

"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WARRESBURG, TA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN Subject to the Decision of the Democratic No tional Convention.

"While the army is lighting, you as cit. izens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens."
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union!

I place them together, If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

### THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

Our readers will recollect that Saturday next, May 28th, is the day designated by the Democratic County Convention for the holding of the election for the nomination of candidates. It is all-important that every Democrat in the county should attend the election and indicate his preferences. In no better way can the harmony and general interests of the party be subserved, and its success assured. If there are objections to candidates, now is the time to press them, or if there are many and cogent reasons for the nomination of any particular candidate or candidates, let them now be urged -But let it be done in a kind, courteous and fraternal spirit, such as should always actuate members of the same political household, and let everything be avoided that could possibly lead to feuds or divisions, or to the encouragement of the Opposition. When the ticket is once selected, every true and faithful Democrat should forget his individual preferences and his disappointments, defer to the popular will, and cordially and this we are glad to know the sterling Democrats of Little Greene NEVER FAIL TO DO.

The candidates nominated at this grave and critical juncture in public affairs should be the very best men in the party,-men of integrity, experience, intelligence, ability, and general fitness for the positions to which they respectively aspire. Let the ticket be a strong one, combining efficiency and popularity, and not one which can weaken the confidence of the people, to any extent, in the wisdom, discretion or patriotism of the party.

### True Eloquence.

The following truly eloquent passage is from the speech of Hon. Geo. Pendleton, of Ohio, on freedom of speech in Congress:

My imagination paints another scene. When your work shall have been fully accomplished; when your mission shall have been all execuliberties gone; when these States, held in their proper position by the power of our matchless Constitution, and emulating in their harmonious action the stars which circle around the foofstool of the Eternal Throne, amidst the music of the spheres, shall have given place to "States dissevered, discordant. belligerent; a land rent with civil feuds. and drenched with fraternal blood; impartial history will hold its dread inquest, and before appalled humanity will render judgment, that degenerate children, discarding the teachings of their fathers, deserting the lessons of the past, departing from "the ways of pleasantness and peace," rebelling against the wisdom and benificence of God, with their hearts filled with passion and fanaticism, raised their hands said; to strike the matricidal blow, and received at that moment from the vengeance of indignant and outraged Heaven, the just punishment of their terrible and nameless crime.

If our fathers didn't intend the Con in for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions, one for war and the Subsection may Prestice.

#### Webster on Currency.

The tollowing extract is from a speech nade by Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, May 24th 1832, and may be found in the third volume of his works, pages 894 "A sound currency is an essential and in-

dispensable security for the fruits of industry

and honest enterprise. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium: such a medium as shall be a real and substantial representative of property, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the preath of speculation, but made stable and secure by its immediate relation to that which the whole world regards as of permathe greatest of political evils. It undermines bonds. the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy: and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any

#### Can We Stand It?

way countenanced by Government.

The following penetrating truths we mean, says the Harrisburg Patriot to keep standing under our editorial head for people to read and ponder every day:

The Americans, at the close of this war will be the most indebted people, nationally, and the degreet governed also on the face of the earth.

Great Britain hitherto has held that un enviable distinction. Alas, the honor is now ours. Englishmen pay yearly thirteen dollars and three-quarters per head for being governed. Swiss, ten dollars and three-quarters. Frenchmen a little over ten dollars .-Hollanders twelve dollars and a quarter.

The debt of England divided up among the entire people, men, women and children, shows a lien of \$148 upon each individual.-France shows \$65 per head of her population. Russia \$22 per head. Switzerland nothing; she has no debt. What do we show? In 1865 we shall owe \$4,000,000,000, or \$200 for each man, woman and child in the North: and to support our government for the future, every man, woman and child will be taxed \$20 per head yearly.

