The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING—AUGUST 22, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Military Bill.

The following bill in reference to the organization of the militia has passed both houses and is now in the hands of the Governor, viz:

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and equipment of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts, and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon Bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That no certificate of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: *Provided further,* That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of said certificates of loan, or bonds, that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided further,* That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use, for the purpose of this act, temporarily, any funds in the State Treasury not immediately required, or, if necessary, to make a temporary loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanent loan hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provision of this act shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose, in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual reports thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania, to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of major general, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill, to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States: *Provided, however,* That such general officers shall not be appointed or assigned to duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers.

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing, the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth, such supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores, as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws of the regulations United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder, by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish, and keep on file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected as well as those awarded; and before the acceptance of any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or any other military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract as herein before provided, it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General, as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint, from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor; and no bill rendered for any such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved; the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity: *Provided,* That the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall respectively have authority, if practicable, to obtain the supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores or other military stores, or any part thereof mentioned in this section, from the United States Government, paying them, if required, the cost prices thereof: *Provided, further,* That the Commissary General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually necessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: *Provided, also,* That no more than the actual cash price be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid, while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the Regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers; and said Major General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth: *Provided,* That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores shall be withheld until required.

SEC. 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping, and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guards, and to make and adopt all useful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner of the same his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided,* That any persons who may be deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference to age.

SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the General Government, but if impracticable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 9. That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, and who, in connection with the county commissioners or city commissioners, shall constitute a board, three of whom, the physician being one, shall make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act and the act to which it is a supplement, and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications.

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem to be paid by the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgment be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby author ed to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the State treasury, and applied, if deemed necessary by the Commander in Chief, in addition to the appropriation above named; towards the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores.

Sec. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made.

Second Ward, Allegheny.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of this ward was held on Saturday evening. Additional subscriptions to amount of $4,500 were reported, making a total of about $25,000. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of two from each branch of industry in the ward be appointed to canvass the ward and solicit subscriptions from all persons engaged in the same business with themselves—said committees to report on Tuesday evening next, at which time, if the bonds be not all taken, the whole matter shall be dropped. The following named gentlemen were then appointed to represent the interests designated:

Steam boatmen, Capts. Stockdale and Gillmore. Bakers, Messrs. Reyzor and Kurtz. Lawyers, Geyer and Hall. Bankers, Kounts and Smith. Drovers, Dowler and Lafferty. Butchers, Gray and McDonald. Bricklayers, Walsh and P. McDonald. Confectioners, J. K. Brown. Dry Goods, John Brown, *Jr.,* and Dennison. Grocers, Kirkpatrick and Thomas. Tailors, Scandrett, Golden and Sutmeyer. Machinists, Mooney, Baker and Waddington. Moulders, T. Pelletts. Boilermakers and Locomotive Engineers, Beinsinger. Blacksmiths, Jas. Godfrey. Painters, Lane and Gillam. Plumbers, William Tate. Saddlers, Clendenning. Hardware, Hopkins. Railroad Conductors, Wiggins and Coville. Coopers, Moore and Oliver. Plasterers, Lyman and Elcesser. Druggists, Messrs. Schwartz. Cabinet Makers, H. McIlvane. Stonemasons and Quarrymen, Henderson. Tanners and Bellowsmakers, J. B. Maxwell. To wait on Directors of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., Wm. Chambers. Book keepers and Teachers, Vesler and Denbeth. Pavers and Laborers, Hutchinson, Bothwell and Moul. Tavern Keepers, McDonald and Neeley. Draymen and Carters, Orr and Develine. Shoemakers, Donnelly and Gray. Livery Stable Keepers, Wm. Wilson. Constables, Sheriff. Notaries and Magistrates, Davis. Policemen, Bailey. Carpenters, Gilleland.

These committees are expected to go vigorously to work, and make full report on Tuesday evening.

Disagreement while Gambling.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, four colored men named Reuben Newman, Robert Mathews, William Anderson and Moses Parker, while gambling in the house of Harry Nichols, in the Allegheny Diamond, quarreled about the game, and became involved in a general fight. The night watch hearing of the difficulty, entered the house, arrested the party, and conveyed them to the Mayor's office. Yesterday morning they had a hearing before Mayor Alexander, who fined them five dollars each and costs for disorderly conduct, and in default of bail, committed them 15 full for five days. Nichols, the proprietor of the house, was fined fifteen dollars and costs, which he paid. Moses Parker, one of the party, is abused of being a deserter from the army, and will be taken in charge by Provost Marshal Kirker.

