

"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

urquesbore, 9.L. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864

POR PRESIDENT IN 1864, BEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, [Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Na-

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE OF PERRY TT. AHRRIFF. HEATH JOHNS. 1 OF WASHINGTON COMMISSIONER. THOMAS SCOTT. OF WHITELY. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR ARTHUR RINGHART, OF FRANKLIN. A. J. MARTIN;

"While the army is fighting, you as citfrens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your instinuality and your rights as citizens."
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

OF WAYNE.

*The Constitution and the Union! space them together. If they stand, they must stand together, if they fall, they must fall together, and webster.

ACCOUNTS.

We have recently sent out accounts to all subscribers in arrears. The enormons advance in the price of paper and all other printing materials renders it indispensible that subscriptions should be promptly paid. Besides, we have larger demands to meet the coming month than for months before, and we MUST HAVE what is due us to meet them.

All mistakes will be cheerfully and promptly corrected.

Absent.

Business interests and engagements have kept the Senior Editor from his post much If the time for three months past. He is now at his post, however, and after attending the Chicago Convention, (to which he has been appointed a delegate) expects to devote his time chiefly to his editorial duties. He nevertheless trusts the readers have been better pleased with the paper in his absence than when he is at home driving the pen and handling the scissors.

Affirmed.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the common pleas of Cumberland county, in the case of Kennedy vs. Oswald and others. This is the celebrated Mechanicsburg case in which a self-constituted "Vigileace Committee" 'arrested a Democratic citizen of York county on suspicion of being a secessionist, and were muleted in \$1,000

We hope to see many similar announcements to the above, 'in the course of coming time. They are expressive of the sense of disinterested juries upon the acts of the Administration and the malice of its minions.

According to the accounts of the newspapers Uncle Abraham, is vehemently pleased with his re-nomination for the Presidency. The Washington Republican says: "His jokes flow fast and furious! Good humor being the order of the hour. He told the Union Leaguers that his re-nomination burst from the speaker. He was arreminded him of the story of the Dutch far- guing with rapid and fervid eloquence mer, who said it was a bad time to swap horses while crossing a stream."

'Our individual opinion is, that we could swap of that old hoss," without detriment to the Republic, at any time, and the sooner the better.

Judge Russell of New York has charged the Grand Jury, strongly, in favor of prosecuting the agents of the Administration at Washington, by whose instrumentality the "Journal of Commerce" and "World" were sumended some ten days agh. We trust that this, and all similar ac ts of despetism, will be promptly brought to judicial decision and publishment. The award of NINE THOUSAND dollars damages found by the jury of Greene County, New York in the case of Patrick Marshal Murray for an unjustifiable arrest and imprisonment of the former, in Fort Lafayette, was a way and thite beginning, by which these by Congress. This recons btlim will be taught to realize agents of the bother will be taught to realize that the work of a reverence for law and lib-

erty in the land.

A very common Delusion among Republican Politicians.

"Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, was surprised at a speech of his colleague (Mr. Ross.) last night. It was full of disparagement of the administration while there was nothing in it reprehensive of the course of the rebels.

We quote the above remark, which is very common reply, by our political opponents, to disparaging arguments by Democrats against the unwarrantable acts of the administration, to reprobate it.

They seem to indulge in the delusion that when they make this reply, they have said that which is conclusive and overwhelming. and which should stop the mouth of any Dem-

Do we charge the Republicans with disregarding the fundamental principles of our constitution they tell us we should confine our denunciations to the rebels. Do Democrats inveigh against the invasion of the personal liberty of the people by this administration, they fling this reply to our complaints. Do we complain of the suppression of Free speech and of a Free Press they imagine they have made an overwhelming answer by saying that Rebels have no rights.-Do we denounce the managing of Elections by military Provost Marshals and at the point of the bayonet by such minions of the administration, as Schenk, and after the fashion of doing things in Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, they suppose they have done all that is needful, when they tell us that we do not say anything "reprehensible of the course of the rebels."

Now, in all this, we think our Republican friends do injustice not only to their own better judgment, but show an amazing lack of discrimination in regard to the capacity of the people to judge of the weakness of their cause, which they thus justly confess.

