy's raiding parties. It is now thought that he will not be troubled by them again—for some time at least. So complete has been the work of our cavalry that General Wheeler has complimented them in a congratulatory order.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

The unavoidable absence of some of our generals, in consequence of wounds received, has made some temporary changes in commanders necessary to some extent. General Stewart's Corps is now commanded by General Cheatham, and General Maury is in command of the division of the latter. Loring's Division is commanded by Featherstone. Clayton leads Stewart's old Division. Major-General Patton Anderson is at the head of Hindman's Division.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Sherman continues his working operations towards our left. This indicates that he will endeavor to throw his main line across the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. General Hood, we know, is not idle, but will be ready for his wily adversary.

The Army of the West understands that it has got to fight, and every man and officer is animated by the stern resolve to defend Atlanta to the last extremity. The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel* of the 9th says:—

Our army has been strengthened to a considerable extent of late. How many thousands of State troops have arrived I cannot mention, but this much I can say: General Smith is at the head of a large and splendid body of men, and they are daily increasing in numbers. And, in addition to these reinforcements, the old fighting material has been increased by putting guns in the hands of the working details. Negroes are now performing this service for the man in the trenches. An effort is now being made to secure negro drivers, which, if it succeeds, will add three thousand more to the ranks. From all sources there has been an addition to the army that greatly increases general confidence in ultimate success.

The Savannah *Republican*, in relation to recent movements in Upper Georgia, is joyful. "We hold our position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous General Stoneman, the pet of the Yankees, has been vanquished. He himself and five hundred of his officers and men have arrived at Macon. This is glorious news enough for a campaign.

"The sudden appearance of Roddy at Newnan, and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point, were as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in Sherman's rear with a large veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again."

GENERAL EARLY'S ARMY.

THE PAINFUL EXCITEMENT EXISTING IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE UNION FORCES—EARLY'S RAID NEARLY BROUGHT TO A CLOSE—THE SPEAR AT KEARNEYSVILLE—MOSEBY AT WORK, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

Sympathy is aroused by the accounts which come through Yankee papers, of the painful excitement existing in Pennsylvania and in Maryland and Pennsylvania, both among the peaceable inhabitants and the Union troops and militia, which are supposed to be protecting the country. To read of the severe marchings and countermarchings of these latter, when we remember that the thermometer ranged so high, and that many of them are of a full habit of body, excites pity, and pity is akin to love. The worst of it was they did not in the least know where to go to find the Rebels.

They were only anxious, it would seem, to find those Rebels to meet them once on a fair field, in which case they would have prayed God to have mercy on the Rebels' souls. Somehow during those several days when General Early's men were in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the rogues could never be found, although we are told that the moment they crossed the Potomac, at Spring run, thirty thousand Federal soldiers were at once marched to Frederick, arriving there on a Sunday evening. But on Monday morning, learning that Early and Breckinridge had crossed at Falling Waters, near Williamsport, crossed, which way they could not tell, they retraced their steps to the ferry, and commenced marching up the valley of the Shenandoah. But again, "before they had got well in motion the orders were countermanded, and they recrossed the Potomac, and marched straight for Washington."

At Washington, however, was no rest for them, and they were instantly sent back to Frederick. No wonder the army correspondent adds:—"The commands are fearfully worn out." But the most singular thing is, that in all these long and toilsome marches they could never meet with "Early and Breckinridge," nor, indeed, gain any certain tidings of their movements. This was surely strange enough, inasmuch as it appears by other accounts in the same Yankee papers that General Early was all this while peacefully "threshing wheat" in the valley. While those thirty thousand ardent Federal troops were so laboriously toiling over dusty roads, in the sun, and dropping down by hundreds with fatigue and hardships, as they eagerly rushed in search of the Rebels everywhere where the Rebels were not, it would seem by this other account that General Early was addicting himself to the sweet pleasures and gentle toils of an agricultural and pastoral life, threshing out his wheat under the shade of trees in sequestered vales, and the Rebel sword was turned into a reaping hook, and brigades that had often reaped a harvest of Yankees were now sweeping down the yellow cars in swaths, toiling not too ardently, but like any Arcadian swains, while haversacks and blankets were placed in the shade near some gushing spring, the place of their evening repast and repose. Some are detailed to pull fodder (*fœnum opus*) for the fair herds that come wending their way with musical ringing of bells from pastures beyond the river; for Early has now abundant swarms of cattle and sheep dotting the rich green glades which stretch around him for many a mile; also his banks are well furnished with bees; and while one regiment is on duty milking the cows and churning the butter, another is despoiling the industrious insect of its stores of honey and wax. Truly a Georgical and bucolical scene altogether.