Doings at the Mayor's Office.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Lowry's levee was attended by thirty-three persons, charged with various offenses. Nesly Burns, Patrick Leonard and Patrick Harker were arrested for entering a house in Miltenberger's alley, and creating a disturbance. In the morning while removing the prisoners, Burns succeeded in making his escape by jumping through a window into Jackson's livery stable. The police were greatly disappointed at his escape, as they had been endeavoring to arrest him for some time, on a number of charges which have been preferred against him. Burns is a resident of the Third ward, and a member of the "mud larks" fraternity. Leonard and Harker were fined ten dollars each and costs, which they paid.

A Sad Case.

Yesterday afternoon our attention was directed to the pitiable condition of a family residing in M'Clurg's court, in the rear of Masonic Hall. Several houses in the court have been torn down recently, and the inmates have removed to other habitations, with the exception of a woman and two small children, who, being unable to secure accommodations elsewhere, have placed a number of boards against the fence, and under this miserable shelter have been living for some weeks. We would direct the attention of our charitable citizens to this case, in the hope that the sufferings of this poor family will be alleviated. If it is not a case for individual charity, the Directors of the Poor should inquire into it, and the family, if found worthy, removed to the Poor House.

Serious Accident.

On Sunday about eleven o'clock, a newsboy, named Barry, aged about eleven years, was run over by the Brinton church train at the Liberty street Passenger Station, and so severely injured that it is feared he will not recover. The train was backing into the station when young Barry was knocked down, and the wheels of a car passed over his left leg, completely severing it from the body. He was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Riley, his step-father, on Webster street, and Drs. McCook and Hamilton called in, who dressed the wounds. The physicians are of the opinion that the injuries received by the little fellow will result fatally.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

The following counterfeits have lately been put in circulation: $50 legal tender bills, well calculated to deceive. The head of Hamilton and the die work are rather coarse, and have the somewhat blurred appearance often seen in genuine bills, when from defect of paper or ink, the impression is imperfect or greasy. Other parts of the bill, and especially the back, are splendidly executed. The signatures of the Treasurer and Register are perfect.

Also, $100. The work on this bill is not so good, when closely examined, as that on the $50, particularly in the words "United States," and the eagle.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Wm. H. Gerbrick, of the 15th Iowa V. I., now in Dayton, O., desires information as to the residence of his parents, Jacob and Mary Gertrick, whom he has not seen or heard from for seventeen years. The last he heard from them they were at Pittsburg. They have lived in Somerset and York counties, Pa. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

ACCIDENT AT STEUBENVILLE.—Mr. A. J. Reynolds met with a severe accident in Steubenville, on Friday last, by the falling of a heavy piece of timber from the top of a car at the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Depot. The timber struck him on the side of the head, producing a severe concession of the brain. But slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The Directors of the Lawrenceville schools have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, Mr. B. Davis; Grammar Department, Misses L. A. McCandless, Annie McLaughlin and Annie R. Myers; Primary Department, Misses Kate David, L. Ashborn, — McCandless, E. Mould and Mrs. Ewing.

PROMOTED.—Sergeant Major J. E. Breading Dalzell, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been promoted to Adjutant of that regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant. Adjutant Dalzell was severely wounded at the battle of St. Mary's Church, on the 24th of July last, at the same time Col. Covode was killed.

OHIO TROOPS.—The 131st Ohio regiment arrived in this city on Saturday evening on their way home. The 144th and 149th arrived yesterday, and left for Cleveland during the afternoon in a special train. The Subsistence Committee provided for their wants while in the city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, a freight train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was thrown off the track, between Rochester and Industry, by the breaking of a truck, and two cars completely demolished. The accident delayed the passenger train from Wheeling, which was due at four, A. M., until noon on Sunday.

SUNSTROK AT LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm last Thursday night, the barn of Mr. Jas. Conner, of Allegheny township, Armstrong county, was struck by lightning, which, with a large quantity of hay and grain, and, two horses and some cattle, and carriing utensils, were consumed. Loss about $3,000. No insurance.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

MOVEMENT ON WELDON RAILROAD.

The Battle of Deep Run.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL WARREN,

Colonel Divens' Cavalry Fight.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 21, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, August 19th, 1864.