In the first place, Democrats do not com plain that the rights of Rebels are invaded by the administration. They leave the Rebels to be dealt with by our armies in the field, who have, (or ought to have,) a much MORE IMPRESSIVE way of dealing with them-the appropriate arguments to be used by our armies against the Rebels, are leaden and steel ones-bullets and bayonets. The Democrata do not complain of this, but give an efficient assistance therein, when permitted. But the rights which they denounce the administration for invasion of, ARE THEIR OWN rights, defended (or intended to be defended) by the Constitution and the laws of the Free Elections, Free Speech and a Free Press.

We beg to say to our opponents when they invade their rights, (as has been done, by this Administration, times without number) it is territory-the people being General Steele's neither a very satisfactory nor a very conclu- army, and the tentitory the ground they stood sive answer to our complaints, to tell us that on. The Legislature met, elected two Senawe should refrain from speaking "disparagingly of the Administration."

If we should amuse ourselves, as do our raid disturbed their deliberations, and they Republican and Abolition friends very frequently, while at a safe distance, in denouncing the "reprehensible course of the Rebels" we ask, in the first place, the chance that they will never hear of our denunciations and in the second place, if they should, that they would probably pay but little attention to

But with the Administration and its truculant supporters, it is a very different affair.— But after several spasmodic efforts, the Conon the origin of evil, only shoves the diffisecession, turned against the conspiratacking Frankfort, is said to be at Lawthe progress of events before disclosing Will our friends and patrons see that We can reach them. We can make them vention died a natural death. There was no culty back a step, doing nothing toward reour wants are supplied, and our debts bear us. Besides they are challenging our opinions upon the acts. An exciting Presidential Election is approaching, in which Mr. Lincoln, the instrument of these countless wrongs against the people, is a candidate for re-election, and thus invites our scrutiny into his injurious and mischievous policy, and his manifold errors and shortcomings.

We beg to repeat, then, that, under these circumstances, it is preposterous to expect Democrats to refrain from speaking "disparagingly of the Administration" and confining their denunciations to the "reprehensible course of the Rebels."

An Abolition Watchword.

"Danin the Constitution." This profane expression has been frequently uttered by distinguished Abolition, "Unionists." It is but the belching forth of the treason in the hearts of those who officiate with Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Gerrit Smith, the noted negre philanthropist, a lopts it. Smith, it will be remembered, was the noted Abolition candidate for the Bresidency in 1852. In 1856 he supported Fremont, and Lincoln in 1860. He was elected to and served a part of a term in Congress. He is a zealous partisan of the present Administration. He resides in Petersborough, Madison Co., New York. In an address recently issued to his "neighbors," Mr. Smith says:

"Damn the Constitution!" said one in the hearing of myself and several others I had always disliked profanity, and I had always honored the Constitution, welcoming every part of it. Nevortholess this exclamation was music in my ears. Why was it? It was because of the connection and spirit in which it that the government should ply every possible means for the speediest crushing of the rebellion—when a listening Conservative threw in the qualification:

But all according to the Constitution ! No wonder that the Speaker could not brook this interruption. No wonder that an oath should leap forth to attest the indignation of his patriotic soul. It was not contempt for the Constitution, but displeasure at the thrusting of it in his way, which prompted the profanity. Had it been the Bible itself, that was thus impertmently cited, an oath might

still have been the consequence." It is in perfect accord that a license to "damn the Constitution" should be used to instify a like license to "damn the Bible"

The commutation clause will doubtless be stricken out of the consciption law. made a short time ago by Provost Marshal Gen Fry, and endorsed by Secretary Stanten and President Lincoin. The Senate has also, voted in confidently with these recous-Touristics Purchanen has sent a mondation. It has not to peen the lower than the force that it manually be the peen that it manually be the peen that it may be the peen that Negro Troops.

