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



"One Country, One Constitution, One

MAINESBURG, FA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,44 GEN. GEORGE BAMCCLELCAN, Subject to the Decision

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE OF PERRY TP. SHERIFF. HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE.

OF MARION. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR ARTHUR RINEHART. OF PRANELIN. AUDITOR, A. J. MARTIN,

OF WAYNE.

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens 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 Popular Vote and Delegate Systems.

We perceive that our Democratic friends of Washington County, following the example of Favette County, have concluded to abandon the popular vote, or Primary Election System, and to adopt, in its stead, a modified, and we think, an improved Delegate System .-They call it the "Ohio Delegate System." Under the old Delegate System, each township and borough was entitled to the same number of Delegates. By this modified Ohio System, the number of Delegates al- tribute to the correctness of the earnest and proportion to the Democratic vote cast at the last previous general election. In Washington County they apportion at least one delegate to each township or borough and an additional Delegate for each forty Democratic votes, ascertained as above.

This change of the mode of making nominations for the Democracy of that county was resolved upon at a meeting held in February last, and the county committee of Vigilance was directed to carry into effect the details of the plan- At a meeting held at the Valentine House in Washington, on the 30th ult., the county committee of Vigilance fixed upon Saturday, the 20th day of August, as the time for selecting Delegates to make the nominations for the Democratic Party of that County, at a Convention to be held on Monday, the 22d day of that month.

We may take this occasion to suggest that many of our oldest and most experienced politicians, have, on various occasions expressed dissatistaction with the Primary Election System, as practised in this county, and a wish to change it. Now that our Primary Elections for the present year are over, would seem to be a favorable time for the consideration of this question, in reference to our future nominations. What say you, Brother Democrats?

Pugilistic. On Wednesday afternoon last, quite an affray took place in the dining room of the National Hotel, in Washington City, between Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in which the former came out third best. While they were seated at the table Mr. Chandler was indulging in loud denunciations of Democrats in such a way as to indicate that they were intended to apply to Mr. Voorhees, who was near him. The latter arose, and saying that his name had been used, and that the remarks were evidently intended for him, requested Senator Chandler to leave the room with him. Upon receiving a rude and defiant answer, he severely slapped Mr. Chandler's face. The latter rose and struck at Voorhees, whose arms had been caught by a mend of Chandler's when Mr. Hannegan, of Tine Grove, this county, a friend of Voorhees, interposed, and was in turn assailed by Chandler. Mr. Hannegan struck Chandler with a pitcher, and dragged him to the floor by the hair, cuffed him, until the affair was scopped by the interference of by-standers. -[Patriot & Union.

The New York "Day Book" is openly histile to the nomination of Gen. McClellan for the next Presidency. That paper takes the grounds that no candidate who has at any time had any connection with the war, will suit its nurposes for a candidate for the Presidency. We need not say that we have always regarded the teachings of that paper as nategonistic to the real interests of the Democratic Participand calculated rather to emberrass, than to promote its success

The Cleveland Convention.

This Convention met on Tuesday last and nominated FREMONT by acclamation, They did not regard the formality of a vote necessary. There seemed to be no difference of opirion in the Convention on the subject .-JOHN COCHRAN, of New York, a renegade Democrat, was nominated for the Vice Presidency. A majority of the Northern States was represented in the Convention. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic, showing no indications of a disposition to back down. or give way to Mr. Lincoln. He seems to have had no triends in this Convention.

Below is a copy of the Platform adopted on the occasion. Much of it is unexceptionable. The 13th proposition, it is said, is the only one on which there was a division.

THE PLATFORM. 1. That the Federal Union shall be

obeyed.

3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

4. That the rites of free speech, free press, and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts, where martial law has been proclaimed.

5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-es- The plundering propensities of the Butlers in tablishment, and to secure to all men Louisiana were so notorious as to demand inabsolute equality before the law.

tration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is crimi-

7. That the right of asylum except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go overlooked.

8. That the National Policy, known as the Monroe doctrine, has become a recognized principle, and that the establishing of an anti-Republican Government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

9. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievments and dauntless bravery in the defence of our imperelled country and of civil liberty.

