

to effect it. Unions are made by people taking one another as they are, and I think it has never yet occurred to any man who was anxious to form a partnership with another, that he should first attempt to force that other, either to change his religion or his politics. Is not the answer obvious? Would not the other say to him: "If you do not like my principles, why do you wish to be partner with me? Have I not as good a right to ask you to change yours as a condition precedent?"

So it was with the Southern people; they were all in favor of slavery, but one-half of them were still for Union with us as before, because they did not believe we were Abolitionists. The other half were in open rebellion because they did believe it. Now, can any one conceive of greater folly on our part than that we should destroy the faith of our friends and verify that of our enemies? Could not anybody have foretold we would have lost one-half by that, and then we would have no one left to form a union with? We drove that half over to the rebels and thereby increased their strength a thousand-fold.

Is not all this history now? The great fact is staring us full in the face to-day; we are contending with united people desperately in earnest to resist us. Our most powerful armies most skillfully led have heretofore failed to conquer them, and I think will fail as long as we pursue this fatal policy.

Now, Mr. President, I appeal to senators whether it is not time to pause and inquire whether that policy, which has certainly united the southern people in their cause, and which quite as certainly has divided the northern people in their support of ours, ought to be abandoned at once. Why persist in it longer? Can we do nothing to retrieve our fortune by retracing our steps? Can we not divide the rebels and unite the loyal men of the loyal states by going back to the single idea of war for the Union; or is it now too late? Have we lost irretrievably our hold on the affections of our countrymen who were for the Union in 1861—even in 1862? Is there no way by which we could satisfy them that we yet mean Union, and not conquest and subjugation? And what a difference in the meaning of those two phrases! The first offers the hand of a brother, the second threatens the yoke of a master. Or are we obliged how to exchange the hopes we had of southern Union men for that other and miserable hope in the negro? Is he all that is left of loyalty in the South, and the only ally we can rely upon to aid us in restoring the Union? Ye gods! what have we come to at the last? Either to yield to an unholy rebellion, to dismember an empire, or to go into national companionship with the negro? Is this the alternative to which our madness has brought us?

Mr. President, these things are enough to drive a sane man mad. After all our pretensions, all our boasts, how absurd will we appear in the eyes of all other nations if we fail in this struggle! Especially as almost all the measures about which we have occupied ourselves for the last three years have been based upon our success already assumed as a fixed fact. We provided for confiscating the estates of rebels before we got possession; we emancipated slaves before we got them from their masters, and we provided for the disposition of conquests we have not made; we have disposed of the skin of the bear, and the bear itself is yet uncaught. All this we put upon the record; the statute-book will bear witness against us in all coming time; and we cannot escape the consequences if we fail.

Mr. President, our government was intended to be one of law, pre-eminently of law. There was to be nothing in the administration of it left to the arbitrary will of an individual or individuals. This was its merit, or intended so, *par excellence*. I am for preserving its character in that respect strictly. Let no man, from the President down to the most petty officer, dare to do anything, whether to friend or enemy, except as warranted by law. Let us make war according to law, and let us have peace according to law. If we fight a belligerent enemy, let us do it according to the law of nations. If we punish to restrain a refractory citizen, let us do it by the law of the land, "by due process of law." Had we had faith in our Constitution and laws and our people, we had not been in our present condition. Had we made war and war alone, the loyal people of the North and South to a man would have been with us. The voice of faction, if not entirely hushed, would have been harmless. The capital of the demagogue would have been worthless, and the nation would have been irresistible. "Had we treated the negro as the Constitution treats him, as a person, as another man; had we made no distinction or difference between him and other citizens, we had not aroused against him that tribal antipathy which will be far more likely to destroy him than a false philanthropy will be likely to elevate him in the scale of being. If he was friendly to us, the same use could have been made of him that we have made; we could have enlisted him in our armies now as we have been enlisting him in our navy for long years.

We could have received him as a volunteer, if he was able-bodied, without looking to his complexion, and we could have drafted him without inquiring into the relations which existed between him and his master, any more than we inquire into the relations of the white man of twenty years of age with his parent or his guardian. State laws adjusted all those questions, but to the United States it made no difference whether he owed his service to individuals or not; he owed his first duty to the republic as military service was required. All this was lawful, and no loyal man ever did or would have complained of it, kindly done in the proper spirit.

