

Coming Election.

Over two months ago the election, and yet nothing towards organizing those who would elect the Government.

Four years ago, at this period of the contest, we had an active, working organization in every district of this county, and enthusiasm was working up to fever heat. We had a county club, ward clubs, and township clubs, with frequent meetings and public speaking; and the result was seen in the ten thousand majority we gave to Lincoln and Hamlin.

We cannot, of course, in the midst of a war, effect a repetition of that campaign, but it is not unreasonable to look for some evidences of political life and interest. The enthusiasm, just now, appears to be all on the Copperhead side. There is always to be sure, more of that feeling in a party out of power than in the party that holds possession. The one is anxious to get in, while the other feels the security which possession naturally gives. Still, as it is certain that we will have to have a struggle for the retention of power, we must not let the sense of security deceive us into neglecting the necessary preparations for resisting the assaults of the enemy.

The pending struggle is not a mere contest for power—for the offices and patronage of the National Government. It has far higher aims and purposes. The great question at issue is whether we shall conquer the Rebels or submit to them. The Government is for conquering them; the Copperheads for submitting to them. To all discards, and that is the naked Strip of the issue. The Copperheads will deny it, of course, and try to give it another and more plausible shape; but no one doubts that if they are permitted to return to power they will concede to Jeff Davis all he asks.

This being the case, the political contest assumes a much better shape than any mere struggle for spoils. It is a fight for maintaining the integrity of the Government, enforcing its authority, restoring the Union and securing the triumph of Right, Justice and Freedom. Such an exalted object should inspire our friends with a hearty zeal, active and energetic enough to put down all opposition.

That our people feel intensely the importance of defeating the Copperheads, we have no doubt. All that is wanted to secure a full turnout at the polls is organization—organization with life and work in it. And it is high time that the work of organization was begun.

It will devolve upon the County Executive Committee to begin and carry forward this work. That Committee should have daily meetings, henceforth and give its undivided attention to the task imposed upon it by the necessities of the occasion. The people are just now engrossed with the business of filling their quotas under the draft; but that will soon be over, and in the meantime the County Committee can give its care to the necessary preliminary of local organization.

We invoke the earnest attention of the members of that Committee to this matter. Upon them rests the responsibility of attending to it promptly. We must not let Allegheny county fall behind her former vote. It must be said of her that she did better in 1860 than in 1864. We had devotion to the great cause of Freedom to urge us on then; we have the additional influence of Patriotism, now. Then we were fighting to get the Government right; now we are fighting to keep it right, and give effectual triumph to the principles we contended for then. We have every motive, therefore, to make us accomplish more this year than we did in that, we shall be faithful to our trust if we do not.—Pitts. Gaz.

What Has Been Accomplished.

UNIONTOWNS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864. To the Editor of the Pitts. Commercial: I was very much pleased with your editorial of to-day entitled "Moble." I wish a few more such blows, falling successively a little swifter and a little heavier, might be struck until croakers should learn to be silent; until every voice should be only of those who see no end to the war; until the rebellion is subdued and our great and glorious government stands once more free from the danger of attacks of malignant traitors and pestiferous plotters.

But look. Look at the signs that marked the beginning, the previous progress, and the present status of the nation in the war, and see if there can be found in reality any shadow of reason for despondency.

I simply rehearse facts well known, even to croakers, if they would but call them to mind.

At the beginning, eleven States were said to be joined in a Confederacy. Now, certainly seven have been so completely recovered that no one pretends to think of them as under rebel control.

In the remaining four the whole series of the disease has been circumscribed to two points. This has been done through the nation was to begin the struggle without money, without knowing who could be relied on, without our foreign relations in a very uncertain position, a navy scattered to distant seas, an army unorganized, and a people hearing the noisy and quasi-victorious menaces of a virulent and unscrupulous foe resounding through the air. Now how changed. Again, let not the faint-hearted fail to call to mind the thrill after thrill of loyal gladness that has swelled through the land, appaling the souls of the base, as Donelson, Stone River, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg, have been written on the list of decisive and concluding triumphs of the National Arms. Away then with despondency and fains. Let freemen rise in the energy of free determination and virtuous indignation, and dealing on the right hand and left feeling strokes from stalwart arms "conquer peace."