10 That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by the Constitution.

11. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct

vote of the people.

12. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Exec-

13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

Several of the above propositions will receive the full approbation of the Democratic Party. Thir enunciation by a Republican or Abolition Convention, constitutes the best lowed to each township and borough is in | manly protests of the Democracy against the unwarranted invasions of the plainest principles of constitutional rights of the people, for the last two years, by the present administratoin, and is proof demonstrative that the appeals of the Democrats have touched the hearts of the people, and afford a consoling assurance of success to the glorious principles of our party at the next Presidential Election.

#### \_\_\_\_\_ The Tendency to Centralization and a

Splendid Despotic Government. The first sign of a tendency in the direction of centralization and a splendid and despotic government says the Patriot and Union was exhibited in the demand made by the united Abolition press and politicians, that the President should be considered the Government, and treated as such, under penalty of suspicion of treason, and the sedrives, and guard the portals of the White House. Next, the declaration that the 'War Power," with which he claims to be clothed, overrode the Constitution, and invested him with absolute power over citizens and States alike-making his own will or whim the supreme law, and himself, or his appointed agents, its executor. And now, in the third place, we have the most suggestive and humiliating sign of all, to wit: The attendance, from time to time, at the Court of Washington, of Governors of Sovereign States, humbly bowing the knee to the will certainly be compelled to fall in with usurper, and claiming as boons what of right belongs to them in their official capacity, under the reserved rights of the Constitution and the laws of the States. Our own Governor seems to have fallen entirely into the new idea, and to recognize, by his frequent humble attentions at the Shoddy Court, and his implicit obedience to all the edicts of the its wake, up to its own stand point. Shoddy Crown, the obliteration of State lines. and his own vassalage.

On the subject of these frequent gubernatorial visits, the Cincinnati Enquirer very truly remarks:

"This shows the centralizing tendency of our politics under the present Abolition dynasty. Here we see Governors of sovereign States-the principals to the Federal compact-forgetting the dignity of their position and repairing to Washington to dance attendance around the footstool of the Federal Agent whom they have created. If they were viceroys of subject provinces, holding their postions at the will of a superior, they could not evince greater alacrity in carrying out the Federal behests. These Abolition Governor's practacally recognize the truth of Lincoln's monstrous assertion, that the States sustained the same relation to the State. In other words, that we were a grand

consolidated empire. How this conduct of these Governors compares with the patriot John Hancock, who was Governor of Massachusetts when General Washington, as Bresident of the United States, made his visit to that State. The State. Such was the sturdy idea of the Revolutionary Patriots of State rights and FederGeneral Butler.

Rumor asserts that the Administration is about to recall Gen. Butler from the command of the army of the Peninsula. Why it ever entrusted so important a command, to a merely civilian and political General, would be a puzzle under any other administration. Now is not the time for merely political favorites to be entrusted with the precious lives of our Soldiers. This truth has been fearfully illustrated in the case of Gen. Banks, another of that kidney of Generals. -By all means, let Butler, like Banks, be shelved and some competent General be put in his place. Both Smith and Gilmore, are real live Generals, educated to their business and qualified to take command of what is left of the army which has survived Batlers blun-By the way, A. J. BUTLER, a brother of

the Generals, who participated with him in 2. That the Constitution and laws of the magnificent spoils of the rich city of New the United States must be observed and Orleans a year or two ago, died a few weeks ago, the reputed owner of two millions of wealth, acquired under the General's fortu-nate rule, an that city. By his will he bequeaths half this immense wealth to the General. These brothers at the breaking out of the war, were by no means rich, and they illustrate, quite fully, the advantages to be derived from the possession of distant military governments, under this administration.vestigation. Reverdy Johnson was sent to 6. That integrity and economy are Orleans for that purpose, and upon his report demanded at all times in the adminis- Butler was recalled, by the President. It is believed that but for an immense outside pressure, which Mr. Lincoln, has never been able to withstand, Butler would still have continued in private life. After his return from Orleans a flaming anti-slavery speech which he made in Cooper Institute in the city of New York, aided by the judicious pressure of his managing friends, induced the administration again to give him employment, and hence his appointment to the Fortress Monroe Military District, in which he has so recently shown his utter want of capacity for military command.