I have only to say, in conclusion, sir, that I hope that the joint resolution which will be reported, and that this and other projects will fail in the future.

ture, for the simple reason that they strengthen the rebels by uniting their people with them, and they weaken the Union cause by dividing its friends and distracting them with unnecessary issues. Let us unite upon the single idea of suppressing the armed opposition of the government. Let the energies of the nation be devoted solely to that purpose, and success may yet come, if success is possible.



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."  
**WAYNESBURG, PA.**  
**WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1864.**  
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,  
**SEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,**  
(Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.**  
ASSEMBLY, **THOMAS ROSE,** OF FREYTS.  
SHERIFF, **HEATH JOHNS,** OF WASHINGTON.  
COMMISSIONER, **THOMAS SCOTT,** OF WHITEY.  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, **JOSEPH G. RITCHIE,** OF MARION.  
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, **ARTHUR RINEHART,** OF FRANKLIN.  
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.**

### COUNTY MEETING!

A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on **TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1864,** to take into consideration the propriety of asking the President of the United States to postpone the Draft ordered on the 5th day of September next.

This call is made by persons belonging to all parties, and citizens belonging to all parties are invited to attend.

**MANY CITIZENS,** without respect to Party.

**Cost of the War.**  
In a speech made at a war meeting in Lynn, Massachusetts, on Saturday evening, Senator Henry Wilson stated that more than two hundred and twenty thousand men who responded to the call of patriotism had fallen in battle or sank by disease into soldiers' graves; while the wounded, maimed and broken in health were all around, reminding the nation of the fearful cost of its present struggle for existence.

Gen. Hooker upon his arrival at Washington from the Army of the West, which he left in a passion, let off the following good thing in a speech he was called upon to make to his admirers:  
"I did not come here to make a speech, nor should you expect one. If this rebellion was to be put down by speeches, enough have been made since its commencement to put down forty."

Some of the Shoddy orators about here might take a hint from Hooker.

Lincoln refused to let Stephens come to Washington, on the ground that it would be recognizing the rebel authorities. Now, he refuses Clay, Holcomb and Thompson an interview, because they have not such authority. The truth is, Old Abe is determined to continue the war till slavery is wiped out and his proclamations obeyed instead of the Constitution.

### A Proclamation from a Presidential Joker.

**ABRAHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS PROVOST MARSHALS.**

The following comes to us from the "City of Brotherly Love," and has not been published in the Government or official papers, from which fact some may be inclined to doubt its genuineness. We are disposed to believe that it is the production of some "Copperhead" wag, who has not the fear of the "widow maker" before his eyes:

1. As your office is one that is unknown to the Constitution of the United States and to the Constitution of the State, you must endeavor to impress the people, as much as possible, with the dignity and importance of your official position by evincing as much contempt as you can for the foolish, old-fashioned laws of the States which are now entirely obsolete, being unfitted for the exigencies of the times.

2. You are to speak continually and in all places of the odious, infamous, execrable, infernal and damnable doctrines of State Rights.

3. Never under any circumstances allude to the Constitution, and if you hear the word from any man's lips, arrest him immediately.

4. It is a disloyal practice for any man to allude to the exploded mode of trial by jury—arrest all such.

5. Accuse all Democrats of every crime under heaven, and if the secondals presume to argue with you, arrest them.

6. All who talk about liberty of speech and press are traitors—arrest all such.

7. All who prate about the habeas corpus are enemies of the Government—arrest them.

8. Studiously avoid the word freedom, except as applied to negroes—arrest all who are guilty of such disloyal practices.

9. Use, whenever you can, the ear-ticking words, "loyal" and "supporting the government," but always in such a way as to mean the subversion of the miserable old government and the support of my new system.—If you hear any man use the words in any other connection, arrest him.

10. It is oppressing the government for any man to speak of restoring the Union as it was—arrest such.

11. It is disloyal for any man to speak of my feet or otherwise allude to me except in praise of my personal beauty, and of my emancipation policy—arrest them.

12. If you hear any man say that I know better how to tell stories than how to conduct the affairs of the nation, he is disloyal—arrest him immediately.

13. If you hear any man allude with respect to the ridiculous article in the old Constitution which protects citizens from unreasonable arrests, seizures and searches—arrest him immediately. If you find no contraband letters and documents about him, it will be proof that he has taken the precaution to destroy them and will be sufficient evidence of his guilt. Lock him up.

