



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

WAR NEWS.

As usual we give a goodly portion of our paper to war news. And it is a satisfaction to us to be able to pronounce it good news. In the East, Grant, thanks to his indomitable perseverance is gradually pushing his way to Richmond, while in the West Sherman is pushing Joe Johnson towards the "last ditch." The situation looks cheering; and the downfall of the rebellion seems to be as fixed as one of the settled certainties.

Serious Loss by Fire.

We regret to learn that our friend Simeon Schoonover, of Bushkill, in this County, met with a serious loss, in the destruction of his foundry and wheel-right shop, on Saturday morning last, by fire. All the machinery and patterns belonging to the establishment were destroyed, together with twelve or fifteen new wagons just completed, a lot of patent leather, oils, paints, &c., &c. The fire occurred about 2 o'clock, and as the hands were in the shop at 1 o'clock, and left everything as they supposed safe from danger, the impression is that the buildings were set on fire. Mr. Schoonover's loss is estimated at \$5,000, only \$1,800 of which is covered by insurance in the Monroe Mutual.

Coming Home.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, who have won such an enviable reputation during the past three years, arrived at Harrisburg, on Monday last, for the purpose of being mustered out of service; their term of enlistment having expired. A most fitting reception was given them by the State authorities, and by the citizens of Harrisburg. As Monroe County was honorably and faithfully represented in the Reserves, would it not be well for our citizens to make some preparation to give the surviving members of Company F, 4th Regiment a proper acknowledgement of their services. The Reserves marched to the seat of war some 15,000 strong. Disease, re-enlistments and casualties of the war reduced that number to 1,500. If such a sacrifice does not secure a fitting show of public appreciation to the survivors, calloused indeed have we all become to the finer feelings of humanity. Let us bestir ourselves fellow citizens, and do something to gladden the hearts of those who have suffered so long, and fought so well for the preservation of the glorious privileges which our fathers bequeathed to us.

G. W. COMSTOCK, Esq., Agent for W. T. & E. Smith, at Geneva, N. Y., we learn recently delivered over five hundred dollars worth of trees to farmers, and others in this County, all of which gave perfect satisfaction. It will be gratifying to all interested in fruit culture, to learn that Mr. C. designs extending his acquaintance among them, for the purpose of affording them further facilities for acquisitions of this character. The Messrs. Smith's have some three hundred acres under nursery culture, and are thus enabled, through their agent, to furnish Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of every description, at very reasonable prices.

The man who speaks disparagingly of the National currency, and who is continually predicting an "awful crash" in monetary affairs is doing his part in weakening the national cause. He is exerting an influence in destroying public confidence in the Government. Such men may pretend to be loyal—some of them may think they are—but we tell them they are surely and effectually aiding our enemies. Think of it. When you alarm the people about the currency you weaken public confidence and in the same ratio neutralize the assistance and support the Government now needs and demands. How foolish to talk of danger of this kind when the Government is pledged—the property of the nation is pledged to redeem every dollar issued.

The great horse thief, Morgan, seems desirous of again testing the "hospitality" of the Buckeyes. It seems that Morgan and General Hobson are running a race to see which can reach Pound Gap, in Eastern Kentucky, first. Our sympathies in this race are with Morgan. We would like to see him again; and we can promise him that he shall not again be treated so shabbily as to be thrown into our "filthy penitentiary." If he comes again we will make him a permanent resident—a freeholder of the State. Drive him through, General Hobson.—Columbus (O.) Express.

Of the Sovereigns of Europe, out of the 43 now reigning, 17 belong to the Lutheran creed, 8 Evangelical, 4 Calvinist, 1 Greek rite, 1 Musselman, 1 Episcopal, 11 Catholic.

G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, has contributed his year's salary and mileage, as a member of the Legislature, amounting to \$782.50, to the Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia.

Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

This body has just closed its annual session in Lebanon, Ohio. Its action on the slavery question and the rebellion was decided and explicit. Resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, declaring that they regard the holding of human beings in involuntary slavery, as practiced in the United 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 local system; that they recommend to the Cumberland Presbyterians, both North and South, to give countenance and support to all constitutional efforts of the Government to rid the country of this enormous evil. This is the first action of this influential body of Christians on this subject, and the resolutions were carried without calling the yeas and nays, by a very decisive vote.

The Methodists seem to be gradually getting back to their first love, the Anglican Church, in which their great founder, Wesley, was a minister, in surprise and bands, to the day of his death. At the late General Conference, in Philadelphia, the Methodist Episcopalians passed a resolution that in future the Lord's Prayer shall be used in the course of every public service, the congregation to join in saying it andibly with the minister.