We are now the most indebted, the dearest governed, and heaviest taxed nation upon the face of the earth.- [Hodge's Bank Note Re-

### National Banksuptey.

The New York Tribune says, "the nation is drifting steadily toward bankruptcy. We are now in the grandest crisis of our national history; and we choose dwarfs to do the work which might well employ angels. Something must be done to stop the tendency to ruin, or the country is lost beyond redemption." This is strong language to come from and earnestly support the entire ticket; a party organ. But who is to blame for allowing "the nation to drift into bankruptcy?" The administration have had things all their own way; not an obstacle has been interposed by the people of the North. After conducting the war for three years under such circumstances, the Tribune now admits that there is danger that "the country will be lost beyond redemption!" There may be one hope left. The time for a change is coming, and the people can, if they will, place men at the head of the Government and in Congress who are not dwarfs-men who understand the principles upon which the Government was founded, and who will endeavor to restore the Union.

### The Strong Bang.

The abolitionists are just now busy in organizing a new secret society, called the "Strong Band." The organization is said to be of a military character, and designed no doubt, to terrorize over peaceful citizens, and carry the coming elections by violence and traud. The headquarters of the organization is at Chicago, Ill. Camps have recently been instituted in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and it is designed to extend the organization over the whole State. This secret on h-bound society is only a repetition of Know-Nothingism and Wide-Awakeism. The people experienced the evils flowing from the defunct orted; when your Constitution shall be ganizations, just named, and if they encour dead, our Government destroyed, our age this new one they will have reason to re-

> What our Soldiers are Fighting For. General Meade in his address, to the Army of the Potomac, on the 4th instant, in forms his soldiers that they are "fighting to preserve the Government and institutions as

handed down to us by our forefathers." That is the sentiment that inspires brave nen to deeds of valor and to victory. Not the cry of Abolition, not the desire for pillage, not a mere spirit of hate, but a love of the Fort Wayne Times, and we ask, why constitutional liberty, and a devotion to the cause of the Union

LOYALTY.-Keep it before the people that the Chicago Tribune, a Lincoln loyal organ,

Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General.

Governor Curtin has called out the Penndred days.

#### Labor Pays the Taxes.

It is truly said that the people of this country have not yet begun to feel the effects of the taxation that is in store for them. The value of the real and personal estate in the This amount embraced the whole Union, North, South, East and West. It must be admitted that the amount at this time is much less. Upon what there is left is to tall the enormous debt of \$4,000,000.000. Therefore, so much of the capital of the country isunk-is worse than destroyed, because it is a burden, a dead weight upon what there is lett for all time to come.

The bonds issued by the United States are to draw interest, but they are exempt from taxation. The effect of this is that the farmer and mechanic must pay, while the capitalist who has ready cash to invest, escapes taxation pent value. A disordered currency is one of by investing his money in United States

In this way this immense debt of \$4.600: 000,000 is withdrawn from the productive capital of the country, and becomes a burden upon the remainder. The question naturally arises, as to how far it is safe to carry such a system, and have we not reached the limit already? The farmer and the mechanic pay the taxes, while the rich man, who has invested his capital in bonds, is exempt, and not obliged to pay a cent. The rich are to grow richer, and the poor poorer, under such a system. The discrimination is against the laboring men of the country. Labor is taxed, while capital becomes privileged and escapes. It is, therefore, for the interest of every farmer, every mechanic, every laboring man of small means, that the debt shall not

Already the Government Mortgage upon every farm and every house and lot, is enormous, and every day's continuance of this reckless Administration increases it. So long as the Republican party continue in power, we have no reason to expect to see an and to this struggle.

#### Mr. Voorhees on the Union.

The Administration organs, says the Pittsburgh Post, persistently misrepresent the osition of all Democrats, but they have taken particular pains to falsify the record of Hon. him as not a loyal Union loving man. The following extract from the closing passage of a long and eloquent speech made by him a few weeks ago, as we find it in the Globe, more truly represents him:

"But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion? The greatest leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), has deliberately here announced, atter all our sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further, and admits all the seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at the hands of the administration on this floor. "Sir, I deny the doctrine. I plant myself