14. It is opposing the government for any man to say that the Abolitionists ought to enlist and help to do some of the fighting—arrest all such traitors.

15. Arrest anybody you please, and if any man complains, arrest him, for he is disloyal and an enemy to the government.

16. If anybody should blow your brains out while attempting an illegal arrest, tell the devil you died serving me. He will reward you accordingly.

### Seventy-five Thousand Tons of Human Blood.

A writer in the *Jeffersonian* (N. Y.) *Union*, who has been making calculations relative to the men killed thus far in this war, gives the following startling results:  
There have been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty-nine thousand cords.

If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one-fourth miles in length.

If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would reach across the State.

If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if they were laid upon the ground, they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson county.

Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilled in Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood, it would turn the machinery of the continent; and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail.

The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and maimed for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fatal war.

And the end is not yet.

The World, in speaking of the de-signed attempt of Lincoln to unlawfully force himself into the Presidential Chair for a second term, says:—"If the Chicago nominee shall have been elected by a majority of electoral votes from the loyal States, and Mr. Lincoln and his supporters shall then undertake to reverse that result, and to secure him the election by carrying out this long projected and deeply laid scheme of counting in the rotten borough votes, the President elect and the Democratic party will not acquiesce," but they will immediately proceed to administer to the usurper the fate of usurpers, and at whatever cost, to establish in the chair of the Chief Magistrate rightfully and lawfully chose by the people to fill the same."

STAMP YOUR RECEIPTS.—The new stamp duties went into operation on the 1st inst.—It concerns everybody to know that all receipts for amounts over twenty dollars, and all checks or drafts at sight, whatever the amount, must have a two cent stamp attached.

A Rev. Mr. Collins says: "Abraham Lincoln is an instrument of the hand of the Almighty." An irreverent says "the Almighty has unfortunately got hold of a d—d mean tool."

### The Valley Spirit.

The destruction of the greater portion of Chambersburg included a total loss of all of the printing material, books, papers, &c., belonging to B. F. Hansper & Co., publishers of the Valley Spirit. The paper has always held high rank as an able and fearless Democratic journal, and the proprietors are anxious to re-establish it as soon as possible.—To do so, however, they are compelled to appeal to the generosity of their Democratic friends for pecuniary aid—which will be regarded as a loan, and returned when prosperity again overtakes them.

Donations may be left at this office, which will be duly acknowledged, and forwarded at once.

### A Doomed Party.

Mr. President Lincoln's newspaper organ in New York, the Times, is shaking with afright at the handwriting it discovers on the wall. It sees the inevitable fate awaiting its candidate in November, but seems to imagine that frantic appeals may have some effect in counteracting the irresistible popular re-velusion going on against the principles represented by Mr. Lincoln. In its issue of the 15th inst., it bewails the dissensions and divisions which are destroying the Abolition party, (for hath not A. Lincoln himself declared that "a house divided against itself cannot stand,") and thus expostulates with the wranglers who wash the dirty linen of abolitionism in public.

One set catches up with eagerness every occurrence that makes another set, which in turn loses no opportunity to re-primatinate.—This thing has gone on until latterly, portions of the Union party are as much given up to scandalous wrangling as was ever the Greek camp in the Trojan siege.

But this is something more than scandalous; it is criminal. Its whole tendency is to distract and fatally weaken the party, on whose success depends the salvation of the country. Harmony in feeling, in purpose, and in effort is indispensable, even in ordinary times, to any party which seeks to carry a Presidential election. All experience proves that a party which wastes its energies in internal broils and plots, is a doomed party.

### The 24th Congressional District.

The Republican conferees of the District composed of Washington, Greene, Beaver, and Lawrence have at last concluded their labors and brought forth Geo. V. Lawrence, Esq., of Washington. His opponent was Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver. The conferees met first on July 7th, and balloted two days and adjourned until August 3d, and balloted for three more days with the above result—having convened two of the delegates from Lawrence that George was the best man—poor Cunningham, he joined the vigorous prosecution of the war party for the purpose of getting office, but has failed—disgracefully failed.

Lawrence is a loyal man and fit to be trusted—a pure man in whom there is no guile—he wouldn't steal a fish pond—engage in contracts or receive a dollar for his vote. He made a good Know Nothing, is a sound Lion League, and the confidential adviser of Simon Cameron, but notwithstanding all these recommendations George can't go to Congress.—*Pitts. Post.*

### Petition for Suspension of the Draft.

**MR. VIGORON, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1864.**  
Editors of the *Age*, Philadelphia: Gentlemen.—Petitions similar to the enclosed are being generally signed in Ohio and other States. Many Republicans sign them who will vote with us this fall.