The Fifth corps moved to the left on Thursday, morning for the purpose of cutting the Weldon railroad. They reached the railroad at a point about six miles from Petersburg, about noon, and the first division immediately commenced destroying the track, and the rest of the corps marched on and got in position across the road to their line, penetrating the country for some three or four miles beyond. They were attacked by a large force of rebels in the front and rear, but held their position most stubbornly, and even advanced up the road toward the city. The third Division seems to have borne the burden of the fight, which lasted nearly all the afternoon. At night our troops entrenched themselves in good position. To-day they are receiving heavy reinforcements, and are also preparing to establish a permanent battle-line connecting their right with the left of their old position. I enclose a list of casualties: Colonel Peter Lyle, commanding the 1st brigade of the 3d division is said to be wounded, as Lieutenant Colonel Pierson, of the 39th Massachusetts, is seriously wounded in the abdomen.

The news from the extreme right is unimportant. We are having extremely wet weather; but not yet enough rain to seriously affect the roads.

ASSIGNMENT OF GEN. J. C. DAVIS.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major General J. C. Davis is assigned to the 14th Army Corps according to his brevet rank, in place of Major Gen. Palmer, relieved at his own request.

The First National Banks at Warsaw, Illinois, and at Hastings, Minnesota, have just been established, each with a capital of $100,000.

DEATH OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of Western soldiers reported to day from the hospital here: Joseph Bell, Co. G, 145th Ohio; Joseph Sparks, Co. B, 169th Ohio; Daniel F. McNeer, I, 164th Ohio.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. C. A. Page, sends the following to the New York *Tribune* under date of Gen. Butler's Headquarters, Aug. 19th, 10 p. m.:

The rebel attack upon and repulse by Birney, at Deep Run, just at night yesterday, proves to be an affair of larger proportions than was supposed at the time. The firing was very close and heavy for nearly an hour, but it now appears that there is a great deal of noise and but little harm at night, when the opposing lines are near together, that even the commanding General did not imagine the action was half so important as it now appears; but when daylight came, and the returns of our own loss footed up, and the rebel dead in front of our works counted, the truth flashed out, and it was seen that there had been no more desperate assault, no more determined and heroic resistance during the war.

The blow fell upon Loring's division, 10th corps, and Gen. Wm. Birney's colored brigade. The following is Maj. Gen. Birney's dispatch to Gen. Butler in regard to it:

HEAD QUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, August 19th, 1864.

Major General Butler, Commanding Dep't.

The enemy attacked my lines in heavy force last night and were repulsed with great loss. In front of one of the colored regiments, eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are already counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried any works not so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least 1000.

Respectfully,

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen.

To-day each side has greatly strengthened its works, neither seeming disposed to attack.

It has rained almost constantly for several days.

(Signed) C. A. P.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. WARREN.

Gen. Warren marched with the 5th corps at daylight on Friday morning towards Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg. At eight a. m. he was driving in the rebel pickets; at noon he had possession of the road, and set to work entrenching his command for several good days work of destruction. The intention is to destroy that road thoroughly this time. The operations of Hancock and Birney have accomplished three things. First, A successful action, giving us guns, battle flags, prisoners, and inflicting much greater loss than has been suffered.

Second. They have prevented the enemy from sending more troops to the Shenandoah Valley, and have brought back at double quick the troops already started.

Third. This was the main object. They have drawn troops from Petersburg front, and enabled Warren to get a fair start on his mission.

These operations had no relation whatever to the Dutch Gap project, and papers who vaunted to the contrary knew that Hancock meant Bermuda Bluff, are informed that that position is on the left bank of the river, and something further from Richmond than Hancock is to-night.

HANCOCK'S LINES FELT.

When the enemy found late to-day that our troops were demonstrating below Petersburg, he attacked Hancock to ascertain whether he had withdrawn. He was soon satisfied on that point, and desisted.

THE CANAL

Is progressing satisfactory, and will be completed within a few days.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Major Mulford goes up the river to-day with a flag of truce, and will probably return with a number of sick and wounded prisoners.

THE SITUATION.

Exactly one-half of all the rebel forces in Virginia are now in the Shenandoah valley with Early. The other half hold the line from Richmond to Petersburg.

From Birney's headquarters (the right of the line of operations) to Warren's, the extreme left, is a distance of over twenty-five miles by the shortest roads. The whole distance is entrenched, and two large rivers are straddled. Grant, having much the largest army, can afford to stretch his line of operations, and thus attenuate Lee's force.

