

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WATTSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

[Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.]

While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the preservation of the Union and your rights as citizens.

The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they stand together; if they fall, they must fall together.

Thanks. The Senior Editor neglected, last week, to acknowledge his indebtedness to that sterling Democrat, honest man and obliging neighbor, JOHN PEARL, Esq., for attention to his editorial duties during his late absence.

Hard on the Printer. Our subscribers and customers generally should remember that these are very hard times on the Printer, and unless he is promptly paid, he will find it impossible to keep things moving.

What the Country Expects of the Administration. Not the Democracy alone, but the People everywhere, from this time forward, will hold the Administration to an honest, earnest and determined effort for the suppression of the Rebellion, and will require it to remit all efforts, merely looking to the perpetuity of Republican ascendancy.

It will be expected, for the time being, to lay aside its miserable experiments upon the Nigger question, which may well be left to a period more favorable for calm consideration, when the country shall have been restored to peace and prosperity.

Lost His Official Head. AMMAN KEET, Esq., the obliging and attentive Post Master at Oak Forest, in this county, has been removed, and ZADOCK GORDON appointed in his stead.

Significant. The following report was offered at the celebration of Mr. Jefferson's birthday at New York. In view of the mode of conducting elections by the Republican Party, in the Border States and elsewhere, we guess we shall have to be counted in:

The Presidential Election of 1864.—A FAIR ELECTION, OR A FREE FIGHT.

The letters published in the "Greene County Republican" last week, under the head of "Antislavery Revelations," purporting to have been written by JOHN A. DAVIS, and D. R. KENTON, of Indiana, are designated by their repeated authors as being genuine suggestions.

The Legislative Apportionment.

The Apportionment Bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature. It is an infamous Gerrymander, and a permanent disgrace to the party adopting it.

"Look, for instance, at the good, staunch old Democratic county of Montgomery. Her 18,057 taxables are to have no representation in the Senate, or what is infinitely worse, she is to be swallowed up by the Abolitionists of Chester and Delaware, while the counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder, with but 16,407 taxables, are to have a Senator! Call you this justice?"

Northampton and Lehigh counties, with 26,255 taxables are to have one Senator, while Lancaster, with 27,368, or but 1,113 more taxables, is to have two Senators. Franklin and Adams is to have two Senators, while York and Cumberland, with 23,338, is to waste its Democratic material of 7,000 over the ratio on a single Senator.

The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton are to elect one Senator, with 13,096 taxables, or less than one-half of the number required to elect one in Northampton and Lehigh, and with but a few more than half the number required in the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, which foots up 25,496.

The Representative districts are equally unfair and unjust to the Democratic party—so linked together that a majority of the people will be disfranchised. There never was a more rascally "Gerrymander" perpetrated upon any party, not even in the days of Anti-Masonry. We have but one consolation, and that is, that no fraud of the kind was ever perpetrated that did not recoil upon its unscrupulous originators; and we look forward to the fall election with confidence, to see a signal rebuke administered to those who dare resort to such a palpable fraud to perpetuate power."

Below will be found the Senatorial and Representative districts established by the Bill:—

County. No. of Reps. County. No. of Reps.

Philadelphia 18 Dauphin 2

Delaware 3 York 2

Chesler 3 Cumberland 2

Montgomery 2 Perry and Franklin 2

Bucks 2 Adams 1

Lehigh 2 Somerset, Bedford and Fulton 2

Northampton 2 Bradford and Sullivan 2

Carbon and Monroe 1 Luzerne 2

Wayne and Pike 1 Clearfield, Elk and Wyoming 2

Luzerne 1 Lycoming, Union and Snyder 1

Susquehanna and 3 Armstrong 1

York 1 Cambria 1

Northampton 1 Northumberland 1

Clinton, Cameron and 1 Tioga and Potter 1

M'Kean 1 Centre 1

Schuylkill 1 Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin 2

Berks 1 Lancaster 4

Lebanon 1 Allegheny 6

Indiana and Westmoreland 2 Fayette 1

Beaver and Washington 2 Venango and Warren 2

Crawford 2 Erie 4

Lawrence, Mercer and Butler 4

Total. 100

District. No. of Senators.