"An Honorable Peace."

Nothing was ever so bad that a good name could not be selected for it. No demand, however outrageous, was ever preferred but there were those who would assert it was honorable and just. Jeff. Davis asserts that the South wants peace through separation and independence, but the Copperheads employ the term "honorable peace" to set forth the same idea. Having thus declared the object to be accomplished, they proceed to demonstrate that the only way of accomplishing it is to expel the present administration from power and elect another that will give the country "an honorable peace," in other words, recognize the Southern Confederacy. A people so sagacious and intelligent as ours will not be deceived in this way. In fact, Jeff. Davis is more honest than the Copperheads. He speaks out plainly what he wants and will have or nothing; while they adopt systematic deception, call things by names that reflect a false meaning, and under a disguise seek to accomplish that which is revolting to the intelligence and patriotism of loyal men everywhere.

If the rebellion was not right at the outset, if it has not been right at any time, and is not now—if it is the most stupendous wickedness, as we believe it to be, that the sun ever shone upon, if it is the unparalleled crime which all who do not participate in it concede it to be, then how can we make "honorable terms" with it?—how can we think of anything short of its utter overthrow, and the complete supremacy of the laws over the whole country?

Can "an honorable peace" be entered into with a murderer—a highwayman—a seducer—a scoundrel who poisons your cup, lays in wait for you? If you enter into an agreement with him, what would it be worth? Would you feel yourself honored or disgraced by it?

The rebels can be dealt with only as enemies. If they have terms which we can accept—and there can be none that do not contemplate immediate and unconditional submission to Federal authority, let them name them. It is our duty to listen; nay, perhaps to afford the opportunity. If they ask us what are our terms of peace, let them be told, even a thousand times, that the supremacy of the Government over the whole country must and shall be the end of the war. There can be no "honorable peace" but this. If the rebels do not or will not, from the attitude of the Government, the declarations of the President and those who support him, let them be told of it again, and again, with the assurance that any proposition of terms from Richmond not inconsistent therewith will be listened to at any time. To this extent we would "negotiate" with the rebels, but no farther. Who would that did not desire the success of the Rebellion?—Pitts. Com.

UNANIMOUS.—Lancaster township, the home of the great Buchanan, gave a unanimous vote for the soldiers' amendment at the recent election. In a canvass of the township immediately preceding the election, it was ascertained that two votes were against giving the soldiers the right to vote. These were Buchanan and his Irish coachman. The former being unexpectedly called to a copperhead convale at Bedford Springs was unable to attend the polls, which the Irish coachman did, but could not muster courage to put in his vote. He left the polls swearing "America would be an ill-governed country when the nigger would have the right to vote." We hope that the bogtrotter's disobedience of his master's orders will not lose him his situation.—Lancaster Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—The destruction of a part of Gen. Sheridan's supply train a few days ago, near Berryville, seems to have been the result of cowardice on the part of some officers and men of the guard in charge of the train. The rebels, who were lying in ambush, allowed the greater part of the train to pass, and when it came near the rear they came rushing with a yell, which had the effect of so frightening our men that they ran off at full speed, throwing away their arms. The rebels then proceeded to destroy the wagons, and run off the mules and cattle, but were driven off by the appearance of about 200 cavalry. A number of officers in charge of the train did all they could to stop the uncalced-for panic, while others ran as fast as the men. Had our men made a stand they could have beaten the rebels and saved the train. Advices from the Valley state that Sheridan is still pushing Early, and it is not improbable that he may yet be able to come up with the enemy.

The ship Emily Peale, which arrived here to-day from Ireland, had one of her passengers a woman murdered while at sea, and another person was murdered on her since her arrival. The man who committed the murder in port, afterwards fell upon his own knife, and is likely to die of his injuries. The person who committed the murder at sea was a woman. She has been arrested. The principal witness against her is the man who committed the murder since the ship arrived here.

COTTON GROWING IN ASIA MINOR.