COLONEL DEVINS' CAVALRY FIGHT.

Col. Devins, commanding a brigade in Sheridan's cavalry, who was wounded in the cavalry engagement at Mont Royal, on the 17th, arrived here to day. He brought with him two stand of rebel colors. Col. Devins pronounces it one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and the first time during the history of the rebellion that cavalry defeated infantry.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Several hundred wounded arrived here today from City Point, and were distributed among the several hospitals.

TRAIN ATTACKED.

In the late raid of Mosby's men upon a train near Berryville, the number of wagons captured by the rebels was forty-seven, instead of seventy-five as reported by Mosby, and one hundred and twenty cattle. It appears that the quartermaster in charge was moving the train contrary to orders, and the rebels took from one of the wagons a brigade mail and left Paymaster Bowers' trunk containing the money to pay off a Vermont brigade. Five rebels were driven from the wagons by three skirmishers with one cartridge.

PAYS REPORT.

The report that Major General Doubleday has been appointed to the command of the Middle District of Kentucky, in place of Major General Burbridge, removed, is incorrect.

CASE OF BRIG. GEN. HAMMOND.

The sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Surgeon General W. A. Hammond has been promulgated. The following is the President's order confirming the sentence:

The proceedings, finding and sentence of the Court in the foregoing case are approved, and it is ordered that Surgeon General Wm. A. Hammond, U. S. A., be dismissed from the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1864.

The stock market continues dull, and rates have still further declined. Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 114½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 112¾; U. S. Sixes 1881, 108¾; One Year Certificates, 95; Treasury Notes, 111@111½; Five-Twenties, 108¾. Gold is a shade lower, closing this afternoon at 256¾.

Engagement at the Weldon Railroad.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 20.—By way of Baltimore we have Fortress Monroe dates to the 20th inst. From City Point we have intelligence that the Fifth Corps had a severe fight with the enemy on the 19th, on the Weldon Railroad, but succeeded in routing the enemy, and finally advanced and occupied a position on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon road. At last accounts we still held the position.

On the north of the James River our lines, up to the latest intelligence, continued unchanged, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us.

The canal is progressing favorably.

LATER.—4:30, P. M.—The steamer John Brooks has arrived (at Baltimore,) from City Point, and confirms the success of our movement on the Weldon Railroad. The Fifth Corps still hold their position. Our position on the north side of the James River is not materially changed, but the Third Corps is making an important movement.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 18, 1864.

This morning, at four o'clock, the 5th corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon railroad at Ruins' Station, taking four days' rations. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and had been in reserve since. They reached the railroad about 7 o'clock, and the 1st division, being in advance, had a skirmish with the force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was light.

After placing the troops in line to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced and prosecuted with vigor for several hours, but about noon they were interrupted in their labor by the appearance of a rebel force advancing along the railroad from Petersburg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's corps, which had been lying in reserve for the last few days, and advanced in ignorance as soon as they became aware of our intention.

The 2d division, Gen. Ayres commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the 3d and 4th division supporting on the right, while the 1st division on the left and prevent any surprise from that direction.

The attack on the 2d division was very determined, but our men met it in handsome style, with heavy loss.

After repeated attempts to force our line, the rebels finally, after two hours hard fighting, gave up the idea and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers.

The 15th New York heavy artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Colonel Wardrich, its commander, was severely wounded across the thigh. At the moment was complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel picket stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had barely time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom were wounded.

The track is torn up for over a mile, and our troops still hold the position at dark. To night and to-morrow we are expecting to destroy the ties and rails of the railroad, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong force. The loss on our side is about 300.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

Major General Dix:

The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are described in the following official dispatches received to day by this Department:

City Point, Aug. 18—8 P. M.—General Warren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road, destroying the track of the Weldon road. He met nothing but the enemy's pickets, and advanced from this towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting loss on the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our loss, but judge them to be light from the disposition of our forces. Some wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

City Point, Aug. 18.—Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There was been little or no fighting, either south of Petersburg or north of the James River. Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

City Point, 10 o'clock, A. M., Aug. 19.—Yesterday evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank road, and forcing them back, which resulted in considerable fighting between Warren's corps. A heavy fight took place, resulting in re establishing our lines, and the capturing of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heath's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions. We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest received by the Department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during the week cannot fall much short of 4,000, if it does not exceed that number.

The Department has satisfactory intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 8 30 o'clock last evening.