We have never had any faith in negro troops, not from any prejudice against them. but simply because it is notorious that the colored race are neither as brave, enduring, nor as enterprising as the whites, against whom they would be pitted in bat-

tle. The English employ Sepoys in Hindostan to fight the natives of that country; but. no matter how hard pressed they are for men, the Sepoys are never brought to Europe to engage in continental wars. The reason is because soldiers of an inferior race are not to be depended upon in field fights with troops of the Caucasian race. It is noticeable that, with all the care which is taken to give the negroes better officers than the whites, they are rarely brought into the field by our generals, but are kept for garrison duty. The following extracts from a letter dated at Port Hudson, La., which we find in the Springfield Republican, tell their own story:

"It was found that the physical qualifications of the negroes were not equal to the hardships of drill and fatigue duty, many of vicious habits of plantation life, and many others being yet young and immature in body, and marked by hereditary taints. It is surprising to one unacquainted with the subject to contemplate the terrible rate of mortality, and to learn how many have lung and heart diseases, or are broken down by rheumatic affections, overwork, and ill usage. Thousands died, were discharged for disability, or deserted.

The subject is one which commends itself

yery forcebly to all who have an interest in the future character and condition of our national troops."

We believe that it will be found before many months are over that the army of negroes has been one of the many hideous blanders of this war .- [N. Y. World.

Mr. Lincoln's New States.

The frantic efforts of the Abolitionists (says the Philadelphia "Age") to create bogus States, are almost too absurd for belief.' Mr. Lincoln seems evidently desirous of rivaling communities. Like Æneas, driven from Troy, he wishes to plant the seeds of a new nation, but we are afraid there is no divinity to protect and direct him. Emulating William the Conqueror, he made an expedition into Florids, but, unlike William the Conqueror, he did not get beyond the seacoast. Arkansas was his next pet; and amid the cane-brakes, and created a Legislature. It was loyal to the core. It represented as much as twenty thousand people, and several square miles of tors, and abolished Slavery, the great ends of legislation now-a-days; but a Confederate suddenly dispersed to the four winds of heaven. Virginia has made various efforts to introduce herself into the Union. A Constitutional Convention, under the protecting met at Alexandria. The Richmond rebel money in the treasury, and no spoils to be divided, so the patriots departed in peace .--Louisiana, we need say nothing about. Mr. Lincoln there has as many as twelve hundred voters, black, white, and mongrel, and that

is enough certainly for any one. To South Carolina, however, was left the crowning glory of Mr. Lincoln's masterly and, in the words of the "loyal" press, the Convention was "a great success." Resolutions were passed, and representatives to Baltimore appointed. Among them are General Saxton, the Military Governor, six negroes, three sutlers, a Paymaster and a Tax Collector-six whites and six blacks, with a man bearing the euphonious name of Judd, a contraband superintendent, to give the casting vote. Being a negro teacher, he, of course, on all disputed points will decide in favor of his colored friends, so that the South Caro-

lina delegation will be a miracle of harmony. Mr. Lincoln's perseverance in creating new States deserves all praise. He beats Clovis, Alexander the Great, Charlemagne, and that ilk, tremendously. His States spring up like mushrooms -and are about as substantial .-Banks, Steele, Seymonr, and several others, have been kept busy in creating them, and if all others fail him, South Carolina will not. He has redeemed her. If he cannot take Charleston, he can capture enough negroes to have a respectable representation at Baltimore. It would be amusing to find New England and the Southern States voting next fall in solid phalanx for an Abolition candidate, and the North almost as solidly voting against him.

"Miscegenation."

Tilton, the editor of the Independent, an organ of Priestcraft and Abolitionism, says "The history of the world's civilization is written in one word-what many are afraid to speak-which many more are afraid to

hear—and that is amalgamation. In the far future, the negro will wash his face into paleness with the blood of white men's veins." A pampilet has lately been issued on this subject, entitled "Miscegenation," which ad-

vocates the mingling of the races as bodly as did the tracts of Garrison the Abolition of Slavery, thirty years ago. The pamphlet not only advocates the propriety of absorbing the blacks into the white race, but holds that the Republican Abolition Party is committed to the beastly doctrine. Hear what it savs:

"When the President proclaimed emaucipation, he proclaimed also the mingling of the races. The one tollows the other as surely as noonday follows sunrise." And further :

"And now, behold! the great Republican party has merged into the little Abolition party. The drop has colored the buckel full. There are only two parties now, the land, beginned their banding. Oh, Democ-Abolition, which is, in effect, the party of racy, how the more is protocol by thy real Micogenetien and behind them that con- inters and detractors, but a temptible county the fouth, and rers!

have no policy for the North but expediency. Why did Abolitionism swallow Republicanism? Because it was founded on principles that approach mearer the truth."

