

the character of the Order, how would you regard, if placed as a juror in the jury box on a trial for murder, the testimony of a witness who was a member of the Order, if the prisoner arraigned was also known by you to be a member of it? A It would have no influence at all.

Number of Temples and Councils in St. Louis.

Q Can you state to me the number of temples in the city of St. Louis? A I cannot. I believe there are only two of the 1st degree and two of the 2d and 3d degrees, and a Grand Council.

Withdrawal of Grand Commander and Talk on the Subject between Deputy Grand Commander and Grand Secretary.

Q Have you any knowledge of the withdrawal of Mr. Hunt from the order before his arrest? A I have no knowledge, no. I have heard while in prison that he resigned in expectation of being arrested.

Q Have you any knowledge on that subject in regard to Mr. Dunn? A While in prison, Charles E. Dunn and myself were in consultation as to what course it would be best to pursue. He suggested resignation, if it could be managed. I told him to let the resignations go to the devil, and come right down on the ritual before the Provost Marshal. By this I meant a full acknowledgment of our relations to this Order.

Q A. K. Steamboat on the River.

Q Have you any recollection of ever having heard from the members of the Order that there was any particular steamboat on the river upon which it would be safe to ship contraband goods or to travel on? A Yes, sir.

The Main Creed of the Order is, in Substance, that Lincoln has Usurped Authority, and that there exists not only a right but it is a duty to resist and expel him by force from power, if necessary.

Q Is or is not the universally accepted theory of the members of the Order in substance this: that the chosen officers of the Federal Government have usurped authority, and that it is not only an inherent right, but an imperative duty for all who think as the members do, to resist those Federal functionaries and, if need be, expel them from power by force? A That is my understanding.

Q Is it not distinctly claimed by the members of this Order, and so announced in the ritual, that such resistance is not revolution, but solely the assertion of right? A Yes, sir, I believe it is.

Q I then understand that the principles of this Order, as held by the members thereof, are such that if one of its members should assassinate Mr. Lincoln, because of his alleged usurpation of power, such member's conduct would be justified by the entire Order, and that it would be the sworn duty of all to keep secret the act and save him from being brought to trial and punishment for it? A Yes, sir.

This rebellious principle held applicable to all Officers acting under Lincoln.

Q Is the same principle recognized by them as applicable to officers acting under the authority of the President and obeying his orders—such as commanders of departments, army, &c.? A I think it is. It includes all military officers of the General Government.

Memoranda Notes in Pencil Mark of Proceedings of Councils Identified.

Q Is the paper which I hold in my hand, and marked "A" known to you? A It is, and has been in my possession as secretary of the Second Degree.

Q Is it what it purports to be, "The report of the condition of the Richmond Montgomery Temple?" A It is.

Q Is the paper in my hands marked "B," known to you? A It is, and is in my handwriting.

Q Is this the memorandum of a meeting of a temple held March 14th, 1864? A It is the memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting of the Second Degree, taken down by myself.

Q Do you recognize the paper in my hand, marked "C"? A Yes, sir.

Q Is this the memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting of the Temple held March 24, 1864? A Yes, sir, and in my own handwriting.

Q I observe that there was a committee appointed to raise funds for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition for said Order? A I have no knowledge that any committee was appointed or funds raised for such a purpose.

Q I observe also that there was a vigilance committee to be appointed. What was to be the duty of said committee? A I do not know.

Q I hold in my hand a paper marked "D," which I suppose to be the proceedings of the meeting of the Temple of the 3d degree? A I recognize it as my own handwriting, and a copy by me made from the original, which was in skeleton form.

Q I hold another paper in my hand, marked "E," apparently a subscription list of money raised for the benefit of P. C. Wright, Supreme Commander. Am I right? A Yes, sir.

Q Are the figures set opposite the names the number of dollars raised for said purpose? A Yes, sir.

Q I hold in my hand another paper, marked "F." Will you explain its imports? A Yes, sir. It relates to one —, who it was alleged had made an expose or proposed to do so.

Witness states that his answers on this examination have been of his own free will and accord, and from a sense of duty.

Q Mr. Smith, have you of your own free will and accord, and without the solicitation or influence of any one, answered the foregoing questions which have been propounded to you, in the manner you have? A I have.

Q Has this examination at this time taken place in consequence of a letter addressed by you to the Postmaster General, requesting it to be made, and stating that it was your desire to answer all questions without equivocation or mental reservation? A Yes, sir.