1, 2, 3 Philadelphia City 3

4 Chester, Delaware and Montgomery 2

5 Back 1

6 Lehigh and Northampton 1

7 Berks 1

8 Schuylkill 1

9 Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne 1

10 Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming 1

11 Luzerne 1

12 Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton 1

13 Lycoming, Union and Snyder 1

14 Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan 1

15 Adams and Franklin 1

16 Somerset, Bedford and Fulton 1

17 Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry 1

18 Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson 1

19 Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk 1

20 Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene 1

21 Allegheny 1

22 Beaver and Washington 1

23 Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong 1

24 Mercer, Venango and Warren 1

25 Crawford and Erie 1

Total, 33

The Sword Contest.

At the Sanitary Fair in New York City, the majority for Gen. McClellan on Friday night last was 1,020—the vote being McClellan, 10,062; Grant, 8,442. Scattering, 137. A secret ballot was determined on for Saturday, which was to last from two o'clock till six. The telegraph informs us that during that time Grant's majority was run up to 15,782. It was surmised, some days ago, in the New York papers, that at the eleventh hour, the loyal league would come in with a batch of greenbacks sufficient to turn the scale against little Mac.

More Treason in Congress.

We thought the declarations of Long and Harris that they would rather the South should be independent, than that it should be subjugated and the war indefinitely prolonged, had been enough, but the following from GUNNELL, a radical Abolition member from Iowa, goes a long shot beyond these:

"I would rather say a thousand times, let the country be divided, the South go their way all slaves, and the North all free, than see the country once more under Democratic rule."

There is a man of liberal sentiments for you! We should not be surprised if this man were a Union Leaguer, and a professed No PARTY man, in the bargain.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

This Fair will open on the 1st of June.—It is a noble and patriotic charity,—intended to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers,—and should meet with generous encouragement. Let everybody contribute something. See notice from the Agricultural Committee in another column.

The Soldiers' Vote.

Both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature have passed the bill providing for a special election throughout the State on the first Tuesday in August next, at which the people shall decide whether the proposed amendments to the Constitution permitting soldiers to vote shall be adopted. The legislature is to meet on the 23d day of August to receive the returns of the election.

Tardy Justice.

With the singular exception of Gen. McClellan, we presume that Governor Seymour, of New York, has been the best abused man at present living in the United States. Last year when he objected to the General Government's mode of drafting in his State, the "loyal leagues" saw that he was interfering with enlistments, in order to assist Jeff Davis. Time and investigation, however, have indicated both his sagacity and patriotism. For his action in saving his State from being imposed upon, he received the vote of thanks contained in the following resolution, which last week unanimously passed the New York Assembly:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be and are hereby tendered to his excellency Governor Seymour, for calling the attention of the General Government at Washington to the errors in the apportionment of the quota of this State, under the enrollment act of the 3d of March, 1863, and for his aid and efficient efforts in procuring a correction of the same.

Resolved, That the clerk of this house transmit to the Government an engrossed copy of this report and resolution.

These resolutions, says the World, were preceded by a report of the Committee on federal relations, setting forth the nature and value of Governor Seymour's services. From this report it appears that the State is indebted to him for a just reduction on the October call amounting to seven thousand five hundred and twenty men, and on the February call five thousand and thirteen men—nearly thirteen thousand men in all. It was for protesting against the now admitted injustice of quotas thus reduced that Governor Seymour's patriotism was impugned. We trust that this vindication of his judgment and motives may not be lost upon the country.

The Subterranean Pipe Scheme.

The Venango Spectator waxes witty over the bill now before the Legislature for conveying oil in pipes from the Venango oil region to the Pittsburgh market, and in a humorous article on the subject offers the following reasons why the bill should become a law: "It will save barrels, and release thousands of coopers from disagreeable work. It will make the oil region a paradise for horses and teamsters. They can sit down and see the oil run to market. It will supercede the necessity of the Allegheny river and do away with stern wheeler skiffs in a great measure, and thus make better fishing. It will put a veto upon railroad building to the oil region, and bring back to us the quiet and repose we once enjoyed. Railroads seriously interfere with ground hog catching and scare away game. It will immortalize the legislature that grants the charter and the Governor who signs it. It's the biggest thing out of doors, on the top of the earth, in the water, or under the earth. That's something."