A Statue erected by the inhabitants of Frankfurt in honor of Schiller, who died in 1805, has just been inaugurated in that city. The burgo-masters in office, the Senate, the Legislative body, and the civil and military authorities were present at the ceremony.—M. de Gleichen Thienen, a grandson of the poet, attended. Several choruses were sung by the different musical societies of the city, and appropriate speeches were delivered.

A Bold Financial "Operator."

Some tight-footed and light-fingered thief entered Secretary Chase's house a night or two since and found his way to Mr. Chase's bed-chamber took his gold watch and pocket-book, containing about \$40, and made his escape without disturbing the Secretary, who was sound asleep.

What is It.

Jacob Hartz, Sr., of Callicoon Depot, shot an animal while out hunting on Wednesday morning last, which is puzzling the heads of the citizens in that place. He describes it as about eight inches long, of a silver grey color, and supporting his person with six legs, all of which could be distinctly seen, and using them all when running. "What is it?"—Wayne Co. Herald.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, met in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

- M. W. Grand Master—William H. Truick, of No. 52.
- R. W. D. Grand Master—John M. Crosland, of No. 53.
- R. W. Grand Warden—George Fling, of No. 10.
- R. W. Grand Secretary—William Curtis, of No. 28.
- R. W. Grand Treasurer—M. Richards Muekle, of No. 46.
- R. W. Grand Rep. G. L., U. S.—A. Lambertson, of No. 160.

The "Biggest" Oil Well.

The Hammond Well on the widow McClintock farm, which was struck a few days since, is now the biggest thing in oil. The Register says: "At first, so great was the amount of water, that there was considerable trouble in exhausting it. But now it is flowing oil, and clearing itself nicely from the water. It is estimated to flow nearly 600 barrels of oil per day and over 750 barrels of water and oil, with a fair prospect of an increase. This makes it the largest producing well in the oil region. The Noble well is producing scarcely 500 barrels per day. The Maple Shade scarcely 150 barrels of oil." The principal owner of the new well, Mr. Hammond, has been laboring in the oil district for years, with very indifferent success, but now his perseverance will be handsomely rewarded.

A Canard Exploded.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department states that the story published in the correspondence of the Associated Press, of an attack on our gunboats by a rebel ironclad in the James river, is a first class hoax, as later despatches from Admiral Lee make no mention of it.

The Department is aware that the rebels have torpedoes, rafts and other infernal machines to be sent down against our gunboats, but we are prepared for them.

Sale of Gold by Secretary Chase.

NEW YORK, June 3.—It is reported that Secretary Chase, to-day, sold a million of gold, at from 91 down to 90 per cent. premium.

A Chattanooga letter says that while the rebels held Lookout Mountain, they made sleeping places of flat stones in sheltered places. Some would hold fifteen to twenty persons. In these paved couches, huge fires were built. The wood consumed, the coals and ashes were then raked out, and on this warm, spongy bed, the shivering soldiers disposed themselves to sleep.

At the State Kentucky Agricultural Tobacco Fair, on Thursday, Messrs. Spratt & Co. sold a hoghead of Kentucky manufacturing leaf tobacco, grown in Ballard County, to Mr. L. L. Anderson of N. Y. city at \$4.20 per pound, being more than double the price ever obtained before in the world.

THE Richmond Campaign.

The Rebels Driven Within their Entrenchments.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY FIVE MILES FROM RICHMOND.

The Battles on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A NIGHT ASSAULT ON GENERAL BUTLER.

THE ENEMY SEVERELY REPULSED.

Washington, June 4—10 A. M.

To Major General Dix, N. Y.: Despatches from General Grant's headquarters, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, have just been received.

No operations took place on Thursday. Yesterday, 4 1/2 o'clock in the morning, General Grant made an attack on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

"We assaulted at 4.30 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage.

"Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy—some places within fifty yards—and are remaining.

"Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily.

"We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Another later and official report, but not from General Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded about at 3,000.

LATEST OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Washington, June 5—1 P. M.

To Major General Dix, N. Y.:

A despatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at half past eight o'clock last night, has been received. It states that "about 7 P. M. yesterday (Friday, June 3d) the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade of Gibbons' division."

The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour, and the attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smith's losses were considerable.

"At 6 P. M. Wilson, with his cavalry, fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division, which Lee had moved around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a sharp but short conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle-pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners. He had previously fought with and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. During these fights he lost several officers—among them Colonel Preston, 1st Vermont Cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, 8th New York Cavalry, seriously wounded. General Starnard, serving in the 18th Corps, was severely wounded yesterday (Friday).

"Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, during the three days' operations around Cold Harbor, will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, 7,500. This morning (Saturday, June 4th) the enemy's left wing in front of Burnside was found to have been drawn in during the night. Col. Cossola, in command of 5,000 men, arrived here yesterday, having marched from Port Royal."

Telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues uninterrupted.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Fortress Monroe, June 3, 1864.

The enemy attacked General Butler's lines of defence at Bermuda Hundred, on Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and made a charge with the evident intention of capturing our Parrott guns; but they were repulsed, with heavy loss. The fighting continued until near Thursday morning, when the enemy were driven back. Our loss was very slight.

The Strategic Value of Grant's Position on Tuesday.

Near Hanoverton, Tuesday, May 31, 1864.—At this date, Mr. Swinton, of the Times, writes:

"Draw a line five or six miles in length from the Pamunkey, near Hanover Court House, where our right now rests, almost due south across Totopotomoy creek, three miles south of Hanoverton, and you will have our line of battle as it now stands. Five miles west of our lines runs that famous stream, the "Chickahominy." Along that river, in front covering the Virginia Central Railroad, from Atlee's Station to Shady Grove, five miles north of Richmond, the rebel front is formed. Midway of the interval that divides these two fronts of mighty opposites, the skirmish lines of two armies meet, and to our ears the morning air brings the crackle of musketry like the spluttering of some hell cauldron, while now and then comes the boom of guns, whose reverberations are easily heard in the capital of the rebellion. Gaines' Mill and Mechanicsville are within an hour's ride. Pair Oaks you can reach in a two hours' trot.—Richmond is ten miles off. 'Tis thus that history repeats itself.

The present position of this army is the result of the fine turning movement, which, commencing on Thursday last, in two days planted our corps across the Pamunkey river, rendered useless the elaborate rebel defences on the South Anna, and secured us communication with York river, the Chesapeake, and the ample resources which these waters float. Of this movement I have sent you such reports as it has been possible to send with such infrequent opportunities of communication as are afforded. I fear, however, that no reports which you can have received are at all adequate to set forth the true presentation of this great operation in strategy. Your readers would require better maps than can possibly be accessible to them, and would need to bring to them all amount of study of which you are capable in order to grasp its relations

and its reality. Enough that it has planted this army twenty miles nearer Richmond, that it has foiled the plans and purposes of the wily enemy, and has brought us in easy communication with a secure and peaceful base. I must not, however, forbear to emphasize one point. It appears to be conceived that this movement is understood to be a following up of the enemy, who is supposed to have fallen back from his lines between the North and South Anna—a conception which does injustice to the generalship of our commander.

It was not Lee, but Grant, that took the initiative. Lee would gladly have remained in his line along the South Anna, and would willingly have awaited battle here, but he was forced out of his cherished position, just as he was compelled to evacuate the lines of Spotsylvania, by an offensive movement threatening his communication—a movement bold, in conception and masterly in execution.—"There are," says the Archduke Charles, "battles which are already won by the mere direction of the strategic line of advance." In a like sense it can fairly be claimed that by a couple of days' marching this army has gained a victory more substantial than a week's hard pounding could in the situation we had won; and that we are entitled so to regard this great flank movement is confirmed by the tone of mingled mortification and bragadoise in which the Richmond press treats it.

Battles on Wednesday and Thursday.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Wednesday, June 1.—Yesterday afternoon Sheridan encountered the enemy's cavalry on Mechanicsville pike, and after quite a heavy engagement drove them to within about five miles of Richmond, holding his ground. The 5th Corps soon after pressed forward and formed his rear support; and this morning the 6th Corps swung around from its old position on the right and moves down to Cold Harbor and Mechanicsville.

Barlow's division, or the 2d Corps, again distinguished itself last night, just before dark, in charging upon and carrying two lines of the enemy's rifle pits.

The 7th New York Heavy Artillery, just come, acquitted itself with distinguished gallantry, and sustained a loss of nearly one hundred and fifty.

Our entire lines were considerably advanced last night, and the impression seems to prevail that Lee has withdrawn his main force within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses the past two days must have been very severe, largely in excess of ours.

This night headquarters are again in the saddle, but where it will alight does not yet seem to be generally understood. The sound of all our cannonading is now distinctly heard in Richmond, and the fugitive contrabands who stroll into camp report the citizens there as in the highest state of excitement.

The scene in front of Warren, yesterday morning, was sad and sickening to the last degree. The enemy had left all his dead, and such wounded as were unable to get themselves away, in utter wantonness, and there they lay when the breaking light of morning revealed ghastly heaps of dead, dying, horribly mangled, and more slightly wounded, piled upon one another and stewed about the field in all directions.