Witness Desires to Place Himself in the Position of a Law-abiding Citizen by Taking the Oath of Allegiance and Renouncing all his Obligations as O. A. K.

Q Have you done so with a view of placing yourself as far as possible in the position of a law-abiding citizen, and as I understand, you propose now to take the oath of allegiance. A Yes, sir.

Q In so doing, you understand yourself and mean to be understood, to renounce any and all obligation which you assumed as a member of the Order of American Knights, and to assume and perform all the duties enjoined by that oath? A Yes, sir.

G. B. SMITH.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of August, 1864. I. C. DODGE,
Lieut. and Assistant Provost Marshal General.

No more bounties will be paid after the impending draft has been made. All bounties end with the draft. This is a fact worth knowing by those who desire to enter the army and still preserve themselves from pecuniary loss.

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated English traveler, is engaged in efforts which he hopes will yet succeed, to stop the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

A large number of prominent men of Louisville have been arrested for treasonable conspiracy, in connection with the Order of the Sons of Liberty.

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson,
OF TENNESSEE.

Bounty Brokers.

The business of recruiting, and the service of arms, have suffered from no source so much as from what is known as bounty brokerage. The combinations entered into by the brokers have been of a character far more rascally, cowardly and mean, than those which the smallest gamblers with the dirtiest sweat cloths resort to to cheat their victims. The whole business is a base fraud. It is worse than stealing, because men are induced to contract for a service involving the chances of death, under circumstances at once fraudulent and villainous. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, appropriated by the people, for the use of the soldier and his family, have been seized or stolen by the bounty brokers, and used in turn by them for riotous and vicious purposes. And what is the most wretched aspect of this whole affair is the fact that the government doubly suffers from the frauds of these rascals. If a recruit is cheated by a broker, he becomes a dissatisfied soldier, perhaps a deserter, and therein the government suffers. When the frauds of the bounty brokers are made known to the people in the rural districts, it is not the individuals who are held responsible by the masses. It is the Administration—the authorities—the government. Had it not been for the crimes committed by the brokers, volunteering and recruiting would have been as good to-day as it was two years ago in Pennsylvania. Had the liberality of the people been allowed to go where it belongs, to the substitute, there would be no want of men. But by some influence or other, the whole business has become a base, dark and damnable fraud, full of evil to the State and the nation. Harrisburg presents a fair picture of the crimes enacted by these men. By the rascals who make this city their headquarters, to cheat the soldier, Harrisburg has almost lost a reputation which it took years of honest labor to gain. How long will this business be allowed to flourish? It has been stopped at other posts, why should it flourish here?

Burning to be the Future Warfare of the Rebels.

The Richmond papers are devoting a large share of their columns almost daily since they received the news of the burning of Chambersburg, to the discussion of the measure. The Yankees will adopt as a retaliation. The rebel editors claim that the Southern forces captured Chambersburg twice before, resolved each time to burn the town. They intended to visit York and Gettysburg with the same fate—and in fact, their first object in attempting to invade the North, was to burn, destroy and desolate. These purposes, say the Richmond editors, were deferred, because the Southern soldiers are essentially chivalrous, brave and christian—and only when the barbarous Northerner had passed the bounds of honorable warfare, did the South light the torch, and henceforth, while the war continues, its flames are to be unquenched. All this is very fine talk for the Richmond editors; but when it is remembered that the rebel armies hold no territory but that which is in insurrection, they will have a good time burning and desolating the property of their own friends. Yet the threat thus to carry on the war with the torch instead of the sword, shows the desperation of the men with whom we have to deal. What would a peace be worth, procured in any other way but by the victory of Federal bayonets, when we estimate the character of our enemies by their own threatenings? Not as much as the paper upon which the compact could be written. With the torch as the weapon of our enemies, the contest resolves itself into one of plain issues and duties. If we do not promptly crush them—if we do not overwhelm them with defeat—they will kill us, burn our homes and enslave our children. Let us be prepared hereafter, for the new weapon of rebel warfare.

Only Traitors Thank Them.