Reports at 5 o'clock this morning from Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time, and that Gilmore with forty or fifty men entered Martinsburg last evening.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

The Sons of Liberty in Danger—Seizure of Arms.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from the East stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the night of last four days received, addressed to J. J. Parsons, from H. H. Dodd & Co., printers of this city. Last night twenty-two boxes came to the same address, and were received and drayed to Dodd's office, where they immediately placed around the building and took possession. Upon examination, the boxes were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons, Charles H. Hutchins (Dodd's partner) and Wm Harrison, Grand Secretary of the Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the Soldiers' Home. The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance. This evening a book containing a list of the names of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe, including the Secretary and Auditor of State, Attorney General and Mr. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel,* and the names of four hundred rebel prisoners and third degree members.

H. H. Dodd is the Grand Commande of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

From Grant and Sheridan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The *Post's* Washington special, dated 20 h, says: There is no news of importance from Grant. The new movement on the northern side of the James river is progressing favorably, and gratifying results may confidently be anticipated.

Reports from the Shenandoah valley intimate that Sheridan is watching the movements of the rebel column, and was prepared to meet them at any point.

It is raining heavily.

Advices from Roanoke Island on the 16th, via Fortress Monroe, state that a captain, formerly of the United States navy, is now in command of the rebel ram Albemarle.

Capt. Maffat, the former commander, is now in command of the rebel steamer Coquet, and has just run the blockade at Wilmington, loaded with cotton.

Fifteen thousand pounds of sugar were recently at South Mills, N. C. by rebel agents, and conveyed to Weldon, N. C. via Edenton.

Senator Wilson and the Administration Opposed to an Armistice.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Senator Wilson publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says that no public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armstice. I personally know that President Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies and the complete triumph of our cause, and with this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war.

Increased Rates of Stamped Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The price at which stamped envelopes are furnished the P. O. Department, under recent contract, being largely in excess of those heretofore made, the Department has issued a circular to the various offices announcing a corresponding advanced rate at which they are to be furnished to the public. The increase in the price of the letter size is about 17 per cent.

From the Upper Potomac.

HALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—As far as ascertained there has been an engagement on the Upper Potomac, yet the rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Peruvian.

FARTRESS POINT, Aug. 20—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th, passed this point, arriving this afternoon. Her dates are five days later. The news is unimportant.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, and the prices had declined. Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady. Provisions were dull. Consols at 89½ and 89¾, for money.

Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer Rappahannock. They were found guilty and fined one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and were warned not to repeat the offence, and then liberated on their own recognizance.

The little brig Vision, bound from New York to London, was spoken in July 24, in the latitude of 45-10 and longitude of 33 degrees west, and was supplied with provisions and water, when she continued on her voyage.

The Dane German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

Mr Bateman, the father of the American actress Miss Bateman, has been brought before a magistrate in London, charged with slander on a lady growing out of a theatrical scandal. The case was sent for trial.

The animosity between Prussia and the smaller German states shows no sign of increase.

It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of the Prussian territory, except under consent of the powers who originally traced the boundaries. Paris Bourse, firm; rentes 66f 45c. London Bank rate remains at 3 per cent. Market exhibits rather more ease. Consols yesterday firmer. Satherwalt's circular says that large amounts of U. S. Bonds have been imported from America, and last week's prices depressed fully 3 per cent., but the news of a higher price in New York continued the continental and rallied. They closed strong at 41½@42. We note more desperation to take these bonds in England during the past week. The Illinois Central is in good demand, but at lower prices.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Breadstuffs were dull, but steady. Corn was firmer, and advanced 5@1; sales 20 and 6x29 and 9 for mixed. Beef quiet; pork quiet, but steady; lard quiet, with downward tendency. Sugar inactive; coffee quiet and steady. Petroleum firmer at 2 and 1x2 and 3 for Refined.

London, Aug. 11.—Wheat dull, and declined 1 a2s per quarter, closing steady. Sugar dull; coffee easier; tea not so firm by telegraph to Londonderry.

Liverpool, August 12.—Cotton: The sales for the week was 39,000 bales. The market was irregular and closed dull at a decline of a quarter and half penny. To-day the market closed firmer but at unchanged quotations. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Orleans, 30¾; do. Mobile, 30½; do. Uplands, 30. The stock in port is 246,000 bales, of which 145,000 bales is American. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn still advancing; Mixed 30s. Provisions dull and downward.