—A Smyrna paper states that a cotton crop of one hundred and fifty thousand bales of four hundred and thirty-two pounds each, will be secured in Anatolia, this year, while the crops of last year was only fifty thousand bales. The cost of raising this cotton is only ten pounds per bale, and it sells readily at thirty pounds per bale, thus leaving a large profit.

The same paper says the interior is becoming rich by this culture, and, "we have no hesitation in saying that in a few years the staple of Turkey cotton will equal the American."

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 31, 1864.

—Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSTON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORS: Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county; RE. RENAYNE.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison Costa, 14 Charles H. Shriver, 3 Henry Brown, 15 John Water, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Cunningham, 5 Eastern H. Smith, 17 David W. Wood, 6 Charles M. Bunk, 18 Isaac Brown, 7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Math, 20 Samuel R. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Edward Brier, 10 Richard H. Corwell, 22 John P. Penning, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS, THOMAS WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT JUDGE, L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY, WM. HASLETT, JOHN H. NEBLEY, of Butler County, SAMUEL M'KINLEY, of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER, A. C. CHRISTY, AUDITOR, LEANDER WISE.

Committee Meeting.

The Republican Executive Committee of this county, are requested to meet in the Arbitration room, in this borough, on SATURDAY the tenth of September next, for the purpose of attending to all business that may properly come before them for action.

We are just entering upon one of the most momentous political campaigns that has ever been witnessed in this or any other country—one that involves the very existence, and future unity of this nation. It is to be expected, therefore, that all other business being laid aside, there will be a full attendance of the committee at the time and place indicated.

THOS. ROBINSON, Chairman.

New Election Law.

The act passed by the late session of the Legislature, authorizing and regulating the holding of elections in Camps, Hospitals &c. will appear in our paper next week. We have read it carefully, and consider it one of the most carefully prepared laws we ever examined—fraud of every kind is guarded against, and at the same time the right of suffrage is extended to the qualified elector under almost every imaginable circumstance.

Position of the Herald.

The editor of the Herald seems to labor under a mistake in supposing that we had any anxiety in our minds as to his position, with reference to the amendment to the constitution, allowing the soldiers the right of suffrage—we never doubted his position. On two occasions we requested him to call the attention of his readers to the fact that there was an election to come off, and to request them to vote in favor of said amendment—but he declined to do so. If this was not enough to convince any one as to his position certainly his walking up to the window and depositing his own vote against said amendment should remove all doubt!—This our neighbor will not, we think, deny.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The special session of the Legislature closed on Thursday last, 25th inst. All was accomplished of a public character that led to its convening—with the exception of what is termed bounty bills, or acts to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers, the session confined itself to passing acts of a public nature only. This was recommended by the Governor, in his message and a determination was indicated by a large majority, to legislate only for the public good, and on matters connected with the war, by filling up our ranks, encouraging volunteers, &c. During the session there was some seventy local bounty bills passed.

Acts organizing the State Militia, providing, under penalties, for immediate enrollment and for muster and drill, &c. For the present, the enrollment will (if it can be obtained) be on the basis of the present National Enrollment. Fifteen regiments of the militia are to be armed and put into the condition of an immediate special force, and if necessary drafted. The act regulating the mode of the soldiers voting combines the present system with the Commissioner one, and is considered as an excellent and fair way and means of having the soldiers vote taken fairly and certainly.

In addition to the above two important acts, our members had a supplement passed to the Butler county local bounty law.—The supplement compels school directors to act who have heretofore refused. This is through petition to and mandamus of the court. It also exempts from taxation for bounty purposes, the property of all who have lost two or more sons in or by the service. Also the property of all who have lost two or more sons in the service, without having received any local bounty. Also the property of widows and families who have lost husbands and fathers in the service. These are important questions to our people just now, and should be made known.

The people of Chambersburg got one hundred thousand dollars for relief, but on the motion of one of our members, it is to be applied only to "those sufferers in actual destitution or need of temporary relief."

The Speakership.

The last act of the State Senate, before their adjournment, was to elect a Speaker, during the interim; and Mr. Terrill of Susquehanna, was elected. We were aware that there was some feeling in view of this approaching election.