We have carefully watched the character of the reception given to the "protest" of Messrs. Ben. Wade and Henry Winter Davis, by the press of the country, and it is now clear that none are so highly gratified as those which represent parties opposing the cause of the Government. Indeed, we can safely write, that no men of sense or respectability outside the Democratic party, are better pleased with the performances of Messrs. Wade and Davis than they are themselves. The day was when Wade and Davis had some influence for good—but that is gone by, and it would now appear that they are only capable of evil. The copperhead press of the country alone approves the "protest." It affords the traitors large capital to work mischief to the Government, and Wade and Davis have the satisfaction of knowing that at the hour when our prospects in the field and on the wave are most propitious of success, they cast a brand into our midst to kindle flames such as the rebels lit at Chambersburg. Hereafter, when peace is restored, if both men survive, Ben Wade and Henry Winter Davis will be two of the most pitifully fallen statesmen in the land, fair specimens of what ambition can do when it overleaps itself.

REBEL SOLDIERS IN GEORGIA.

Every male inhabitant of Georgia, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, is in the Confederate service, and those between sixteen and seventeen, and between fifty and fifty-five, in the State militia. There are from fifteen to twenty-five hundred troops about Savannah. Besides troops, and women and children, there is scarcely any one in the city.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

MONDAY, August 15, 1864.

The Senate met at 9 1/2 P. M. RILL IN PLACE.

Mr. CLYMER read in place an act to authorize the school commissioners of Berks county, and the school directors and superintendents in the several townships and boroughs, to levy a tax to pay bounties to volunteers.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS.

To the following named House bills were read and concurred in:

Bill No. 1281, an act relative to the Reading railroad company.

Bill No. 1280, an act relative to the Excelsior coal company.

Bill No. 576, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Lee coal company.

Bill No. 625, an act to exempt the Penn asylum of the city of Philadelphia from taxation.

Bill No. 1208, an act to incorporate the Enterprise mining company.

Bill No. 1197, an act to incorporate the mineral exploring company.

Bill No. 864, an act to incorporate the Pittsburg and Philadelphia coal company.

Bill No. 1121, an act to authorize the burgess and town council of the borough of York to borrow money.

Bill No. 854, an act to incorporate the National oil company.

Bill No. 1373, an act to incorporate the Maxwell oil and mining company.

Bill No. 1523, an act to incorporate the Garlick oil and mining company.

Bill No. 896, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Thomas iron company.

Bill No. 1242, an act to incorporate the Independent oil company.

BILLS RECONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate reconsidered the vote on Senate bill No. 881, an act to amend an act to incorporate the Central coal company. Said bill was amended and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. CHAMPNEYS, the Senate reconsidered the vote on Senate bill No. 664, an act to authorize the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States. Said bill was amended and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. REILLY, the Senate reconsidered the vote on Senate bill No. 702, a supplement to an act to incorporate the North American coal company. Said bill was amended and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the Senate reconsidered the vote on Senate bill No. 976, an act to incorporate the Ernst coal and iron company. Said bill was amended and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. STARK, the Senate reconsidered the vote on Senate bill No. 634, an act to incorporate the Howard coal and iron company. Said bill was amended and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. REILLY, the Senate reconsidered the vote on Senate bill No. 21, an act to repeal the third section of an act to confer upon the orphans' court of Lancaster county, certain powers in relation to the real estate of John Lindemann, deceased. Said bill was amended and passed finally.

BOUNTIES IN BERKS COUNTY.

Mr. CLYMER moved to discharge the Judiciary Committee, and proceed to the consideration of an act to authorize the school commissioners of Berks county and the school directors and superintendents in the several townships, boroughs, &c., to levy a tax to pay a bounty to volunteers.

After considerable debate, the Senate, by a vote of 12 to 14, refused to discharge the committee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented in relation to local bounties, among which was one by Mr. FLEMING, from the taxable inhabitants of East Hanover township, Dauphin county, praying for a law to enable the school directors of said township to levy a tax to pay bounties to volunteers.

Also, another from the common council of the city of Harrisburg, praying for authority to borrow money and to levy a tax on incomes to pay bounties to volunteers.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. KINSEY read in place a supplement to an act for the sale of the State canals, approved April 21, 1850.

Referred to the Committee on Canals and Inland Navigation.

Mr. REILLY, a supplement to an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUCHER, an act relating to the protest of notes and bills of exchange.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FLEMING, an act in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers in East Hanover township, in Dauphin county.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RECALLED BILLS AMENDED.

The following bills, recalled from the Governor, were amended and re-passed:

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Loontz Gap improvement company.

An act to incorporate the Sandy Lick railroad company.