on the constitution which recognizes an unbroken Union. I shall stand there in every vicissitude of fortune, and if I fall it will be when the people themselves abandon their own constitution. By the principles of this mighty instrument, I expect finally a restoration of the Union of the States. Every hour which the party in power prolongs its control of affairs postpones the auspicious day, but as I behold the future it will asinterests unite every section except that which prospers on fanaticism. And I here to-day, in the spirit of one who expects and lesires his posterity and theirs to live to gether in the ancient and honorable friendship of their tathers, warn the southern people not to look forward to a seperation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity for co-operation with the conservative people of the North, who will aid with their lives, if need be, to secure to them all their rights and institutions as free and equal citizens of the United States. If this be done, the approaching Presidential election will bring peace, Union and liberty .-But if the peaceful popular revolution of the ballet box fails to produce these results. then darkness will settle upon the face of the deep and the free institutions of America will exist only on the page of the future historian. Four years more of our present policy will leave the Republic an unshapen mass of rujns, a wreck more melancholy and hopeless than any that strew the pathway of ages. And here in this fair young World, as in all former times, a despotism will rise from the shattered fragments of self-government, to which each succeeding generation shall pay the extorted tribute of its blood and toil."

### The Private Soldier,

Somebody says, and we endorse the sentiment, that if there is a being in the world who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches as a private in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, offers his blood and life as a sacriice for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution And yet how seldom it is that they get the honor and reward their services entitle them to.— It is the private who carries the gun: it is the private who marches on foot through mud, frost and snow; it is the private who erects bridges over swift streams, and rears the lofty fortifications; and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle-pits and against the squared columns of the enemy; and yet how seldom is it that he receives the honors and rewards of his noble conduct."

### A Negro Elected.

The Abelitionists of Wayne township, Kosiusko county. Indiana, in which the town of Warsaw is situated, elected a negro barber Supervisor, on Monday last, says should they not? The Administration has commenced making commissioned officers in the United States army of the same dusky individuals. Are the white men of Warsaw, who while working the roads will have to obey their negro supervisors, any better than the white soldiers who will have to salute old Abe's dark skinned minions as their superiors in rank?

### An Awful Fact.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal truly re marks: "It is the most awful fact in this war that the President of the United States considers his own re-election the chief purpose to be accomplished by it.

#### Banks' Expedition.

Gen. BANKS' Red River expedition, says which was supposed to be 'laying round United States in 1860 was \$17,000,000,000 loose" along Red River. It was simply a dition has doubtless been defeated by the delay occasioned by the defeat and retreat of fore probably be given up. As the enemy will have time to remove or destroy. all the cotton in the region before Banks' army is "reorganized" and reinforced sufficiently to warrant another advance, it is not likely that the fered. attempt to reach Shreveport will again be made at present.

This expedition has resulted even more disastrously than was reported last week. The shameless but characteristic lying of the Govroment tools, which announced magnificent victories was resorted to as usual to deceive the people and to break the force of the sad eality which it was known would soon shock the public mind. Instead of the magnificent victories so exultingly reported, after and duing a series of bloody conflicts, Gen Banks retreated some forty miles down the river, leaving his dead and wounded, his artillery, his wagons and his supplies. The extent of the disaster will never be made known. A letter from New Orleans says:

"The disaster to our arms on the Red River has proved a very serious one; in which we have lost some 7000 in killed and wounded, 200 army wagons with stores, &c., 19 pieces of artillery with cassions, ammunition, &c., even the personal effects of staff officers. We have the entire gunboat flotilla above the rapids, with the water of the river turned into Bayou Pierre, so that the boats are useless Gen Banks has been forced to retreat 60 miles, after suffering great loss, and the enemy are now between the gun boats and

A despatch from Washington says, a letter has been received there from Admiral Porter, who commands the gunboats co-operating with Banks' army, which "pronounces Gen. Banks' expedition a complete failure Besides over thirty pieces of artillery, a large D. W. Voerhees, of Indiana, representing quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons and a first-class gunboat, (the Eastport,) 6000 prisoners have been lost; also in addition, the Paymaster's safe, containing a million dollars in greenbacks, was captured by the rebels."

It is feared that this disaster may lead to another. Gen Steele with 15,000 men was advancing through Arkansas to join Banks, it is feared the active rebel Generals will turn apon Steele with an overwhelming force and annihilate his army.