Is the doctrine of Miscegenation made part of the Republican creed?

More Treason—Opposition to the Administration.

The New Nation, one of the ablest of the Republican papers, repudiates the Lincoln dogma, "that opposition to the administration is opposite to the government." In an able and lengthy article last week it says:

"Loyalty, we need not say, is a virtue, and disloyalty a crime, under a Republic no less than under a Monarchy. Under an absolute monarch, loyalty is obedience and devotion to the person of the monarch, who is in the state. government, and the law. To oppose him in his will, to refuse to support him against his enemies, foreign or domestic, is disloyalty, and punishable as such. In a Republican state like ours, the political people of the nation is the sovereign, and loyalty is obedience and them having in them the seeds of old and devotion to the nation; and oppo-surely and tatal diseases, brought on by the sition to its will legally expressed or sition to its will legally expressed, or refusal to support it against its foreign or domestic enemies, when called upon through its constituted organs, is disloyalty, morally treason.

The administration, leaving itself to drift with the current of events, has made drift-wood of itself and of the government. It has brought itself into discredit, and is exhausting the resources of the country in both men and money. It has run up the expense of the government to four millions a day, and it continued in power beyond its present term, will contract a national debt equal to the whole assessed value of real and personal property of the whole Union in 1860, and most likely leave the Union further than ever from being restored, liberty from being nationalized, ing vindicated. Such being the facts of the case, oppositions to the measures of some of those heroes who have founded great the administration, to its conduct of Dedication of the Site for the Battle the war, its management of the national finances, its adoption of talse theories of currency, its usurpation of powers vested in the Executive, and its unconstitutional method of restoring the sceeded states in the Union, so far from being opposition to the government the nation, is, it seems to us, the duty land. The real Rights of Personal Liberty, swamps, and desolation of that country, he of every citizen, and we cannot understand that citizen's loyalty, who will not, at whatever risk to himself, oppose them by every lawful means in his power. We owe more to the nation, the government, and the constitution, than to any administration that manifestly fails in its duty to them."

> This sounds very much like Democratic doctrine, or as the loyal leaguers would say, "copperhead doctrine."

The New National Banks. The notes of the new banks are to be paid out by the Government, and their creditors care of Mr. Lincoln, and supported by the and employees must take them. What shall refreshing odor of the contraband camps, they do with them? If the banks retuse to onable purposes, and gave them his take them, sell them to the brokers. But, authorities were dethroned, various officials you say, "the banks dare not refuse to take that he (said Butler), after some of the appointed, and slavery abolished, of course. them." So say we, but that, like Beecher rebel States had published ordinances of moving it. The banks take the new curget position and office under the Gov rency, but what are they to do with it? If they paid it out again indiscriminately, the people will begin to sell it, and after a while these institutions will find themselves hold-ers of a large sum of notes distant from any self and his accomplice, II. J. Butler, legal discharge of their obligations. No! fraud, speculation and embezzlement policy. Everything progressed satisfactorily, the banks cannot pay them altogether. It against the United States, and many they take them at par the people will pour acts of extortion, plun er, dispoilation, them in on deposit, and in payment, until the banks will be choked with them. What outlet have they? Sell them to the brokers?-They will come back at once.