BOUNTIES IN BUTLER COUNTY.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. MCANDLESS took up a supplement to an act to provide for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the county of Butler.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. CLYMER, CHAMPNEYS and MCANDLESS, and finally committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

APPOINTMENT BILL AMENDED.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the act fixing the number of Senators and Representatives, and apportioning the State into districts, &c., was taken up, amended by the correction of a clerical error, and re-passed.

Adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1864.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. SHARPE, from the special committee on the SUBJECT, reported a bill for the relief of Chambersburg.

The whole of the morning session was consumed in the discussion of the bill providing a militia force for State defense. Numerous amendments were offered and debated.

One, offered by Mr. MYERS, proposed to strike out the provision for raising the militia, when necessary, by draft. It was not agreed to.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. COCHRAN, (Erie,) to strike out the amendments adopted in committee of the whole, authorizing the election of company officers by the companies and regimental officers by the company officers. The amendment provided for the appointment of the officers by the Governor, and moved down ostensibly to a board of examination. While this amendment was under discussion, the House adjourned till this afternoon.

By Telegraph.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The 2d and 10th Corps only 12 miles from Richmond.

Lee's Pontoon Bridges in Danger of being Captured.

All Working Well.

Cutting of the Bridges a Sad Affair for the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.

The American publishes the following: BERMUDA HUNDRED, Aug. 14.—Yesterday the 13th inst., the 2d corps (Hancock's) were going on board transports at City Point all day, apparently for Washington, and started down the river, the bands playing gaily. Of course 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 point under full speed at 10 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 James river, and they were all landed up the river within 12 miles of Richmond before three o'clock this morning.

This, with Gen. Foster's, makes quite a respectable army. It is understood that their first move will be to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontoon bridge above Fort Darling. Thus far all works well.

Musketry firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning.

If they succeed in cutting the pontoons Lee would be unable to cross his army to the north side of the James river, except by marching by way of Manchester, more than twenty miles.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of Wounded at Fortress Monroe.

FIRING KEPT UP ALONG THE NEW LINES.

Our Forces Carry Two Lines of Rebel Earthworks.

They are Within Nine Miles of Richmond.

GENS. GRANT AND MEADE COMMANDING IN PERSON.

Our Losses Very Small.

SEVEN GUNS CAPTURED.

Five Hundred Rebels Bagged.

Our New Position a Strong One.

OUR FORCES ABLE TO HOLD IT.

Surprise of the Rebels.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 15.

The Hospital steamer Hero, of New Jersey, Capt. Hancock, arrived from Deep Bottom, on James River, this afternoon with one hundred men, who were wounded in the fight yesterday after landing on the north side. They belong to the Tenth army corps, and the following officers are among the number, viz:—Captain W. E. Mapes, 24th New York; Lieutenant E. E. Fairchild, 9th New York; Lieutenant J. M. Mansur, 9th Colored; Lieutenant P. M. David, 2d South Carolina, rebel prisoner; Major C. P. Baldwin, 11th Maine; Captain Wm. Salure, 11th Maine; Corporal A. M. Pender, 11th Maine.

The Hero brought away all the wounded of the 18th Corps up to 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

Artillery and musketry firing has 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 one being only about nine miles from Richmond.

The loss in the 20th army corps has so far been very small. Gens. Grant and Meade are commanding in person.

LATER.

The mail boat Keyport has arrived from City Point, and has on board 100 rebel prisoners, captured during the skirmishes of yesterday.

Besides the earth works captured by our forces yesterday, we also captured one battery, that bore upon our men working on the canal herebefore alluded to.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The mail boat Keyport reports the movement of the 2d corps up the James river on Saturday night, resulted in the routing of a large rebel force at Dutch Gap, and the capture of over 500 prisoners and seven guns.

The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now held by our troops, who are able to hold it.

The Keyport took down from Bermuda Hundred to Fort Monroe over one hundred prisoners from this fight, about forty of whom claim to be deserters. There was but little fighting done by Hancock accomplishing his end by skillful manoeuvring 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 on transports and moved down ostensibly to below Harrison's Landing, thus completely deceiving the rebels, who alone supposed 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.

Release of Ex-Mayor Parks, of Memphis.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.

The Memphis Bulletin says ex-Mayor Parks has been released from prison, having written a penitential letter to the military authorities.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 15.

Several correspondents of the different newspapers have arrived here from below, as they anticipate no early movement of importance.

Official Report of the Surrender of Fort Gaines.

Unconditional Surrender of all its Troops and Guns.