Respectfully,  
**G. W. M.**

### The Draft.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* states: "It is quite certain that the draft ordered to take place September 5th, will be commenced on that day. For some time past reasonable doubts relative to the enforcement of the President's order at that time, have been entertained by the public, and even by many military men. It now seems, however, that it is the intention of the Government to commence the work on the day appointed, and prosecute it to completion as speedily as possible. As stated a few days ago, the enrollment has been completed, and the machinery for drafting is in working order, ready for the turning of the wheel."

### Mission of the Democracy.

The "Age" briefly and graphically alleges it to be: "To restore the Union, the Constitution and the laws to their original strength and beauty and power; to heal a bleeding and almost ruined country; to bind up the broken hearts; to pour oil and wine into the wounds made by war; to restore gold and silver to the pockets of the laboring man; to reduce the price of the necessities of life, bread, coffee, sugar, flour, coal; to set up the civil over the military power; to bring back the habeas corpus, free speech, and the free ballot, to put labor at its usual avocations; to drive out the thieves and robbers from the public crib."

### What a Rebel Journal says about the Presidency.

[From the *Memphis Jackson Appeal*]  
The accession of conservative Democrats like McClellan to the Presidency, who would conduct the war upon more humane principles, who would repeal the emancipation proclamation, and probably make overtures to the South to return to the Union, with a guarantee of all constitutional rights, would infinitely more to paralyze the South and build up a reconstruction party in our midst—a most fatal calamity—than the combined efforts of the present party in power.

The Democrats are quite right, in view of this state of things, to exult in the prospect of an easy triumph. They have good ground, in these dissensions among Union men, for enlisting over their (the Union men's) coming defeat.—*N. Y. Times.*

If you didn't wish dissensions in your party, why did you re-nominate Mr. Lincoln? It is owing to your own blind and stupid perverseness that your party is divided.—We shall not imitate your folly when we meet at Chicago.

A lady died last week in Orange, N. J., after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five years of which she did not leave her bed. She was first affected with an aneurism just above her heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered.

Mr. Vorhees declared in Congress, that Mr. Lincoln dare not receive propositions for Union and peace, because he knows that his party cannot outlive war, and that his power and the restoration of the Union are incompatible.

### MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by Elijah Chalfan, Esq., **MR. HARVEY H. JOHN,** of Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., and **MISS LIZZIE S. BUCK,** of Akron, Summit Co., Ohio.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. Levi Herritt, **MR. CHARLES KEMMER** and **MISS MINERNA SHARPNECK,** of West Va.

July 30th, 1864, by Rev. Alexander W. White, **MR. AUGUST WEBER,** of W. Va., and **MISS LOUISA LEMBERT,** of Washington, Co., Pa.

### How Much it has Cost to Make Wendell Phillips Happy.

More than half a million "niggers who, three years ago, were fed by planters on hog and hominy, are now led by the United States on hard tack and salt horse. To bring about this change in the condition of these niggers it has cost the United States about five thousand dollars and the life of one white man per nigger. Has the change in the condition of the niggers been of any advantage to them commensurate with this price? No. No one can pretend that the sable wretches were not in all respects better as they were. But we have gained one great point by this change—we have made Wendell Phillips happy. Another great point gained is that we have satisfied Garrison, Greeley and Exeter Hall. Can a free people desire to heighten national prosperity for a nobler purpose than this? Northern and Southern map to the number of a million—the first choice and very flower of the race—have fallen in battle or have died horribly in hospitals, and the nation is nearly broken down with financial embarrassments, and all this has been done to make some hundreds of thousands of negroes even more wretched than they were—and to make Wendell Phillips happy. Has any one the impudence to complain that this is a very large price for a very little whistle? Send him to Fort Lafayette.—*New York Herald.*

### Red and Black Republicanism.

"There are two millions of men too many in France." This was the favorite aphorism of Robespierre, the principle on which he worked his Administration "machine," the guillotine.

This war shall go on exactly as it is now conducted; I will reject all propositions for Union and peace, which are not based upon "the abandonment of slavery," says Mr. Lincoln.