Immediately before the commencement of the war Gen. Butler was one of the most ardent admirers of the institutions of the South and a leading supporter of Breckenridge, the favorite of the South for the Presidency .-Upon its breaking out he tendered his services to the Government and he was authorized to raise a Regiment. His first taste for plunder, was acquired while raising that Regiment, as is abundantly shown by the Report of a Congressional Committee. But this was only in a small way compared with the immenso plunder derived from the control and government of the rich province of Democratic principles which are shared

Louisiana. Frank Pierpont (facetiously called Governor of Virginia, and who rules a little patch of the Old Dominion, immediately around Alexandria, with a population less than half a dozen of our Pennsylvania townships) has lately added an instructive chapter illustrative of the acqusitive propensities of Gen. Butler, which, under any other administra-

The new born zeal of Gen. Butler in the abolition cause is what makes him such a prodigious favorite with that party, and is the se-

### The Aims of the Abolitionists in Regard to the Negro, stated in the Fewest Words.

The following extract from an addresss of the English fanatic, George Thompson, states in the briefest possible terms, the real aims of the Abolitionists, in their crazy efforts in behalf of the Negroes of this country:

"The message I have to you is, carry on this good work to completion. Give to the negro in the United States the rights now possessed in the West Indies, where he can become a freehold-OF STATE—where the Mayor of Kingston, a black man is knighted by the Queen, (Applause,) For what lection and use by him of a large body guard Mr. Lincoln has done he has won for of cavalry, to attend him in his rides or himself universal gratitude and there is no name with which to conjure so powerfully in England, as that of Abraham Lincoln. (Loud Applause.) -[George Thompson's Address to the Friends of Union and "Liberty."

We commend this picture to our Republican friends as worthy their most serious reflections. Do you intend this result? Do these fond hopes of your present loving allies, find sympathy in your breasts? You may now feel disposed to revolt, but if you continue your present companionship, you their crazy and repulsive doctrines. The Abolitionists boast and they boast truly, that they have hitherto been able to force those who have acted politically with them, up to their own views. Fanaticism, by its persistency, has always been able to carry those who have followed, even remotely in Honest Republicans, can only find safety by squarely cutting algof from these mischievious and dangerous principles, and the company of the men who propogate

Some of our so-called Peace Democrats seem to regard our local Elections, as having very much to do with the question of bringing about Peace, (so much desired by all;) or the continuance of the war. Unfortunately for the Democracy the administration of Mr. Lincoln, has this question in its hands for the present, and for nearly a year to come.

The Democratic Convention which will assemble at Chicago, on the 4th day of July next-after, it is hoped, the favorable resultof Gen. Grant's campaign will have been Federal Government that a county did to a known—will erect such a Platform for the Democracy to stand upon, as the then circomstances of the country may seem to jus- young lady living near Belleville, Ill., was tify. Democrats will either stand upon it, on horseback riding, not long since when or they will leave it for that of the abolition-Governor refused to call on the President the action of that Convention, with the nope | would cut off her hair." This she spunkily until the latter had first honored him with a that the circumstances of the country and the refused to do, when the wretch seized her, visit, as the representative of a sovereign temper of the People, will then be such as to and with his pocket knife actually performed speedy return to peace and prosperity.