The management of this expedition by Gen. Banks is sharply criticised and severely censured. A letter from New Orleans says: "I have seen a large number of those who were in the fight, and they all agree that Banks, by marching up his men in brigades, to encounter the massed army of Kirby Smith simply led them to a wholesale slaughter, and his loss of eighteen pieces of artillery, a-

mong which was Nims' Battery, shows how effective he made his artillery.' The New York Evening Post, an Administration paper always friendly to Banks,

"suppression" of rival candidates for the Bal-

If President Lincoln had withdrawn

General Burnside's corps from General

Grant just previous to the commencement

of the late battles, as he did General Mc-

Dowell's from General McClellan's army,

during the latter's campaign against Rich-

mond, on which side of the Rapidan would

Will any of the maligners of General Mc-

A Good DEFINITION.—The Clinton Demo-

crat gives the following definition, which is

the best we have yet seen: Copperhead. A

Clellan please answer. World?

blackguard's name for a Democrat.

the lieutenant-general have been to day? - stream.

timore nomination.

#### The Demagogues at Work.

Intrigues, hates, and plots occupy the time the New Hampshire Patriot, was undertaken of the Abolition leaders at Washington. Unmainly to obtain a large amount of cotton der the previous question, and by a party vote, the House of Representatives passed the resolution to drop from the service Major great marauding expedition—a foray for Generals and Brigadiers not in active complunder and spoils. The object of the expe-inand. General Schenck, in urging its passage, declared "if George B. McClelland and John C. Fremont were not to be effected by Bank's forces, and the expedition will there- the joint resolution, perhaps no serious opposition would have been made to its passage." mont had not been intended to be reached by the resolution, it would never have been of-

While small men are thus venting their spite upon their superiors, another set of demagogues are playing fantastic tricks in New York. Garrison, and Phillips, and Cheever. the howling dervishees of Abolition, are in a frenzy of joy over the carnage and desolation of war. They see God in it-a negro God, a Fetish sacrificed too with blood, and feathers

They denounce the Constitution-"the Covenant with death, the league with Hell. In epilettic rage they rail and prophecy and curse. With true African superstition they revile the idols of yesterday, and pelt their monkey god with foul missiles. But they turn to some new image of dumb obscenity and they cry out that all must tall down and worship it .- [Albany Argus.

#### The War.

General Grant has withdrawn his army behind the Ny river and is now four miles from Spottsylvania. General Butler has been defeated at Fort Darling and has retreated to the protection of his gunboats at City Point. On Tuesday morning last, by means of various adjustments of their lines, and gradual encroachments upon General Grant, the Confederates in Virginia occupied a line further north than any occupied by them since the contests in the Wilderness, the Po is no longer their line of defence. They have ad vanced to the Ny. This stream rises near Mine Ran, and flows Southeast, passing five miles north of Spottsylvania Court House,

and falling into the Po six miles southeast of it. The Confederates now present a northeastern front along the south bank of the My They have brought their western flank forward until it is about four miles north of Spottsylvania and near Piney Branch Church which stands on the south bank of the Nv .-Their eastern flank is about three miles east of Spottsylvania. The Contederates have very strong earthworks and hold possession of the ground on which last Thursday's battle was fought.

General Grant, to allow these adjustments, has swung his western flank back until it is on the Ny, about four miles south of Chancellorsville. His eastern flank is southeast of this and east of Spottsylvania. Along nearly all the line, the Ny runs between the opposing armies. On Tuesday, Gen. Grant made various reconnoissances, which develoned the great strength of the Confederate defences. On Wednesday morning a battle, it is reported, begun near Liney Branch Church on the western Lank of the two armies. Of this contest we have received no definite intelligence. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning no firing was heard at Fredericksburg, and the anticipated battle nay not have occurred. One very incomrehensible thing is, why Grant should have etreated behind the Ny. Of this we have

Hundred, where the gunboats in the Appo-

enemy. Smith's corps is very much broken

up. This retreat gives the enemy possession

of the railroad between Richmond and Pe-

tersburg, and will place Butler for some time

There are large numbers of guerrillas in

Grant's rear. Three hundred of them are

reported in one body near Falls Church, fif-

teen miles from Washington. Many are en-

pahannock, and no boats venture up that

There is a report, though not very authen-

in Alexandria, has been summoned to surren-

der. It was refused. There is no longer

have entirely surrounded it.

on the defensive.