How much too large is the white male population of the United States, in the opinion of Abraham Lincoln, his partisans, and advisers?

There are two millions of Democratic voters in the North. The calculations of these Administrations tally.

But the two million Frenchmen decided that Robespierre, not they, constituted the superfluity, and the two millions of free Americans will pass the same judgment on the Administration of "Abraham Lincoln."—*Age.*

### How Kentucky is Governed—Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before.

The reasons for declaring martial law in Kentucky are coming to light. Gen. Burbridge has just issued an order to the Sheriff of Kenton county to the effect that he shall not allow the name of Judge Alvin Duvall to appear on the poll-books as a candidate for office. The only office of Judge Duvall, it appears, is non-endorsement of Lincoln's emancipation schemes. This action of the military authorities is a fair indication of the course the despotism intend to pursue at the November election.—If it is within their power to muzzle the people of Kentucky at that time it will be done. The only hope, therefore, is for the people of Kentucky to meet force with force, and preserve the right to free elections by fighting for it.—*Patriot & Union.*

**The Draft.**  
The *New York Commercial Advertiser* states: "It is quite certain that the draft ordered to take place September 5th, will be commenced on that day. For some time past reasonable doubts relative to the enforcement of the President's order at that time, have been entertained by the public, and even by many military men. It now seems, however, that it is the intention of the Government to commence the work on the day appointed, and prosecute it to completion as speedily as possible. As stated a few days ago, the enrollment has been completed, and the machinery for drafting is in working order, ready for the turning of the wheel."

**MILLIONAIRE.**—Mr. Troy, the new President of the Hudson River Railroad, is a millionaire. He is not yet forty years of age. He began life as a steamboat clerk with Commodore Vanderbilt. When he took his position the Commodore gave him two orders, first to collect fare of everybody, and have no deadheads on the boat. Second, to start the boat on time, and wait for nobody. The Commodore then lived at Staten Island. Toby obeyed his orders so literally that he collected fare of the Commodore on the first evening, and left him on the wharf the next morning, as the boat could not wait.—The Commodore was coming down the wharf leisurely, and supposed of course the boat would wait for him. He proved a man after Vanderbilt's own heart. He became his confidential agent and broker, bought and sold Harlem, and made for himself a fortune.

A lady died last week in Orange, N. J., after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five years of which she did not leave her bed. She was first affected with an aneurism just above her heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered.

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### News.

### From Mobile.—Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

The following official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department: **FLOAG SUN: HARTFORD, Mobile Bay, Aug. 5.—Sun**—I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gains, and encountering the rebel ram Tennessee, and the gunboats of the enemy, viz: Selma, Morgan and Gains. The attack on the fleet was made at 5:45 a. m., in the following order: The Brooklyn with the Octoroon on her port; the Hartford with Metacom: the Richmond with the Port Troyard; the Lackawanna with the Seminole; the Monongahela with the Tecumseh; the Ossipee with the Itasco, and the Onondaga with the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or ironclads. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven o'clock, and soon after the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At forty minutes past seven the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down rapidly, and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Metacom, which was alongside of me. The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock.

Finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Metacom to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the Selma, she captured. All the vessels had passed by 8:30, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear. A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn and attack her, not only with guns but with orders to run her down at full speed. The Monongahela was the first that struck her and though she may have injured her badly yet she did not succeed in destroying her. The Lackawanna also struck her but ineffectively. The flagship gave her a severe shock with her bow, as she passed fired into her a whole port broadside of solid 9-inch shot and 13 pounds of powder at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron-clads closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleets were bearing down upon her, when at 10 a. m., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and Gains succeeded in getting back under protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action for the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with compound fracture of the leg, which, it is supposed, will have to be amputated.—Having had many of my own men wounded and the Surgeon of the Tennessee being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Morgan, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for, I would send over one of my vessels, providing she would be permitted to return, bringing back what she did not take out.—General Page consented and the Metacomet was dispatched. The total loss on our side was 40 killed and 88 wounded. On the rebel ram Tennessee were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men, on the Selma were taken ninety officers and men. I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
**D. G. FARRAGUT, R. A. C. W. G. B. S.**  
To **HON. G. WELLES, Sec'y of Navy.**

The *New Orleans Era* says Admiral Farragut chose a noble position in going into the fight, and maintained it throughout all the terrible firing. Deciding at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet, he ascended to the maintop of the Hartford, and there lashed fast was a speaking trumpet running down to the deck, and an officer stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the officer whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved to be a valuable arrangement.