Inspection of the Washington Fortifications—The New Scan.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following special from Washington:

Washington August 20.—A thorough inspection of the fortifications of Washington was made yesterday, and proved entirely satisfactory. If the enemy should come down from the valley against us, he would find the city in a more effectual state of defence than ever before.

Reports that certain Republican leaders have made an impression upon the President in favor of an armistice until after the election, are unfounded. When the President will not even change his cabinet with a view to improve his chances for his reelection, it is idle to suppose he would adopt a bold peace measure.

The *Post* says: Secretary Fessenden intends to return to Washington this evening. The terms of the new loan are not yet decided upon. It is reported that the bonds will be Five-Twenties, which are extremely scarce. No bonds are at present more actively in request, both in foreign markets and by our own citizens. The demand for the Seven Thirties is not expected to be diminished by the issue of those gold bearing bonds, as the latter will be absorbed by a different class of investors from those who subscribed for the former. Moreover, the debt certificates, whose low price has checked the demand for Seven Thirties, will now become available to us as it is proposed to accept 20 per cent of the payments for the new bonds in these securities. Arrangements for the payment of this and future calls will be made with the greatest facility as possible the movements of the money markets.

Gold drooping, in consequence of the payments of interests from the sale of securities. Opening price, 287¾; closed, 256¾.

From Kansas—The Indian Outrages.

DENVER CITY, Aug. 20.—Information from Geo. W. Lane, Superintendent of the "Branch Mint," to Senator James H. Lane, expresses the general feeling here. The telegram purporting to be from the Indian Bureau at Washington, is an outrage on the memory of the murdered men and inoffensive women and children who have been killed and scalped by the savage murderous devils. Every band of Indians of any size on the plains have united for the purpose of exterminating and driving white men from these mountains and plains. The only wrong they know of are that these natural enemies to progress and improvement have been fed, strengthened and furnished arms under a mistaken policy, the better to accomplish the hellish purpose. If Colorado has any friends in the States, let them prove it now. Those who sympathize with the wronged Indian had better cut their hair short before pushing Mississippi rifles, as they are no respecters of personage or sex.

(Signed) G. W. LANE.

All the stores remain closed; the men are drilling and working on the fortifications.

Letter from Gen. Seymour on the Aspect of Affairs in the South.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Times* has a long letter from Brigadier General Seymour, late a prisoner at the South, upon the present aspect of the war, based upon his recent visit to the southern section, and his recent observations. He states the rebel cause fast falling from exhaustion, and all the need is men to give crushing preponderance to the armies. Text of thousands of men lost because our army of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might as well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, and of a prolonged war can hardly be foreseen. The economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth. The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal. It will submit to such preponderance as we should show in the field.

From Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch states that a short train from the front since Wheeler's raid reached Chattanooga on the 18th inst. Six heavy trains left there at once for the front, the last of which it is reported was captured near Kingston by a small force detached from Walter's command. Since the occupation of Cleveland Wheeler's movements have been mysterious, and probably made to avoid Kilpatrick, who, with a superior force, is in pursuit. Wheeler's force consists of three divisions and one brigade, with ten pieces of artillery—in all about 5,000 men.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 19th, says that about three hundred prisoners arrived from the front on that day. Some of them belonged to Longstreet's Corps. A hundred head of horses and cattle captured in the valley, also reached that point.

Our army is so disposed as to cover the fords of the upper Potomac and approaches to Harper's Ferry, Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas Gaps, and prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The steamship Kedar, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10 h, arrived this evening.

The news is generally uninteresting.

Lord Palmerston has made a speech, expressing hopes of an early peace in America. He thought, however, the interposition of England at present would be worse than useless.

Death of Gen. Woodward.

CLARKSVILLE, Aug. 20 —Gen. Woodward died at Hopkinsville yesterday. His command is separated. Johnston is reported at Madisonville. Johnston is evidently making for Cumberland. Four feet of water in the river, on the shoals, and raising slowly.

From Gen. Averill.

HAGERTOWN, August 20.—Gen. Averill retired from Martinsburg on Thursday evening with his main force.

To-day the rebel pickets advanced to Falling Waters, but were driven back by a detachment of the 34 Virginia Union cavalry.

Rebels Routed.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—Advices from Evansville of the 20th says: Gens. Hovey and Hughes have just arrived with their commands. They attacked Johnson's command about Morgantown, completely routing them, capturing nineteen prisoners, and retook all the government property.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 20.—