There can be no question that the enemy willfully abandoned his seriously wounded to our care with the deliberate purpose of imposing the burden upon us.

9 A. M.—Hancock is still hammering away at the enemy's advance picket line, eliciting thus far little or no response.

Captain Platt, on the commissary department who was captured yesterday, it is stated, was at the time reconnoitering outside our lines.

Our extreme left-to-day rests upon the line of the South River Railroad, giving us a line of some six to eight miles in extent.

Thursday, June 2—3 A. M.—About 4 P. M. yesterday, the 6th Corps, on our extreme left, below Cold Harbor, made a heavy charge, supported by "Baldy" Smith's forces, which had come up and taken position. Gen. Wright made a desperate onset, resulting in carrying the enemy's first lines of works, and the capture of from six to eight hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss has been very severe, and our own considerable. The affair is spoken of by Gen. Meade as one of great gallantry and advantage to us.

An hour later and Warren was assailed after the old plan of hurled masses columns upon his lines; but having his infantry well posted behind earthworks, and his artillery well in position, the enemy were repulsed in three desperate charges, with frightful slaughter. Warren's loss is given at about three hundred.

The same attempts were also made upon Hancock's line, and repulsed with equal stubbornness and valor. At times, just prior to, and after dark, our entire lines would be engaged, but in no case did our troops waver, or give an inch of ground, though the fighting has been the most desperate of any we have had since Spotsylvania. Generals Meade and Grant participated with the men in feelings of the highest satisfaction over yesterday's work.

The main attack was upon Griffin, but his men stood their ground like rocks, and wherever the rebel masses were hurled against any particular point a deadly fire from our entire line was poured in upon them, so that while losses will not exceed five hundred in all, that of the enemy must have been two or three thousand. Such frantic assaults as the enemy made upon our earthworks, with the repeated annihilation of his troops, can only be accounted for by his desperation and madness.

Burnside's Corps was heavily assaulted at times, and acquitted itself most creditably. The new troops, for the first time under fire, have won special commendation for their heroic endurance and bravery. Despite hard marching, hard and irregular sleep and rations, and despite some of the most stubborn fighting of the war, they are still hopeful, even joyful. Every move our army now makes is in

the desired direction, and the men are inspired thereby.

Baldy Smith visited headquarters for the first time last night.

Surrender of 510 Georgians—Demoralization of Lee's Army.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Headquarters 18th Army Corps, } Daybreak, in the Field, June 2. }

Five hundred and ten rebel soldiers, belonging to the 16th and 18th Georgia Volunteers, came into our lines at daybreak. They say they are tired of fighting, and do not want any more of it. They advised our men to go in and fight it out as this was the last fight for Richmond, and we could take it this time.—They represent the rebel army as becoming each day more and more demoralized by their constant reverses.

DESTITUTION IN RICHMOND.

Rebel prisoners and deserters tell a woful story of the great destitution of the poorer classes in Richmond. They state that hundreds of poor families are anxiously awaiting our coming. Wheat flour is worth three hundred and fifty dollars per barrel, and ginger snaps, sold in New York for four or five for a cent, are sold in Richmond at one dollar each.

THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

Baltimore, June 4.—This afternoon's American says: A gentleman, who left the front at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, represents the attack reported by General Grant as having opened with the fiercest cannonading along the whole line. Cannonading could be heard as he progressed down the Peninsula.

One important fact reported by our informant is that the army is in the best possible condition and spirits. They have never in any previous campaign been so well supplied. There were a bandant provisions constantly going forward. The whole army worships General Grant, and say that he is the only man who has given them a chance to fight.

The belief was universal, both among the troops and residents of the country in the vicinity of Richmond, that the Rebel capital must fall.

There had been no attempted raid on the White House, as reported, and consequently the rumored capture of Fitzhugh Lee and his cavalry was unfounded.

The White House presents a scene of activity unprecedented even during the McClellan campaign.

A special despatch to the Herald, dated Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, says: Hancock's corps moved, night before last, from the right to the extreme left of the line, and relieved the 6th in its position in front of this place. The latter was deployed to the right to fill a gap between its original ground and that occupied by the 18th Corps, under General Baldy Smith, which joined this army day before yesterday, and was in line of battle yesterday morning at daylight.

The line as then formed had Hancock on the left, in Cold Harbor; Wright in the left centre, Warren in the right centre, and Burnside on the right.