Occupation of Fort Powell.

LATER FROM SHERIDAN.

BUT LITTLE PLUNDER TAKEN FROM MARYLAND BY THE REBELS.

GENERAL EARLY'S TRAIN SMALL.

Affairs at Petersburg.

NOTHING LATER FROM ATLANTA.

Official War Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—10:30 A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The following official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines, and the abandonment of Fort Powell, dated August 9th at New Orleans, has been received from Major General Canby: "Fort Gaines, with 56 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with the armament of 26 guns intact, and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally. It was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

"Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of 18 guns is in condition for immediate service.

"General Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in Fort Gaines and Powell."

A telegram from General Sheridan's command, dated Aug. 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except Moseby and White's guerrillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge; that Sheridan's trains are all up, and his army in fine condition.

Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken by the rebels from Maryland are all humbug. They have very little, just enough to subsist upon, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley.

In another dispatch, of August 12th, he says Gen. Early's train is a very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue.

The Department has received an unofficial report from Fortress Monroe, that movements were being made yesterday in front of Petersburg, but owing to the telegraph line being broken, no information has been received from that quarter.

The Department is without any recent intelligence from Atlanta.

The rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile, since the capture of Fort Gaines.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Grand Raid by McCook.

Immense Captures of Wagons, Mules, Commissary and other Stores.

Destruction of Railroad and Telegraph Lines.

CAPTURE OF 1000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 72 OFFICERS.

SUBSEQUENT LOSS OF 500 MEN.

LOUISVILLE, August 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 Stoneman, captured or destroyed 1,160 wagons, over 3,000 mules and horses, a vast amount of Quartermaster's stores and Commissary stores; destroyed the railroad and telegraph at Palmetto, and both sides of Love Joy's station, captured 1,000 prisoners, of which number 72 were commissioned officers, including General Ross and most of his Tennessee brigade.

McCook was surrounded near Newman by Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson and an infantry division. He lost about 500 men, and fell back gradually.

From Louisville.

Henderson, Ky., Threatened by the Rebels.

OUR TROOPS PROTECTED BY GUNBOATS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.

Passengers arriving at New Albany, Ind., say that Johnson, with a body of rebel cavalry, is threatening Henderson, Ky.

Our garrison there is composed chiefly of negro soldiers, who are under the protection of our gunboats, which are ready to shell the town in case the rebels succeed in getting in there.

Many of the inhabitants are fleeing north of the Ohio river.

Capt. J. H. Ferry, for a long time an active and efficient member of the Quartermaster's Department here, has been appointed and assigned to the office of Quartermaster at this post.

REBEL DEPREDATIONS.

Capture of Three Steamers on the Ohio River.

CATTLE SEIZED AND DRIVEN OFF.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.

The rebels under Col. Johnson, estimated to be 1,500 strong, captured three steamers near Shawneetown, Illinois, on Saturday night.

The steamers were loaded with cattle belonging to the Government for the use of the forces stationed along the Ohio river, to protect the border of Indiana.

The captured boats were compelled to pay several thousand dollars each, to save them from destruction.

At the last account the rebels were ferrying the cattle across the Kentucky river. It is now supposed that they will not attempt to cross to Indiana.

A SWEEP BY THE SECOND CORPS.

Capture of South Carolina Rebels at Deep Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

A passenger on the mail boat from City Point, which arrived to-day, reports that a detachment of the Second Corps on Sunday swept around to Deep Run, and captured a number of prisoners. About eighty of them were yesterday landed at Fort Monroe. They are South Carolinians, and belong to Longstreet's corps. Their appearance indicates that they have suffered hard service.

The Tallahassee.

Description of Her Armament

STATEMENT AND THREATS OF HER COMMANDER.

He Destroys Fifty Vessels in One Week.

Boston, Aug. 16.

Captain Reed, of the brig Willow, before reported captured by the Tallahassee, gives the following particulars of his interview with the pirate captain:

I was two hours and a half on board the Tallahassee. She has one pivot gun, three forward guns, and one brass rifled gun of large calibre on the hurricane deck.

Her Captain, John Taylor Wood, was quite free and unreserved in his talk with us, and said he could steam sixteen knots an hour, and had crossed the British Channel, twenty-one miles, in seventy-two minutes. He would not fight, he said, unless compelled to, and preferred to run, as his vessel was so fast.—He also avowed that within one week he had destroyed over fifty vessels, and that within 30 hours of my capture, he said, he had destroyed sixteen sail, namely, three ships, two barques, and the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners.