### Highly Important News.—Another Grand Movement.—Grant Again Across the James.

**BERMUDA HUNDRED, Aug. 14.—Yesterday, the 13th inst., the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock, were going on board the transports at City Point all day, apparently for Washington, and started down the river, the bands playing gaily of course. The rebels were watching from the shore, and no doubt felt much interested in the movement. The transports did certainly go down the river for ten miles or more, when, however, they suddenly put about and under cover of darkness returned coming up by this place under full speed, at ten o'clock p. m., and proceeded up the river. At the same time, the 10th, corps, with the artillery of the 2d corps, were crossing to the north side of the James river, and they were all landed up the river, within twelve miles of Richmond, before three o'clock this morning. This force, with Gen. Foster, makes quite a respectable army. It is understood that their first movements were to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling. If this is done, Lee would be unable to cross his army to the north side without marching by way of Winchester, more than twenty miles. Thus far all works well. Musketry firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning.**

Artillery and musketry fighting had been kept up all day, and still continued when our informant left.

Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early on Sunday morning, and during the day had succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks, the outer one being about nine miles from Richmond. The loss in the 2d Army Corps had so far been very small.

Gen. Grant and Meade are commanding in person.

### LATER.

The mailboat Keyport has arrived from City Point, and has on board one hundred rebel prisoners, captured during the skirmishing of yesterday.

Besides the earthworks captured by our forces yesterday, we also captured a battery that bore upon our men working upon the canal heretofore alluded to.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—**The mail boat Keyport reports that the movement of the 2d corps up the river on Saturday resulted in the routing of a large rebel force at Dutch Gap and the capture of over five hundred prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now occupied by our troops, who are able to hold it. The Keyport took down from Bermuda Hundred to Fortress Monroe over one hundred prisoners from this fight, above forty of whom claim to be deserters. There was but little hard fighting done, Hancock accomplishing his end by skillful maneuvering and a surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated at less than one hundred.

Previous to the movement up the river the troops were placed upon transports and moved down ostentatiously to below Harrison's landing, thus completely deceiving the rebels, who at once supposed that the siege of Petersburg and Richmond was being raised. Under cover of the night the troops were turned up the river again, and the result was a complete surprise of the enemy. Our troops have now gained, it is said, an important position within two miles of Fort Darling.

### Gen. M'Cook's Successful Raid.—Rebel Cavalry Threaten Henderson. The Citizens Flying Northward.

**LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—**We learn from an officer of the 2d Indiana cavalry that in the late raid McCook started out with 2,200 men entirely independent of Stone-mason, captured and destroyed 1160 wagons, over 3,000 mules and horses, vast quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores, destroyed the railroad and telegraph at Palmetto and both sides of Lovejoy's station, and captured 1,000 prisoners, of whom seventy-two were commissioned officers, including General Ross and most of his Tennessee brigade. McCook was surrounded near Newman by Wheeler, Roddy and an infantry division losing only about 500, and falling back gradually.

Refugees arriving at New Albany, Ind., say that Johnson with twelve hundred rebel cavalry is threatening Henderson, Ky. Our garrison there is composed chiefly of negro soldiers and gunboats, which are ready to shell the town in case the rebels succeed in getting in there.—Many inhabitants are fleeing North of the Ohio river.

### Guerrilla Operations on the Ohio—Rebels Capture Five Steamers.—The Attempt to Invade Indiana.

**INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—**The rebels under Col. Johnson, estimated at 1,500, captured three steamers near Shawneetown, Illinois, on Saturday night. A steamer loaded with fat cattle, belonging to the government forces had been stationed along the Ohio river to protect the border of Indiana. At last accounts the rebels were ferrying the cattle across the river, and it is now supposed they will not attempt to cross into Indiana.

**CAIRO, Aug. 15.—**About 500 rebel cavalry under Col. Johnson, crossed the Ohio river into Illinois, at Sabine Bar, on Saturday. The steamers Kate Robbins, Jenny Perkins, Nightingale, Fannie Brandon, and Clara Hall, aground at that place, were captured, with a large amount of stock aboard. The captured boats were compelled to pay several thousand dollars each to save them from destruction.

### FROM GENERAL GRANT.