The New York World to Abraham | Negro Delegates in the Baltimore Lincoln---Indignant and Eloquent

The late suspension of two of the leading Democratic newspapers of New York-the "World" and the "Journal of Commerce"by the Administration, on account of the publication of the Proclamation, forged and palmed upon these papers be an ingenious process, by an intimate political and personal friend of the President, and a former associate Editor of both the "Times" and "Tribune" for the purpose of affecting the price of stocks, and advancing the speculative prospects of the forger and his political friend, has called forth a most eloquent and indignant protest from the editor of the "World." Many of the passages in this splendid production, will remind the reader of passages in the great English writer, JUNIUS.

We have only room for a few extracts, which will be found below.

After reciting facts going to show that the erroneous news, and that the administration, through Gen. Dix, was fully informed of the absence of guilt or complicity in the publication, and that upon his representation the order for the arrest was rescindthe paper remained unrescinded, for two days and three nights, he says:

"To characterize these proceedings as inprecedented, would be to forget the past history of your administration; and o characterize them as shocking to every mind, would be to disregard that principle of human nature from which t arises that men submitting once and again to lawless encroachments of pow-than farce. er with every intermission of a vigilance which should be continual, lose sometheir true nature and real danger.

Charles was undoubtedly advised to, and applauded for, the crimes by which he lost his crown and life. Nor can you do any such outrageoos, oppressive and unjust a thing that it will not be applauded by those whose prosperity and power you have created and may destroy. To characterize these proceedings as arbitrary, illegal and un-constitutional, would seem, if such at which you have not arrived, and a place where not public opinion but the authority of law speaks, after impeachment, trial, conviction and judgment.

But, sir, the suppression of two daily journals in this metropolis, one the organ of its great commercial public, the other a recognized exponent of the by half or nearly half your fellow citizens-did shock the public mind, did amaze every honest and patriotic citi zen, did fill with indignation and alarm every pure and loyal breast. There were no indignation meetings, there were no riots, there was no official protest. But do not imagine, sir, that the do his duty; do not imagine that the put out of the way." tion than the present would consign him to people of this city or State, or country have ceased to love their liberties, or do not know how to protect their rights.-It would be fatal to a tyrant to commit that error here and now. A free people can at need devise means to teach their chief magistrate the same lesson.

To you, sir, who have by heart the Constitution which you swore to "preserve, protect, and defend," it may be an impertinence to cite those natural among which are these: That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures, and that no warrant even shall issue, except upon probable cause supported by oath, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized: that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; yet these are the most priccless er and a vorer, and AN OFFICER possessions of treemen, and these you took away from me.

Even a captured and guilty criminal who knew that his crime would be proved, and that the law would assuredly visit upon him condign punishment, might wih propriety plead these rights and demand of the chief magistrate to throw over him shields. Assaulted by the bayonets of a military commander, he might protest and assert his inalienable right to the orderly processes, the proofs, and the punishment of the law. But has the Saxon tongue any terms left for him to use who, being the

victim of lawless power? merely preventive; but the proceedings taken against the World were of the nature of a summary execution of judgment. Would trial by law have city. been denied, would the law itself have been set aside for the bayonet, would a court martial have been resorted to by Attorney: you in a peaceful city, far from the the presses which consistently applaud Times published the forgery (and the not. If not, why not?

Is there a different law for your opponents and for your supporters? Can you, whose eyes discern equality under every complexion, be blinded by the hue of partisanship?"

Another Abolition Outrage. The outrages on Democrats in the West are committed upon Democratic ladies. A

her horse was stopped by a soldier who told ists. All judicious Democrats will calmly await her to "hurrah for Abe Lincoln, or else he permit a reasonable ground of hope for a the operation of cutting of her hair. Free country, this !

Lincoln Convention from South Ca-

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"I forward herewith the resolutions adopted at the Mass State Convention, held at Beaufort, S. C., on Tuesday last. The call for the Convention invited the people of this State, 'without distinction of race or color,' to participate in the election of delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of next month. The consequence was that about 150 negroes and two-thirds as many whites assembled at the Saxton House, and after much noisy and acrimonious debate selected twelve whites and four Africans as delegates. The choice should have fallen the other way. By far the largest population in the 'reclaimed' region of the State are contrabands; and if they are to represent the State in the Baltimore Convention they should have justice done them in the start. I consider that every possible effort was made to correct they have not been fairly treated in this matter."