Late in the evening they took possession of the ground we vacated in the morning by moving to the left flank, and were at Vilas Farm, where general headquarters had been the night before.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Washington, June 4.—The 3d Division of the 5th Army Corps passed through Washington this evening on the way home, in Pennsylvania, their term of service having expired. They comprise the 19th (Bucktails), and the 1st, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Reserves.—They presented a war-worn appearance, with tattered flags, and were greeted with the waving of flags and handkerchiefs as they moved to the railroad station.

They report that they heard heavy firing on the Pamunkey yesterday, but the day previous it was most terrific.

They were in the fight on Monday last, and it commenced in this manner: The first brigade was ordered to take up a point on the Mechanicsburg road near Bethesda Church. They drove the enemy, and took up the position ordered. They remained there but a short time only, as the enemy advanced in force and drove the brigade back to its support, consisting of the other brigade of Reserves and a part of Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery. They were then withdrawn a short distance to the rear, where rifle-pits were constructed, upon which the enemy charged and were repulsed with greatest slaughter.

One of the officers stated that it was the severest repulse of the rebels he has witnessed, and some of the men affirm that they never saw such terrific carnage.

It is a singular fact that this last fight of the Reserves was the most brilliant as well as disastrous to the enemy, and it was within four miles of the spot where they first encountered the enemy in the well-remembered fight at Mechanicsburg, over two years since. The 10th were deployed as skirmishers in this fight, Lieut. Col. Dickson, of the 6th, being in command of the 10th. Col. Wellington H. Ent, of the 6th Regiment, was wounded early in the fight; also, Capt. Samuel Waters, of the same regiment.

After the fight Gen. Warren complimented them highly for their noble qualities, which have been so conspicuously displayed during their long experience in this rebellion. The boys are sitting, as I write this, under the shade of a few trees, talking of home and the loved ones who are to greet them. Their battle-flags, both old and new, testify to the undaunted courage of this famous division.

A GENERAL ASSAULT, A FIERCE FIGHT, AND A VICTORY.

A general attack was ordered along the whole line this morning at eleven o'clock, which resulted in one of the fiercest fights of the campaign.

The left of Hancock's corps succeeded in turning the enemy's left, and after a desperate resistance, succeeded in carrying a portion of their main line, capturing their guns, colors, and many prisoners.

Unfortunately, they were unable to hold the ground or bring off the guns. The battle still rages as I write, and the day promises to be bloody, but fruitful in consequences.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND—LEE CONFINED TO HIS BED.

Fortress Monroe, June 3.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A very intelligent gentleman (a Northern Machinist) came into our lines on the 1st instant, from Richmond, having left there the day previous. He reports that a portion of Grant's army was then at Mechanicsville, six miles from Richmond, and that Lee had fallen back into the entrenchments of the city. Mayor Mayo had been arrested and placed in Castle Thrunder for proposing to surrender the city, in case it should be found necessary, without burning it, as was proposed by others.

Every man and boy was being pressed into the rebel service, even foreign subjects, without regard to age or physical ability. The rebel papers complain bitterly of Joe Johnson, and acknowledge him badly whipped by Sherman.

The refugee also reports that General R. E. Lee is sick and confined to his bed at Richmond. Grant has kept him so busy for the past month, that even his iron frame had to succumb to the great fatigue.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix—News from Grant to Sunday Evening—An Attack by the Rebels on Saturday Night—They are handsomely repulsed—Letter from Sherman—He is Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix: We have dispatched from Gen. Grant's headquarters down to 6 o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within 40 yards of the Rebel works. The Rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the east side.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman dated yesterday afternoon, June 5, 3 1/2 o'clock, at Allatoona, Creek, states that "the enemy discovering us moving round his right flank abandoned his position last night and marched off. Gen. McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth; Gen. Thomas on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here show an immense line of works which I have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them." The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix: Despatches have been received from Gen. Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the disposition of corps and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army reports, from a personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state, all needed supplies are on hand, and wagons easily transport them to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 12 o'clock noon to-day, at Ackworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well." There is no other military intelligence to-day.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 7, 10:15 p. m.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York.

Despatches from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated 9 o'clock this morning have been received. 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 battle-field have been rendered nugatory."

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

No other military intelligence has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A "big Injun" having strayed from the camp, found himself lost in trying to return to it. After looking about, he drew himself up and exclaimed, "Injun lost!" but recovering himself, and feeling unwilling to acknowledge such shortsightedness continued, "No, Injun not lost—wigwam lost;" striking his breast, "Injun here!"

In the West Indies they have a new use for rum—it is employed in the preparation of paint. Judging from noses we have seen, we would say it would produce a fine color.

The final report of the managers of the Albany Sanitary Fair shows the net receipts to have been \$100,987.50. The expenses were \$29,584.00.