EARLY'S RAID NEARLY BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

We may, perhaps, collect from the latest intelligence which has reached us that General Early has nearly brought his rural and pastoral pursuits to a close; that long trains of wagons are now ascending the Shenandoah valley at a leisurely pace, collecting as they go the new-threshed heaps of golden treasure; and that innumerable processions of fine cows and beeves are moving southward slowly, laying the stubble fields bare as they advance; for not too much hurried must be the milky mother, while Confederate reapers, threshers, and drovers resume their warlike array and await the appearance of those avenging hosts which are searching for them with such headlong fury. General Early has laid aside his pastoral crook, and his outer pipe no longer makes music under the greenwood tree. As to the thirty or forty thousand terrible Yankees who thirst for his blood, we would take the liberty of advising them to go on not finding him; let them carry on the campaign as they have begun it, like men who study how not to do it.

If he is at one gap of the mountain, let them rush furiously through another, only let them beware of disturbing Jubal Early's harvest home.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD.

We are at length able to state the material facts of the unfortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy county, last Sunday. One of the cavalry brigades of General Bradley Johnson's command was surprised and routed at Moorefield, and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavalry towards the valley. The Yankee papers say Averill took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the balance into the mountains, and pursued them twenty-five miles. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fifty. As to dispersing a large cavalry force into the mountains, and then pursuing them twenty-five miles, it is too obviously absurd to comment upon, even though we did not know that there was not the least foundation for the statement. What were left of the sleepy-headed brigade may have taken to the mountains, and we dare say they did wisely. Following them would doubtless have been found too much of an uphill business to have been kept up twenty-five miles.

MOSEBY AT WORK.

The hot weather does not keep Mosby idle. We learn that yesterday he sent to Gordonsville seventeen prisoners, the result of a skirmish with a body of the enemy's cavalry near Fairfax Station. While we are not informed as to the substantial fruits of his success, we know that Mosby's men, as usual, made a good thing of it, and that many of his cavaliers rode back better horses than they carried into the fight. The Yankees were pursued as near Alexandria as was deemed prudent.

There was nothing current at Gordonsville yesterday relative to the movements of General Early.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—There are rumors that Speaker Bullock is to be put on the track for Governor of Massachusetts.

—Georgia has but two regiments of able-bodied men not in the Rebel army. That is, out of a free population of 550,088.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city than there was a year ago.

—The new comet forms with Jupiter and Arcturus an equilateral triangle; but it beats both those old fogies quite out of sight.

—Patti was so sea-sick crossing the Channel that she couldn't sing when she arrived at Boulogne. So she lost her $700.

—They have tornadoes in Maryland. One recently took up a hospital at Point Lookout and moved it eight feet.

—The Union nominees for Congress in Ohio, so far as they have been made, are as follows:—1st, Benjamin Eggleston; 2d, Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes; 4th, Judge William Lawrence, of Logan; 5th, Colonel Moses B. Walker, of Hancock; 6th, Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont; 7th, Samuel Shellabarger, of Clark; 8th, James R. Hubble, of Delaware; 9th, General Ralph P. Buckland, of Sandusky; 11th, H. S. Bundy, of Jackson; 12th, Joseph E. Stevenson, of Ross; 13th, Columbus Delano, of Knox.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 80. Noon, 90. One P. M., 89. Wind, W. by S.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Two transports arrived at this port this morning with sick and wounded soldiers on board. One of them, the *Western Metropolis*, steamed up the Schuylkill, and anchored near the Gray's Ferry Bridge, from whence the men were conveyed to the hospitals. She had on board 200 colored, and 218 white soldiers. The steamer *Baltic* also arrived this morning with 500 sick and wounded. She anchored off Dickerson street wharf, from whence the men will be conveyed to the Beverly and White Hall hospitals. A lot of forty also arrived, about midnight, on the Washington train. The following Pennsylvanians were among them:—