Epigram, on the proposal that the old hall of the House of Representatives be consecrated to statuary: In the new Hall, with gold and glare be-dight, See pigmies chatter, mouse, calal, and fight: With statues fit the old Hall live again, To prove our country once was served by men.

This Democracy of Peoria, Illinois, in the recent municipal election, carried their whole ticket by increased majorities over last year: and other cities and towns in that State did the same.

The Portland Argus says drily that the Administration seems to carry on through its organs, quite as active a campaign against Gen. McClellan as it does against Jeff Davis.

If things go on as they are now going, the niggers will soon get so vain and proud that they will scorn to marry Abolitionists. So says Prentice.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune states that the Fremont men are bound to run him as a presidential candidate in any event.

The Democrats carried nearly every town in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, last week, at the town elections.

The Administration requires a great deal of swearing from the people, and provokes a great deal that it doesn't require.

President Lincoln is said by his physician to need rest. By all means let him have it.

ITFMS, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

THE WORD ABOLITIONIST.—An acrostical treatment of the word "Abolitionist" readily gives us the character of the Abolition party, its history, the legitimate results of its teachings, together with its financial aims, and the condition in which its corruption and incompetence have placed the country.—The word develops as follows:

- A narchy. B lood-letting. O ld John Brown L et at the Union slide. I nsurrection. T ear down the flaunting lie. I mbecility. O pposition to the Constitution. N igger, Nigger!! Nigger!!! I gger for miscegenation. S holly. T axes.

SCMEE'S "GREAT IDEAW."—An influential citizen of Massachusetts, who had contributed largely to the election of Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate, called on the honorable gentleman, at his room a few days ago, to inquire if he had attended to a certain matter which he had intrusted to him. Mr. Sumner lifted his eyes temporarily from a great speech by Henry Ward Beecher, arose from his seat, wrapped the drapery of his dressing gown around him, viewed his visitor through his glasses and replied, "No, sir, I have not had time to attend to such matters. I am devoted to a great ideal, sir." The visitor departed, wishing the "great ideal" in the bottom of the Atlantic, if not further South.

A Democrat, talking the other day of Callicot, the fellow who betrayed his constituents and sold himself for the Speakership of the New York Assembly, denounced him as a bad man. "Perhaps so," said a charcoal politician, "but he was a good enough Democrat only a few days ago." "Yes," said the Democrat, "good enough to make a Republican leader of. It is rather a significant comment on the moral status of the two parties that the worst man of the one should be deemed fit for the chieftainship of the other." The dialogue was not continued.

Gen. Butler seems still to have "an eye to business." He recently issued an order giving the exclusive right to sell newspapers in his Department, to one Cassimir Bohin, and orders his officers to give him military protection. The editor of the Constitutional Union states he knows from the best source that Bohin pays Butler \$1,000 a month for this privilege. Old Ben is making himself famous by driving out newsboys and killing dogs, but rebels are becoming so bold that Grant had to send Gen. Baldy Smith down to take charge of the military affairs, while Butler is enforcing his dog and newspaper orders.

TEASOON.—The Boston Daily Advertiser accuses Congress of having "long and madly neglected its duty." The friends of the administration control Congress—hence, to disparage Congress is to disparage the administration—to afford comfort to the rebels—to afford comfort to the rebels is TEASOON—ergo, the Advertiser is a traitor, and should be shot, imprisoned or "censured."

The Laporte (Ind.) Democrat, whose printing establishment was destroyed by a mob of soldiers, set on by lawless Abolitionists, a few weeks back, has revived, and appears in an enlarged and very attractive form. The Democracy of Laporte have notified the Abolitionists that similar outrages hereafter will be punished by retaliation in kind. This notification will probably preserve the peace in that community.—Chicago Times.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—Intelligence from all quarters of the country indicates a rapid growth of harmony among Democrats. Minor differences are laid aside for the sake of the country. On the other hand, the number of Republicans who openly declare they will not support Lincoln in any event, is rapidly increasing.