One of the ships was the Adriatic, of New York, captured the same day he took my vessel.

He added that he would slacken up the coasting trade, so the Uncle Abe would be made to make peace. He asked me about the Nantucket light coast, and afterwards, recouring to his designs, that there were more afloat than the Florida and Tallahassee, meaning, of course, the confederate ships of similar character to his own, and Uncle Abe had better look out.

FROM GENERAL BUTIER

CANAL SUCCESSFULLY PROGRESSING.

Good Behavior of Negroes.

The Rebels Like the Canal.

Reinforcements Sent to Early, by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

GEN. BUTIER'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 13.—10 P. M.—Four days ago a force was thrown across the James River at Dutch Gap, the narrow isthmus that prevents Farrar's Island from being an actual island. Maj. S. G. Ludlow, of Gen. Butler's staff, is in command.—The object was to cut a canal across the isthmus, which is only one hundred and fifty yards wide at that point, while around Farrar's Peninsula by way of the river it is five miles. Dutch Gap is opposite where our iron clads lie, about half a mile below where the right of Butler's line cuts the river. At the extremity of the Peninsula, a mile or more above our iron-clads, are the rebel obstructions in the channel, and close by, the Howlett House Battery, which has often engaged the Crow-nest Battery and our iron-clads.

The rebel iron clads lie still further up the stream. Major Ludlow immediately set to work constructing two lines of earthworks across the isthmus, one on either side of the projected ditch, and also began the latter. His operations were unimpeded until five o'clock this morning, when the rebels opened from the Howlett House Battery, a mile and a half westward on his left, with the Virginia and the Richmond iron clads half mile up the river northward, and with a new battery on the mainland eastward on his right.

They could only bother us with artillery, since front and rear is river, and infantry cannot approach on the narrow front of either side.

Their batteries and iron-clads fired without cessation until nearly noon, but without alarming effect. A few of our men were struck, but not so many but that the men grinned at their wild shooting. The working parties on the canal did not for an instant lay aside pickaxes, shovels and wheelbarrows. Half of the force consists of negroes, and these were particularly cool and steady. Major Ludlow says he wants no better soldiers.

A lucky shot from a hundred-pound parrot in the Crow's Nest battery entered an embrasure of the rebel fort at Howlett House, and dismounted the gun, after which that work slackened fire. Our iron-clads scarcely fired during the day.

It is demonstrated that the rebels cannot displace the lodgment at Dutch Gap. Should they try it again we shall be ready with more guns than we had to-day.

The Richmond papers of to-day announce that we are cutting a ditch at Dutch Gap, and hope we will capture it, since it will be of great value when the war is over, and be some compensation for the devastation we have inflicted upon the State.

It is definitely ascertained that large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry, and twenty guns, have gone to the Shenandoah Valley to support Early.

The Army before Atlanta.

CINCINNATI, August 15.

The correspondent of the Commercial from Gen. Sherman's army before Atlanta gives an account of an action on the 6th inst., in which the 23d Corps lost over 500 men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's lines.

At the last accounts, August 8th, our line had advanced three miles northwest of Atlanta, and within a mile and a half of the Macon road.

The Gazette has received Atlanta advices to the 10th inst.: "Since Gen. Schofield's movements on the 5th, to reach the Macon road, nothing important had been done. These movements had been partially successful, and the right of the line had assumed a position three miles north of East Point and about a mile from the railroad line. It thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road.

"General Sherman was making general approaches and is very near our enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It was thought that Gen. Hood, in command of the enemy, had received reinforcements."

The Guerrillas in Virginia.

MOSEBY IN HIS OLD HAUNTS—ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF OUR CAVALRY—PICKET-SHOOTING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Captain Fleming, with sixty men of the 16th New York Cavalry, who were sent out on a scout, were attacked near Fairfax Station on Tuesday, by a body of Moseby's guerrillas, and Captain Fleming and eight of his men were killed, and most of the others taken prisoners. Captain Fleming's body was found near the road and taken to Falls Church and buried. On Sunday morning several rebel scouts were seen near Fort Schneider, at Annsdale. They fired upon our pickets in several directions. Sergeant Linnen, of the 16th New York Cavalry, who was on picket on the Braddock road, was killed. Our scouts are on the alert on the hills, and in the valleys, and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket-shooting assassins and marauding highwaymen.