#### The 8th Pennsylvania Reserves. We learn that the Eighth Regiment

of Pennsylvania Reserves are en route for this city, where they will probably arrive on Sunday. Every arrangement has been made to give them a fitting gaged; and a committee, with his honor depot to receive them, after which they will be conducted to City Hall, where True, perhaps; but if McClelland and Fre- Eighth is under command of Major George S. Gallope, who was severely Virginia, of last year, and who has proven himself to be a brave and efficient iment had expired prior to the commencement of the late battles in Virginbattles under Gen. Grant, losing a large number in killed and wounded. The regiment has behaved with great gallantry, and has participated in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the railroad between Petersburg and Rich Potomac, and we trust our citizens will welcome. - Pittsburg Chronicle.

> Will President Lincoln please tell the country how much better his plan of a march overland to Richmond is than the plan of General McClellan to go by way of the peninsula, in the light of the forty thousand killed and wounded who line the roads from the Rapidan to Spottsvlvania Court House?

# Communications.

### A Card.

WHITELY TOWNSHIP, May 23, 1864. EDS. MESSENGER:-You will see by the ast Republican a communication signed by A. Eisipminger, in which he takes me to task or certain promises made him before enlistng in the army. His statements are entirely talse, and I am prepared to prove them false by the very men he names as proof of his slanderous representations. I can also prove by others that he said he did not want my house, that it was too far away from and put in circulation to injure me at this time. I know py Democratic friends will consider the source from whence this slander comes. Mr. Eisinninger is an Abolitionist and was about as useless a piece of furniture in community as the Greene County Begublican in which it is printed, and you will all admit it is bad enough in all conscience.

As to the vile aspersion of being a copperhead, all right thinking Democrats will know and he designed to move against the where I stand by this imputation. I am, as always, a law abiding and Constitution loving Democrat. There is not a Democrat in the Union who will say that he does not sympathize with the government in any lawful effort to suppress the rebellion; but this is day's men go out, a draft to fill up not enough for the negro-worshipers; you their place and all other reduction, will must endorse all the unconstitutional acts of be ordered to take place on the first of the administration now done and to declare July, by which time the new enrollment in advance your willingness to endorse all will be completed. No order is yet isacts to be done in the future, or in other sued. words support the administration, not the

JACOB SHRIVER. Your Friend.

#### of received a word by telegraph. It is only An Appeal to the Patriotic Citizens of Greene County.

The Pittsburg Sanitary Committee, anch of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. ill hold a great fair at Pittsburgh, Pa., comnencing on June 1st, 1864, the entire proeeds of which are to be spent so as to do ha greatest good to the sick and wounded oldiers.

The Ladies of the Aid Society of Waynes urg would again appeal to the patriotic citins of Greene Co. for aid and co-operation this good work. Will you not appoint a eople in the neighborhood, and solicit conibutions of EVERY THING? Fruits of the arden and farm, eggs, butter and cream, oceries and provisions, Fancy articles memade and foreign, curiosities, war rels, books and pictures, every thing that can bought and sold, begging all to remember nat every dollar or dollar's worth will relievne sufferings of some sick or wounded sole er, and perhaps save him from death-it nay be a stranger of whom you will never ear-it may be your brother, or your dear-

Contributions may be left at the houses of irs. Benjamin Campbell, Mrs. Jesse Lazear, Irs. Hannah Minor.

> M. K. B. MILLER, Cor. Sec. Aid So. Waynesburg.

### Declination.

MAPLETOWN, May 18, 1864. Messes, Jones & Jennings,-You will lease withdraw my name from the list of andidates for Sheriff. I have several conacts on hand which deprive me of the priviege of canvassing the county at this time. ive my best bow to the Democracy.

From the number of candidates yet in the field, there will be no difficulty in selecting good candidate. I trust the time for a hange in the administration of our country is coming, and that men who understand the nattox and James protected them from the principles upon which our government is founded will be placed in authority, and the Union and the Constitution once more be restored to an oppressed and bleeding people. WM. CLEAVENGER.

### Declination.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18, 1864. Massra Editors:—Owing to a pressure of business which called me from the county. gaged in sinking torpedoes in the lower Rapand thus rendered it impossible for me to canyass the county as it should be done, desire you to withdraw my name from among the list of candidates. Thankful for the matic, that General Bank's army, being shut up ny kind expressions and the energy displayed by my triends, I shall decline being a candidate at this time, but perhaps if a more faany communication with what remains of the vorable opportunity should occur, I shall Red river expedition. The Confederates then place myself before the people as a can-WM. A. PORTER.