Jno McCrate, Co B, 26th	Samuel H Hughes, Co I, 84th
J S W McFarlan Co L, 62d	J C Corthney, Co D, 100th
Jas Blakeney, Co G, 62d	S Stockman, Co B, 81st
Ed McGovern, Co D, 136th	Geo Snyder, Co D, 81st
Jerard Lingale, Co B, 136th	Jas Kennedy, Co K, 136th
Dennis Andrews Co I, 62d	Henry E Hunter, Co E, 61st
Saml Gladwin, Co G, 100th	Jas Vincent, Co H, 136th
La Rue D Rockwell, E, 53d	Jos Harcroft, Co K, 50th
Jos Geary, Co H, 124th	David Bunnell, Co H, 96th
Jno M Wagard, Co B, 100th	Wm Betts, Co G, 148th
Hen Dinnain, Co I, 188th	Abm Moyer, Co E, 76th
Jos Poff, Co B, 184th	Jos Clary, Co G, 106th
Jno McKanahin, Co F, 126th	Sam A Clary, Co G, 61th
Corp J Dettinger, G, 184th	Red Pritchard, Co I, 53d
Isaiah Meese, Co F, 20 Art	Pat O'Keefe, Co I, 57th

ELECTION OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.—The members of the National Union Party held their ward meetings last evening, for the purpose of electing judges and inspectors to conduct the delegate election to be held on Tuesday evening next. It is seldom that the respectable citizens of the wards can be urged to come forward and take part in these preliminary meetings, which in many instances are of more importance than the regular election. Last night, however, seems to have been an exception, as the old and prominent residents of the wards were out, although we are sorry to say that in several instances they were overmatched by the political wire-pullers, who seem determined, right or wrong, to send certain delegates to the various nominating conventions. In the Third Precinct of the Seventh Ward the contest was bitter. The majority elected one ticket and the minority another. Strange to say, however, the majority was ruled out and the ticket as presented by the minority was announced by the President as the choice of the people of that locality. All appeal was in vain. A request that two watchers be appointed to superintend the voting on Tuesday night was overruled. It is not to be wondered at that respectable citizens do not attend these preliminary meetings when such outrageous conduct is tolerated.

ABDUCTION AND ARREST.—A man and woman of good deportment were arrested yesterday at the Washington House, in Chesnut street, at the instance of a Mr. Leopold Hess, who keeps a billiard saloon in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Hess charges that the woman is his wife, that she carried off his two children and several hundred dollars in money, and eloped with a lithographer, named Pellett. Detective Stephens, who made the arrest, had a good deal of trouble in finding the parties, but did so at last by means of the express that carried their baggage. The accused were committed for a hearing to-day. At a late hour last night they had no bail. The husband, when he found his children, broke into a transport of joy that was extremely affecting. He said that Pellett might take his wife, and was welcome to her; all he wanted was his little ones, one of whom is a girl six years of age, and the other a boy, eight years.

REFUGEES AND DESERTERS FROM THE SOUTH.—Nearly every day or so a squad of Southern refugees or deserters arrive in this city, where they are provided with temporary shelter at the Refreshment Saloons. Among the recent arrivals was a lieutenant who had deserted from the Rebel army at Petersburg. He says that many more would desert than do, both officers and privates, but the fear of being detected and shot deters them. The Rebel army at Petersburg, he says, has plenty of food, such as it is, but that the clothing and shoes are pretty well used up.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—This morning at half-past 8 o'clock, Joseph Knoll, aged eighteen years, an employee at Schofield's mill, Manayunk, was instantly killed by being caught in a belt. His left leg was torn out at the socket. The coroner was sent for to hold an inquest.