The above is a fair specimen of the manner in which the Convention at Baltimore is to be packed by the friends of Lincoln, and by which his nomination is to be insured. South ed, but that the order for the suppression of Garolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, and we do not know how many other of the Rebel States are to be brought into this Convention, on the "one-tenth" principle, we suppose, and thus control and defeat the nomination of any man who may be back. ed by the mass of the Republican Party .-We do not wonder that the friends of Fre-MONT indignantly protest against this worse

The Abolitionists say that slavery was thing of the old, free, keen sense of the cause of the war, and therefore, that it is necessary to abolish slavery in order that the war may cease. A shorter method, it strikes us, would have been to abolish the Abolition Party. That Party would not let the Union alone, and perpetually denounced the laws and practices of the Union, on the subject of slavery. It said a house divided against itself must fall. They made that division, (aided by the Southern Hotspurs) and their abolition would have saved the necessity weighty words have not be emptied of of war. They say slavery ruled the country. all significance, to befit better an hour They only mean that men who did not agree with them got the offices, and thus left them out in the cold. That is all the harm slavery did to them. If slavery was the cause of the war, they made it so. They being the disturbing element, if they had ceased that disturbance the war would not have come.

The Louisville Democrat sums up the whole question in this pithy paragraph:

"The fight was between abolition and slavery. One could not disturb the country without the other. When the abolitionists say Slavery must be abolished, in order to have peace, they mean that THEY cannot keep the peace till slavery is abolished. For THEIR comfort and to insure THEIR quiet obe-Governor of this State has forgotten to dience to the Government, Slavery must be

# General McClelland in 1862.

On the 9th of May, 1862, the House of Bepresentatives at Washington, composed of a large majority of radicals, on hearing of the battle of Williamsburg, passed the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives from time and chartered rights therein enumerated, to time hear of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the instrongly intrenched in a position betegrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the re- near Sexton's junction, and the other cent victories achieved by the armies of protected by Bull marsh, an almost imthe Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House rebel army rested upon the Little river are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan for the display of ments were perhaps hastily creeted those high military qualities which se-

Do the knaves and fools—the latter being the dupes of the former-who now delight in slandering Gen. McClellan for partizan purnoses, ever think that they are eating their made which developed their position,

promotness and vigor which becomes the enemy by a direct assault upon his porepresentative of the majesty of the Empire sition. To rest inactive on that field, State of this Union, in defending the plainest for any length of time, would endanger rights of its citizens against the invasions of victim of crime, has been made also the power, has, in a written order dated May 23d and, as Lee was rapidly bringing up re-1864, directed, A. OAKLY HALL Esq., Dis-It is the theory of the law that after trict Attorney of the county of New York, to the commission of any crime, all pro- investigate, and if proper, bring to condign If these reasons were insufficient, one coedings taken before trial shall be punishment the instruments of the National administration, who wantonly suppressed the a heavy rain storm on Wednesday publication, for days, of the "Journal of swelled the waters of the North Anna

We have only room for the closing paraprocess as summary as a drum-head graph of the Governor's letter to the District

I call upon you to look into the facts boundaries of military occupation, had connected with the seizure of the Journal of Commerce and of the New York vour course been as we were, the victims World. If these acts were illegal, the of this forger? Had the Tribune and offenders must be punished. In making Grant determined to recross that poryour enquiries and in prosecuting the Times candidly admits that it might have parties implicated, you will call upon the published it and was prevented only by Sheriff of the county and the heads of mere chance) would you, sir, have sup- the Police Department for any needed pressed the Tribune and Times as you force or assistance. The failure to give position at Sexton's junction, which, suppressed the World and Journal of this, by any official under my control, Commerce? You know you would will be deemed a sufficient cause for his ment, compelled Lee to withdraw his

Very respectfully yours. &c.. HORATIO SEYMOUR

Convention: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts. New York, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Indiana, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. There seems to have been neither lack of numbers nor enthusiasm, and from all appearances, Fremont is intended to be a real live candi-

sidered very favorable

News.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Gen Grant Reinforced by Buldy Smith. A Junction Probably Made .- Our Entire Force in Rapid Motion - Lee said to be Outgeneraled .- Gen. Sherman Buttles Fought.