Here then, the redemption process begins. The banks must send them home for conversion into legal tenders. This will be the country. When it is remembered that the banks are located at different points from Senate. Maine to Kansas, some idea of this task may be conceived; but no one who has not tested it in practice can fully realize its magnitude. But why not compel these banks to redeem in New York? Yes, indeed, why not? This is the proposi

The Constitution an Object of Derison. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said in the Senate the other day: "I doznot with to occupy the time of the Smatt by state any remarks about the Constitution of the United From Kentucky -- Surrender of Two States. I think it a subject almost of derision. As it is so in a great measure, and a man is succeed at for mentioning the Constitution, and if he has a decent respect for it and for his own oath he is called a 'timid' man. I do not wish to take up much attention of a body where such a subject is treated in such a manner." What a degenerate body the Senate of the United States must be, when a leading and talented member of the Republican party feels constrained to make such a confession! The Constitution as object of derision! No wonder men hate a

Abolition Morality.

rebuke of their conduct.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican gives a description of the corruption now prevalent at Washington. Its language is vehement, but graphic, and will bear to be repeated. It is as follows:

It is a sad, a shocking picture of life in Washington, which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the treasury department made a house of seduction and prostitution. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman whom he had outraged. Whisky its employees. Writes our most careful correspondent-long a resident of the capital-"Washington was never quite so villainously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of southern rule, of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now." We and constitutional government from be- do not doubt this is strictly true; and we repeat, it is a sad, shocking picture.

Monument at West Point.

This ceremony took place on Wednesday. only speech delivered was the dedicatory address by Gen. McCLELLAN, a magnificient affair. Gen. Robert Anderson acted as and incompatible with the interests of Marshal. Gen. Kilpatrick and Gen. Meagher were present; also Gov. Seymour. Gen. Scott and Maj. Gen. Dix were expected to be present, but the former was unable to some cause which did not transpire was una- ward. ble to attend.

A Fire in Butler's Rear. Sepator Davis, of Kentucky, submitted

the following resolution for the consideration of the Senate, on the 31st ult.

WHEREAS, It has been frequently charged in public priats, and by other modes, that when the leaders of the present rebellion were engaged in plotting and maturing it, Benj. F. Butler was cognizant of and privy to their treascountenance, sympathy and support, and ernment of the United States, to enable him to consummate his own personal and corrupt objects, and that after he was appointed, and whilst he was acting point of redemption, and unavailable for the and many others, guilty of many acts of oppression and cruelty against individu-

als: therefore be it Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to investigate all such charges against said Butler, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of the Senate, to send for persons and papers, greatest financial job ever undertaken in any and that it report all testimony and its proceedings to the next session of the

> Mr. Seward has the distinction of displaying the first instance of National cowardice, among our Statesmen, in his late shameless betrayal of the Monroe doctrine. regarded as a cardinal maxim this country's ection over since its announcement. This reachery to France and Austria is disgraceful to the country. The diplomatic correspondence lately called for and published by Congress discloses the fact that Mr. Seward with the approbation of President Lincoln had the consummate meanness, to attempt to explain away to the French Government the effect of the Resolution lately unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States.

In connection with this fact, the Resolution adopted by the Baltimore Convention would be amusing but for its effrontery. I is a dead attack upon the practice of the very administration it is calling on the people to continue in power by a re-election. It sounds to us very much like a denunciation of Polygamy would from Brigham Young.

A CHARGE AGAINST BANKS .- Rev. Dr. Miner stated in a discourse preached in Boson on the 13th inst., that General Banks was drunk at the battle of Red River. His anguage was: "A General of Massachusetts. once Governor of your State, who has put nis name to many temperance laws, is defeatd at a distant post, through the use of the ntoxicating cup."

The steamboat Berkshire, a new pasenger boat, running ou the Hudson river, between Hudson and the City of New York, vas burned, on the evening of Monday last, (the 8th inst.) It is believed that at least forty passengers, mostly ladies, were burned r drowned! The fire was accidental and he beat and cargo (worth \$300,000,) an entire

Mews.