A SWINDLER.—Last evening James McVey was arraigned before Alderman Carter, charged with swindling. The accused is alleged to have shipped another man into the navy, and retained the bounty money which was due him. The prisoner was committed to answer.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A lad named Charles Fox, aged seven years, was before Alderman Warren this morning, charged with absconding from his parents. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

PICKING POCKETS.—This morning Bernard Sherry, residing at American and Master streets, had a hearing at the Seventeenth Ward Station House, charged with picking pockets. He was arrested at Third and Thompson streets, and was committed to answer.

SINGULAR APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AND MOON.—The murky condition of the atmosphere within the last ten days imparted an obscurity to distant objects which was less than that of a fog and more than that of an autumnal haze. It was smoke, but so fine and fleecy that there was no smell of smoke in the air. Telegrams from remote points in the State speak of the same phenomenon, and attribute it to the great fires raging in the northeastern forests. In some places, miles from the scene of conflagration, the smoke is so thick as to eclipse the sun and render candles necessary at midday. On one or two evenings, while the sun was still [illegible] degrees above the horizon, the smoky medium [illegible] which he was discerned gave to his [illegible] color. It was the arterial blood [illegible] nature more closely than [illegible] fierce rays seemed to have [illegible] blood. Every intelligent observer [illegible] long bank of tenuous smoke lying close [illegible] earth and stretching away for a hundred miles towards sunset, wrought this change from the clear sun that had been throbbing out his white light all day overhead.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—This morning Sarah Fisher was before Alderman Beitler, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Henrietta street. She was committed to answer.

John Koch, residing at New Market and Green streets, was arrested last evening at his residence, charged with keeping a disorderly house. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in eight hundred dollars bail to answer.

A CLOTHES THIEF.—Mary Rainor was arrested last evening, charged with larceny. She is alleged to have gone into a yard at Third and Queen streets, and helped herself to two dozen shirts, which were hanging on a clothes-line. This morning she was introduced to Alderman Carter, who committed her to prison.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Ten cent postage currency, altered to fifty cents, are in circulation; the figure one in the ten being covered by a figure five pasted over it....The annual inspection of the police force by Chief Ruggles and three of his lieutenants is now taking place....Colonel Thomas' one hundred days' regiment is now called the 192d, and has been ordered West.... About $30,000 was paid into the City Treasury last week....The *New Ironsides* is announced to sail from the Navy Yard on the 20th instant, if her repairs are completed by that time....Bernard Fitzpatrick, a tavern-keeper at Fifth and Marriott streets, was held yesterday to answer the charge of enticing soldiers to desert. He would have the men sworn in as substitutes, and then aid their desertion....Yesterday was the nineteenth successive day in which the thermometer has been amongst the nineties. Such continued heat, it is said, has not been experienced for some years....The Club House of the Union League has been removed to No. 1216 Chesnut street.

THE DEFICIENT WARDS.—The committee appointed by the Convention of the Ward Bounty Fund Committees to superintend recruiting for the Wards having the largest quotas to fill has been somewhat changed, and now consists of the following gentlemen:—N. B. Brown, Joshua Spering, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, Dr. Wm. M. Uhler, A. H. Franciscus, and John W. Frazier. The committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and organized, by the selection of James L. Claghorn as Chairman, A. H. Franciscus, Treasurer, and John W. Frazier, Secretary. Another meeting is to be held, and then live recruiting lieutenants will be appointed and a plan of action will be adopted.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.,

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1317 Vine street.

W. HENRY PATTEN has only one Window Shade Store, and that is at No. 408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 17.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans continue plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at 7 per cent.

The advance in Government securities has had a good effect on the new loan, and we are pleased to notice that the subscriptions are increasing.

A despatch from Washington says that the subscriptions to the new loan yesterday at the Treasury Department amounted to $1,122,000. The delivery of bonds commenced on the 15th, and arr