[Official] WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINTON,

May 30-10 P. M. To Major-Gen. Dix :- No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you has been received by this department from General Grant or Gen. Sherman.

A portion of General Butler's force at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred, under command of General Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

No change in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. General Butler remains in full command head of his force in the field.

engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by General Steel and Gen. West Mississippi divisions, which now comprehends the Department of Misdepartments, under the orders of Gen. Canby as division commanders, his military relations being the same as that formerly exercised by General Grant, and now exercised by General Sherman over the department of Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee

EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War

[Official] Washington, May 30.—Major-Gen. Dix: - A dispatch from Gen Grant has just been received. It is dated yesterday, 29th, at Hanovertown, and states

"The army has been successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river. Yesterday, two divisions of our cavalry had a severe engagement with the enemy, south of Hane's store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day.

Our loss in the cavalry engagement was three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, of whom but forty are ascertained to have been killed. We hav-

Another official dispatch dated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, details the movement of several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was

no engagement. Earlier dispatches from head uarters had been sent but they failed to reach Washington.

EDWIN M. STAMTON. [Special Dispatch from the World.]

Washing on, May 30.—The reason which impelled General Grant to make the last great flank movement, now that it has been accomplished, may tween the North and South Annas, with one wing restirg upon the railroad passable morass. These wings were thrown forward, while the center of the -thus forming a V. The intrenchstructures, but the natural conformation oure important results with but little of the ground was such that but little sacrifice of human life. ble barriers to a further advance. Part of the Army of the Potomac had already been thrown across the North Anna, where the reconnoissance was and General Grant probably foresaw the difficulties he would have to encoun-Gov. Seymour of New York with that ter if he had attempted to dislodge his the safety of the force already across, inforcements, he could not hope to succeed in successfully holding his position long with a river dividing his army. more cogent was found in the fact that Commerce," and "World" newspapers of that so that, unless speedily crossed, the city. torrent as to be unfordable. The rain must necessarily have had a corresponding effect upon the waters of the South Anna: and even if Lee retreated across that stream, its swollen character would prevent General Grant's pursuit without

south bank of the North Anna. In order to cover the movement an attack was made by the right upon the enemy's without bringing on a general engageleft wing. The junction was then destroyed and the railroad rendered useless for immediate service. During Thursday night the Sixth corps took The following are the States which the advance and moved across the Pamwere represented in the recent Cleveland unkey, twenty miles below, occupying Hanovertown on the morning of Friday, at the same time the army was withdrawn to the north bank of the North Anna, and by noon of Friday the whole column was rapidly marching to the new field of operations. His base of supplies-which seemed to have given General Grant little concern form the commencement of the campaignwas changed from Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, to White House, on The prospect of laying the At- the Pamunkey, and but twelve miles had rested on Friday.

Under these circumstances General

the aid of bridges.

Upon arriving at the latter point General Grant discovered that Breck inridge formed Lee's right wing at Hanover Court House, having Ginfore ed him from the Shernandeah valley. As soon as Lee discovered General Grant's movement he is understood to have swung around into a position confronting the federal army, probably with his right near Richmond, and his Ahead Scouring the Country.—Hancock left at Hanover Court House. Alin the Advance. - No Official News of though we have no intelligence affirming it, still it is supposed that General Grant extended his left so as to be within communicating distance with his base at White House, for the purposes of supply, and for another object, which will soon be revealed. Further particulars it would be unwise to give at present. . The movements now in progress will soon develop themselves with startling effect upon the country, and undoubtedly prove highly damaging to the rebel army.