Ohio Regiments at Cynthiana. CINCINNATI, June 12.-Morgan with about 3,000 men, attacked the 168th and 171st Ohio Regiments, under Gen. Hobson, at Cynthiana, yesterday, and to-day, that Sheridan has reached Gorafter a pretty severe fight compeled donsville, on his way to join Hunter, Hobson to surrender on condition that and destroyed the Richmond and Lynchhis men should be immediately exchang burg Railroad, one of the principal ave-

The fighting took place principally supplied. It is understood that he will in the streets of Cynthiana and some of pay a visit to Charlottesville immediateour troops took refuge in the Court House. In order to dislodge them a to the railroad and depots in his pathstable near the hotel was set on fire and way. He is accompanied by a large document whose plain reading is a constant about twenty buildings consumed be- cavalry force, and is fully able to cope fore the fire was extinguished. Qur loss with any body of the enemy with which was 15 killed and 50 wounded. Col. he may fall in with, Benjamin, Provost Marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded, and Col. Garns, 158th Ohio, severely wounded. wounded. Qur loss in prisoners was from 1,200 to 1,500.

This morning, General Burbridge, Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a very severe fight, completely defeated him, scattering his forces in all directions.

About 150 prisoners were taken, in-

cluding twenty officers. General Burbridge at the last advices, was closely following the fleeing rebeis.

The Fight at Frankfort.
LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Dr. Wheeler,
U. S. Mail Agent, who had been at drinking ad libitum. The Government Frankfort during the siege, and left cheated in contracts and openly robbed by there at 4:30 this morning, reports that the fight there commenced at six o'clok on Friday evening, lasting till dark, and at intervals during the night. The enemy approached from Grorgetown in two forces, aggregating 1,200 men; 700 of them entered Old and 500 New Frankfort.

They had no artillery. A small 4pounder placed below the fort to protect our rifle-pits was captured by the rebels but subsequently retaken.

On Saturday the firing continued from 7 o'clock in the morning to 3 in A large assemblage was in attendance. The the afternoon, with short intervals of interruption The rebels made two demands during

the day for the surrender of the fort both of which were refused by Colonel Monroe, of the 22d Kentucky, commanding the fort. The rebels abandoned the attack at

4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and by leave his hotel from illness. The latter from seven in the evening were moving east-Our loss was six wounded, including

one seriously. The rebel loss is un-

The fort was garrisoned by one hun-300 of Morgan's men, under Colonel and tarty-gight hours may develop the Giltner, to Versailles. Many of them plans of two cautious and determined have thrown away their arms, and will Generals, intent on annihilating each probably unite with Allen."

General Carrington has received from General Heintzelman a dispatch confirming the news of the disaster to Hobson, and subsequent success of Bur-

John Morgan's Raid.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX — WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, WAR DEPARTMENT, June 13.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanking in Kentucky, has just reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning, and, after an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing three hundred, wounding nearly four hundred, besides recapturing nearly one hundred of Gen. Hobson's command and over one thousand has just returned, having destroyed sevs and horses. Our loss in killed and eral railroad bridges and torn up the wounded was about one hundred and track. Imboden's compand is thorfifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions, have thrown away arms, and out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized."

E. M. STANFON, Secretary of War.

The Kentucky Raid Over.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Reports received at Covington last night, say tha Morgan's torces have been scattered in all directions. A party of five hundred that took the Augusta road were over taken and whipped yesterday, near Claysville, by Col Garrard. Stragglers are being picked up through the country. The hospital train from Cynthiana arrived last night, bringing one hundred wounded; among them were twenty rebels. The wounded remaining at Cynthiana are being well cared for.-The two Ohio regiments captured at Cynthiana were paroled at Claysville, and arrived here last night.

Gen. Grant's Change of Base, New York, June 14.—The World

says it is now disclosed that the army under Grant has effected a change of base to the James river. All the movments of the army since the battle on Friday, the 3d, have aimed at this consumation, which was shadowed forth, though not declared in the following

The raid of Sheridan, the destruction

Loan Negotiated. New York, June 8.—Secretary Chase i

GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY EX-PEDITION.

its supposed Destination Gor donty Hie and Charlottsville... Co-Operation with Hunter.