At one of the military hospitals in Washington, a few days since, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and Gen. McClellan were put in nomination for the Presidency, and the soldiers polled; 300 votes were given—253 for Little Mac, and the balance divided between Lincoln and Chase.—Democratic Clarion.

A newspaper dispatch says that "eight tons of greenbacks were carried over the New Jersey Railroad one day last week." That, we should think, was enough to give the country the green-sickness, which, added to its other malady, the black-tongue, will make it about the sickest nation on earth.

NEW JERSEY ALL DEMOCRATIC.—The recent elections in New Jersey show that the "Blue" are more intensely Democratic than ever. The Democratic gains in some counties are immense. In the city of Trenton the Miscegenators were beaten by over 400 majority.

A white woman at Bridgeport, who had been reading the Tribune, has been tried for adultery with a negro man. She escaped from the sheriff before the trial was finished, and has disappeared in the shadows.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island is elected by the close vote of 140 over the Democratic and Independent tickets. A year ago the same gentleman was elected by a majority of 3,246, showing a loss of the regular Republican vote of 3,106.

THE DRAFT.—Solicitor Whiting has written a letter to Provost Marshal Fry, concerning the complaints that enrollments are in some cases excessive. He says there is no other way but to proceed with the draft as now prepared.

WANT TO VOTE.—The colored population of Philadelphia have sent a petition to the Pennsylvania legislature asking the right of suffrage.

CORRESPONDENCE STOPPED.—It may interest those expecting letters from their friends in the army, to know that an order has been issued by General Grant, stopping all correspondence from the Army of the Potomac for sixty days.

Senator Lane, in a speech delivered a few nights ago, in New York, in favor of Mr. Lincoln's nomination, used the following language. He said: "He liked the way this war was being carried on. So far as he was concerned he was willing to make this war a permanent institution."

John G. Whittier's last poem commences: "I mourn no more my vanished years." Why? Is it because of the next draft, John, that you don't regret your vanished years?

An abolition paper says, if there had been no slavery there would have been no need of abolitionists, and there would have been none. If there had been no property there would have been no need of thieves, and there never would have been any.

FINANCIAL.—The fluctuation in the money market during the past week, admonishes business men to be on their guard. Chase's "greenback scheme" is not likely to stand much longer. Gold sold on Thursday at 70 1/2 premium.

No man has any right to enjoy a private opinion now-a-days. The administration has monopolized the trade, and appointed General Butte sole agent, to sell it at a rate of one thousand dollars per month.

VALLANDIGHAM IN DANGER.—It is said Mr. Vallandigham is in great danger of being mobbed in Canada—so many "loyal" men and Union Leaguers have gone over to escape the draft.

Communications.

For the Messenger.

George Buchanan.

ATHENEUM PRISON, WHEELING, W. VA., April 14, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is with painful regret that I ask space in your valuable sheet, to announce the death of a most amiable and worthy man, Mr. GEORGE BUCHANAN, of Ohio Co., Va., who departed this life this morning.

Mr. Buchanan has been a prisoner for about six months, without any charge, whatever, more than being an old time Democrat. Such to my knowledge is the fact, and such is the acknowledgment of the Captain of the Prison. He asked for a trial, but it was not granted him until recently, when he was released by the Secretary of War, there being no other charge brought against him. He then made application for his release, but was informed by the Provost Marshal that he was held as a hostage by the government, but who for he could not find out, whether it was some one the Rebels had taken or expected to take, he was at a loss to determine.

If I am any judge of what constitutes a good Union man, Mr. Buchanan was one. He was sick ten days previous to his removal to the Hospital, without either nourishment or medical attendance, but finally by the entreaties of his fellow-prisoners was removed to the Hospital attached to the prison to die, after his life was despaired of.

This was done by a Government which claims to protect the life, liberty and property of the people. The Government may be good enough in and of itself, but by its mal-administration in the hands of corrupt men, the blood of Buchanan cries out from the earth against it.

By publishing this letter you will confer a favor upon his fellow-prisoners, and present for the consideration of the public the facts connected with the inhuman case of this injured and innocent man. Although his days were ended within the gloomy walls of a prison, he knew no crime against the Government on his part, unless indeed it be a crime to support the Constitution of the United States and advocate the principles of the Democratic party.