WER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON May 31 -4 p. m. - Maj-Gen. Dix: We have dispatches from Gen. Grant down to 4 o'clock yestərday afternoon. There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospects of Lee making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were of the Department of Virginia and on the Mechanicsville road, south of North Carolina, and continues at the | Tolopotomay creek, between that stream and Hawes' shop, his left resting on Dispatches from General Canby have Shady Grove. Dispositions for an atbeen received to-day. He is actively tack were being made by Gen. Grant. Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Banks, and organizing the forces of the Little river and South Anna, and broke up both roads from those rivers to two miles south of Hawes' shop, where the souri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Gen- Headbuarters of the army were estaberals Rosecrans, Steel, and Banks re- lished. There is yet no telegraphic main in command of their respective lines of communication with Washing-

> A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, 8 A. M., reports no change in the position of the armies. -Some slight skirmishing had taken place subsequent to the affair of Satur-

No intelligence from any other has been received by this Department. (Signed) E. M. STANTON

## **EROM GENERAL SHERMAN.**

Fight st Dallas, Georgia, on the 29th. -- Defeat of the Rebels.

[Official.] Washington, May 31-9:20 a. m .-To Major-Gen. Dix: No official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening.

A telegram from General Sherman. dated near Dallas, yesterday, 29th, 7:30 A. M., reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and McPherson's corps, in which the rebels were driven back with a loss ing driven the enemy, most of their to them of twenty-five hundred killed killed and many wounded fell into our and wounded left in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners-General McPherson's loss being not over three hundred in all.

EDWIN M. STALITON. Secretary of War.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith and his Command at Vicksburg--Forrest at Tupello moving Forage to Corinth--Fears of an Attack on Padu-

Washington, May 30.—The Star says all the troops in the field in the department of the gulf and west of the Missisoippi river not, including Missouri are to be commanded by Major-General Canby. Banks has been appointed military Governor of Louisiana,

with headquarters at New Orleans. Carro, May 30.—The steamer Graham from Memphis, which dates of the 27, arrived last night.

On the morning of the 25th the gunboat Curlew was attacked at Gaines Landing, fifty miles below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns, eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fire was returned, and a brisk engagement ensued, lasting half an hour, when the rebels were driven off.

The Steamer Belle, St. Louis, from Memphis, has arrived with three hunpred and forty-three bales of cotton for t. Louis, and one days later dates from Memphis.

The U.S. Hospital boat Thomas, in charge of Dr. E. H. Harris, had arrived from the Red river with about two hundred of those who were wounded in the engagement at Yellow Bayou.

Nineteen boats had arrived at Vicksburgh with General A. Smith's com-

The steamer Longworth was fired into on Wednesday last by a rebel battery of six guns from the Arkansas shore, near Columbia, but being out of range she passed on without injury. The steamer Sally List was also fired into the following morning by the same battery, and her pilot was badly woun-

Forrest with fifteen thousand men was reported to have been at Tupello, Mississippi, on the 20th instant, engaged in moving forage to Corinth, intending to repair the railroad to Jackson .-Portions of his command within a few tion of his army which had gained the days had made their appearance in the vicinity of Union City, Kentucky.

Much excitement existed at Paducah yesteady, in consequence of various rumers of the approach of Buford with a force estimated at from five hundred to one thousand. This force is said to have been at Mayfield yesterday. The military authorities are prepared to repel any attack attempted, and it is not likely they will allow the enemy to remain in the vicinity in any force. Scattering bands are roving about the country committing depredations .-They hung four Union men at Union Clty on the 27th.

Idleness is the mother of mischief -the moment a horse is done cating his oats, he turns to and gnaws down his manger. Substitute labor for oats, and virtue for manger, and what is true of horses is equally true of men.

Ben't attempt another's work, nor adopt another's facts. It is a main antic cable during the next year is con- from Hanovertown, where his advance lesses of wisdom to know your own wis dom from other peoples'.