New York, June 15.—A special dispatch to the World, dated Washington, 14th, says: There are rumors in town nues by which the rebel capital was ly, and accomplish all damage possible

It was suspected at the time Sheridan started that he would pass around the South side of Richmond and sever the It is also reported that Gen. Hobson was Railroad communications leading out of that city, but this portion of the campaign will probably be entrusted to Kautz, who once before raided over that who left Paris last night, fell upon territory, and is therefore familiar with the country.

Since Sheridan's destination has been disclosed the importance of his movements are made apparent.

Hunter's column is intended to act vigilantly and effectively in the territory in which it is now engaged. His mission is understood to be not only to capture Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but to make a complete and thorough destruction of all the railroads connecting them with Gordonsville. With Sheridan's assistance he may be enabled to penetrate still further into the country and effect the capture of Danville.

It is well known that the Railroad lines leading to the rebel capital are now taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the inhabitants of Richmond and the immense army of Lee. The people in Richmond are already suffering from short rations, and if the Railroad lines leading to the immense fields and de positories in West and Southwestern Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley, are cut off, the rebels will be compelled to send away all the non-combatants and place the city in a state of siege.

The Times Washington special of the

14th says that a scout from the front says, Sheridan has not been heard from and he is supposed to have reached Charlottsville on his way to Lynchburg.

Latest from Sherman's Army.

Important Movements Successfully Ac-complished.--Great Struggle Near at

New York, June 15.—A Tribune correspondent with Sherman, of June dred and fifty tederals, only twelve of 1st, says: A concentrated movement whom were soldiers. No injury was of gigantic importance was successfully done to Frankfort, except the burning accomplished to-day by McPherson, of the barracks on the edge of the city, commanding the army in Tennessee, on Friday night. It was at first report- and Hooker commanding the 20th ared to be a bridge three miles northward. my corps. The nature of this move-Captain Dickson, of General Bur- ment is not made public, and should ridge's staff, telegrams to General not at present be known. Though the Ewing at Lexington, under date of 9 objects for which this bold and some-30 P. M., that "Burbridge has com- what hazardness operation in full face of pletely routed Morgan's command at the enemy may be executed, before the Cynthiana this morning. Jack Allen's Copperhead press could tell Southern force, 300 strong, which had been at-

others legions. From Hunter's Department.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Tribune's special, dated Headquarters, Department of West Virginia, in the field, on the 10th, via. Beverly on the 15th, says: Hunter, with the combined forces of Crook and Averill, moved from Staunton at 5 o'clock this morning and detroyed over three millions of dollars warth of rebel property at Staunton, and

two large and extensive foundries. Gen. Stahl was wounded in the shoulder during the battle of Pedmont, while gallantly leading his men. He retired from the field for about half an hour while his wound was being dressed, when he again resumed command. The expedition sent to Waynesborn

oughly demoralized. There is no force now of any account

in Hunter's front, unless they are reinforced form Lee's army. Our prisoners not paroled were sent

through the Buffalo Gap and over the mountains. They arrived safe at Huttonsville, inside our picket line on their

Sheridan on an Important Raid.

New YGRE, June 14.—A special to the World, dated Washington May 13, says: Several Boats have arrived from White House to-day, leaving theer last night. They bring no news proper for publication. But little skirmishing has occurred for a few days. much anxiety to hear from Sheridan's raid. It was to be a long and impor-

The city has been filled with a rumor that Fort Darling has been largely invested and must soon surrender, thus allowing the gunboats to pass up the James river further towards, if not into Richmond The Army mail came up to-day, and also the 2d Wisconsin regiment, whose term of service has expir-

Losses in Gen, Sherman's Army-Its Present Strength.

New York, June 14.-A Herald correspondent says Gen. Sherman's of railroads, and the investment of Fort losses have amounted to 10,000 in Darling, with a view of opening the wounded, all of whom have been taken James River for our gunboats, seem to to Nashville and Louisville. The nuindicate that every available force is to merical force of his army, however, has be employed in the next offensive move- not been reduced, but has increased from the time he left Chattanooga, and it is believed it is many thousand stronger now than when at Resaca.

> The pearl supery of Ceylon has been rained that year by an irrantion of the state that the conamount to no less than \$50,000.