AN OLD TIME DEMOCRAT.

Democratic Meeting in Perry. The Democracy of Perry met at Mt. Morris, on April 23d, for the purpose of appointing delegates to convene with the delegates of other townships, in a County convention, to be held at Waynesburg, on the 1st Saturday of May, 1864.

After the meeting was called to order, it was organized by electing Joseph Conner, Esq., President, and Benson Boyers, Secretary.

After a few moments of consultation, and on motion of D. L. Donley, Mr. Joseph Conner, Esq., Rev. Thomas Eise, and Jesse John, were unanimously elected delegates.

Rev. Thomas Rose was then called for, who responded in a speech of an hour or more, remarkable for its plainness and sound Democracy, and urged upon the meeting obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made pursuant thereto, but warned us to beware of the heel of oppression that was designing to grind us to atoms, and begged us to have the manly courage, and independence of our revolutionary sires.

On motion of D. L. Donley, it was RESOLVED, That our delegates be instructed to vote for a peace Democrat.

On motion it was RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be prepared and sent to the Waynesburg Messenger for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, sine die.

JOSEPH CONNER, President. BENSON BOYERS, Sec'y.

Declination. MESSRS. JONES & JENNINGS.—My health has been such for some weeks past as to unfit me for canvassing the county, and I am on this account compelled to decline being a candidate for the Sheriffalty at this time. My friends have my thanks for their kind assurances of support had I stood for the nomination. Very truly yours, NATHL CLARK.

Democratic Union Meeting.

MESSRS. JONES & JENNINGS.—You will please announce, through the columns of your excellent paper, that the Delegates of the Democratic Union will meet at the Court House in Waynesburg, on Saturday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. It is requested that each division in the County send a full delegation to the Convention, with the number of names enrolled on the book of each division, and also instruct their delegates on all matters of interest.—Each division will be entitled to three delegates, and it is requested that a full delegation be in attendance. This is necessary in order to the harmony of the party, as well as in view of the important matters that are to come before the Convention. The President, Vice Presidents, Magt, and Secretaries, are cordially invited to attend and take seat with us in council. Brethren of the Democratic Union, turn out and let us have a glorious meeting once more under the old Constitution. By order of the Grand Magt.

G. F. C. G. M. of Greene County.

N. B. The candidates who are members of the Democratic Union are respectfully invited to attend, that the convention may hold a conference with them. By the request of the G. M.

Louisiana Battles against Gen. Banks. Rebels still at Pleasant Ridge. Our Army Fortifying at Grand Ecore.

St. LOUIS, April 25.—Cairo dates by yesterday's mail say that the steamer Von Phil, from New Orleans on the evening of the 18th, has arrived. It seemed to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana have been against Banks, as while the enemy remained on the ground of Saturday's fight, Banks retreated forty miles.

The transport Black Hawk suffered considerably, above Alexandria, from the enemy, besides having several killed and wounded. The report of another fight on the 10th is a mistake.

The steamers Bob Roy and Mattie Stephens had arrived at New Orleans from Red River, having run the gauntlet of a large number of guerrillas.—The Bob Roy had four guns, and fought most of the way down. A cannon ball passed through the clerk's office. One man was killed and five wounded on the Mattie Stephens.

The rebels are still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army at Grand Ecore are fortifying both sides of the river.

Prisoners say that Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles. The entire losses of the campaign thus far may be summed up as follows: Twenty pieces of artillery. Fifteen hundred men in Gen. Ransom's corps.

Six hundred men in Gen. Emory's division. Five hundred men in Gen. Smith's Sixteenth Army Corps. Four hundred men in the cavalry division.

One hundred and thirty cavalry division and brigade wagons. Twelve hundred horses and mules, including the great number that died on the march across the Teche from disease.

The Army of the Potomac.—Skirmishing near Leesburg. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Col. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry returned from his expedition to Leesburg yesterday, with eleven prisoners. A brisk skirmish was had with the rebels, in which we lost two killed.