## Mews.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON reception, a brass band having been en- May 18. 7 o'clock P. # - Major General Dix: - Dispatches from General Butler, Mayor Lowry at the head, will be at the just received, report the success of his expedition under General Kautz, to cut the Danville Railroad and destroy the they will be furnished with an excellent iron bridge across the Appomattax. and substantial meal. The veteran On Monday morning, the enemy in force under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon General Smith and fore wounded in one of the engagements in ed him back in some confusion and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted, General Smith re-estabofficer. The term of service of the reg- lished his lines, and the enemy were driven back to their original lines.

At the same time the enemy made ia, but the men, with a true spirit of an attack from Petersburg on General patriotism, volunteered to go to the Butler's forces guarding the rear, but front and participate in all the recent were handsomely repulsed. The troops were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired leisurely within his own lines. We hold the mond. Prisoners state that Gens turn out to give its members a hearty Bragg and Davis were present on the

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel report this evening that on Sunday he fought the forces of Gens. Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market; that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and £00 prisoners, but bringing all his train and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle field.

He states that in consequence of his long line and the trains which had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about seven thousand infantry, besides other arms, and that his retrograde movement to Starsburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men.

No report of any operations of tha Army of the Potomac received to-day. A dispatch from General Sherman reports his advance upon Johnson progressing to his satisfaction. His supschool, &c. The whole thing is gotten up plies are abundant. Our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which now afford good pasture.

E. M. STANTON Secretary of War.

Washington, May 18.—Maj. Gen. Dix, New York: We have no reports of operations since my last dispatch.-The latest information from Gen. Grant was that the roads had greatly improved. Reinforcements had reached him, enemy without delay.

It is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and in order to provide against any inopportune reducion when the service of the hundred

### E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. Warningson, May 18.—Information received at the War Department leaves no doubt that the rebels are receiving large reinforcements from the South to Lee's army. Both armies are actively preparing for the next conflict. The weather is good for military operations.

It is reported that an order will be issued to-night for a draft for 300,000 men. The time fixed for the draft is the 1st of July

### Another Báttle.

New York, May 21.—The Times has the following :-Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 20, 8 o'clock, A. M. My dispatches of 10 o'clock, P. M., ommittee in each township to visit all the yesterday, informed you of the attack made yesterday (Thursday) evening on the right wing of our line, and the handsome manner of its repulse.

The attack was made on our right flank near our headquarters. The only troops we had on the ground at the time, were two regiments of Tyler's division; it was heavy artillery and had never been under fire before. Tyler soon brought up the remainder of his force and met the the rebel attack, driving the enemy back into the woods.-Here the enemy had formed their line of battle. Tyler felt rather apprehen. sive at the work before him, considering the rawness of his troops, but when fair ly under fire they showed the utmost

The loss is quite heavy-more seere than reported by me in my dispatch last night-and will probably reach 1.000 killed and wounded. The rebels gave way in confusion, scattering themselves through the woods.

The honor of the repulse of the rebels rests with Tyler's heavy artilleryalthough Birney's division of the 2d corps and Crawford's of the 5th were afterwards sent to the support of Tyler, enabling him to withdraw, after the enemy had withdrawn and he had cleared the valley of the Ny. The major portion of Rhodes, (rebel) division were scattered in the woods, and 350 of them were picked up during the night, and have just been brought to headquarters.

The division of raw recruits are tickled at their success, although their loss is heavy. They feel the diminution of their numbers is fully made up by the increase of their morale.

The Tribune's special, dated head quarters, May 19-9 o'clock P. M., says our communications are open as usual to-night, and supplies are still pouring in for us. Guinney's Station was captured last evening by Talbott's cavalry, and is now in our possession. From this point the rebels have been bringing up supplies. It is believed that the rebels bring their supplies from the Virginia Central railroad, a distance of 20 miles.

New York, May 21.—The Herald has the following: Friday, May 20, 7 o'clock, A. M.-Our losses in the fight last evening, are