[From the New York World.] ALEXANDRIA, April 22, 1864.—A few days since reports were received at Gen. Tyler's headquarters, at Fairfax, that an organized body of rebel guerrillas marauding in the neighborhood of Leesburg, and the 4th Delaware infantry and detachments from the 13th and 16th New York and the 2d Massachusetts cavalry was despatched in quest of them. The expedition scoured the country in the vicinity of Leesburg having been entirely successful. The enterprise resulted in the capture of twenty-five head of fine beef cattle, which were found in possession of the rebel band, and three deserters from our own army. Two of the deserters were from Connecticut regiments and one from the 157th Pennsylvania infantry. Two of the rebels were officers of Ashby's old command, who, being home on furlough, were indulging in a bit of private warfare on their own hook. Our loss was one man killed and two wounded.

From Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, April 26.—On the morning of the 23d the rebels made an attack upon our pickets on McKayack trace, near Leets farm, with both infantry and cavalry. The infantry came over Taylor's Ridge, while the cavalry came from South Valley. They attacked simultaneously. The point attacked was picketed by the 92d Illinois. Our men attempted to fall back, but rallied again, as the rebel infantry barred the way.

They then tried to cut their way out, but of 64 men, 34, fighting bravely, escaped. However, it appears that 5 of our men were killed, 4 mortally wounded, three severely, and 19 missing.—Lieut. Scoville was wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel loss is as severe as ours, if not greater. Several of our men were killed by the enemy after surrendering. Some wounded were butchered as they lay on the field.—The rebels, in the whole affair, were guilty of shocking barbarities.

Sad Catastrophe at a Funeral. At Port Allegheny, Pa., a few days ago, a funeral procession was passing over a bridge to bury a child of Mr. George Moore, when the bridge gave way, and precipitating the mourners into the water, another child belonging to Mr. More was drowned, together with three of his brother's children, and one or two other lives were lost.

The Fight in Arkansas—Rebels Brought Whipped.

The Chicago Journal of Saturday evening contains a letter from a correspondent giving particulars of the late Union Victory on Saline River, in the southern part of Arkansas. The letter is dated Little Rock, April 5th. From its statements it appears that an expedition under Colonel Clayton, consisting of about a thousand infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, (12 pound howitzers), has reached Pine Bluff, after an eventful raid down the Saline river, where they encountered a force of rebels, 3,000 strong.

The first encounter took place near Branchville, where the rebels were defeated after a three hours' fight. They retreated, and our forces followed them up. Reaching Mount Elba, on the Saline, next day, we occupied that place without resistance, the retreating rebels not daring to make a stand there. Our forces were here divided—one detachment crossing the river, and another reconnoitering this side. It turned out that the enemy had not crossed the river, but were discovered some distance from Mount Elba, with reinforcements, and advancing upon us.—We prepared to give them a warm reception by extemporizing fortifications of logs, rails, and cotton bales. The enemy came up with terrific "vigors" but were sent back by our steady fire. Three times they charged on us, and each time they were repulsed. We had the advantage in position, but they had at least double the men we had. Finally they gave way, after six hours of vain effort to dislodge us.—We then rushed out and charged upon them with tremendous effect, scattering them in all directions. In this engagement and that at Branchville, we killed 84 of them, wounded 350, and captured over fifty.

In the meantime our scouting party that had been detached and sent across the river, consisting of only about 100 men, mostly colored troops, were equally as busy as we on this side of the river. They returned to us at dark, after having marched fifty miles down the other side of the river, where they came upon a rebel train of 50 army wagons filled with supplies for their force that we so tellingly repulsed.—The train was under an escort of 800 rebels. The entire train was captured and destroyed by our men, and the entire 300 taken prisoner. Over a thousand horses and mules fell into our hands.

Our loss was very slight. The total rebel loss is 81 killed, 400 wounded, and 350 prisoners, besides their train, horses and mules.

The fight beyond Mt. Elba, above described, took place on the 30th of March.

Spirited Skirmish at Newton, Va. New York, April 27.—A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Harper's Ferry, Va., April 25th, says:—A very spirited engagement took place between a detachment of the First New York cavalry and a body of rebels, at Newton, near Starsburg. We lost one officer and quite a number of men