Philadelphia has three Republican Senators—these men are not chosen by the citizens of the Quaker city so much for their talent, which is generally none of the best but for their capacity as managers, and in this respect they scarcely ever fail to procure material to make Senators to their taste.

Seventeen Senators make a majority of that body—nine of this number make a majority of our party caucus—here nominations are made. It is in this way that Philadelphia becomes so important, in the Legislature of the State. She keeps the same set of men in office, and therefore they become adapted to the business of "setting up" nominations.

For some years they have endeavored not only to control the organization of the Legislature in such a way as to secure to themselves (to them) most important Committees, Corporations, Banks and Railroads, for instance, but to be able to use the official influence of the presiding officers for the furtherance of their favorite measures.— This had become so noticeable that great dissatisfaction was manifested by some; and a determination to overcome this state of things if possible.

Accordingly a test was made of the respective strength of the parties in the recent choice of Speaker. The vote of the opposition was divided but with the understanding that if its concentration would secure success, it should be united on the one having the largest vote on first ballot. This was well understood, as it afterwards turned out, to be our own "Senator, Mr. M'Canless. But alas, when they came to count noses to use an elegant expression, there was one more needed to form the invincible phalanx to resist the encroachments of Philadelphia. When we reflect with what deference and regard we have always treated our neighbor—Allegheny, when any of her favorite citizens was before the people we cannot refrain for saying that she has embraced the first opportunity to requite our friendship with coldness. We are not aware that Mr. M'Canless has any feeling on the matter himself—his many friends feel proud that by his talents and industry he has made his mark in the Senate; and they do feel sore—as they have a right to do that he was deprived of still further distinction by the votes of the two Senators from a neighboring county! One of them, even resides in our Congressional District—had he given his support for Mr. M'Canless he would have been the Speaker! But he saw fit to cast his vote, as he had unquestionably a right to do—for a gentleman in the extreme northern part of the State. Whether the Speaker elect will be true to those who procured his success, and hand the business of the Senate over to Philadelphia remains yet to be seen.

Time passes; soon another gubernatorial canvass will be upon us; and as there are several talented gentlemen in the west who will be pressed forward by their friends for that honorable position—as well as several smaller places to fill, we expect to have a fine opportunity to discharge our reciprocal duties!

Copperhead Pacemakers.

The Copperheads appear, at present to be distinguished from all others in the nation, by their persistent belittlings after peace! peace! only give us peace. Having forgotten their cries for war, in 1812, and that they precipitated a war upon us with Mexico, in 1845, and that they originated and executed several filibustering expeditions into Cuba and Mexico, for the extension of slavery, they now would have us believe they are exceedingly merciful, that war is horribly cruel, and that they are for peace without end. Their pretensions need examination. It is at once evident, that they themselves are at war with no one, but the loyal party of the North. The rebellion appears to be so just to them, that Lawrence and Ft. Pillow massacres do not even require an explanation or an apology at their hands. It is in vain that we seek for evidence to convince any one that they condemn the rebellion in its objects, or in the manner in which it

has been conducted. Now if they mean that they want peace instead of a war in which they themselves are engaged, they evidently mean, they want to make peace with the loyal party of the North. But we are satisfied that they do not mean this, for it is clear to any one, that they are endeavoring to widen the breach between themselves and the loyal party, and if possible to annihilate their enemies in the North. They evidently wish to understand that they are not a party to the struggle going on, but wish to become mediators between the North and South. Their leaders boast that they are not accountable for anything that has been done in this war. They desire us to think that they stand in the same relation now, as pacemakers, that France and England do. And that if we will gratify them by helping them to elect a President, that they will effect this desirable end.

Now we are prepared to say, that all this yelping for peace, is sheer hypocrisy. We have had one war in America, and only one that was not brought upon us by the Democratic party, and that was our war for independence. Rebellion and secession were inaugurated by Democrats, and their only advocates are found among rebels in the South and Copperheads in the North. This cry for peace is only for political purposes. The essential qualifications of pacemakers, are coolness, disinterestedness, and candor.— These appear to be entirely ignored by the leaders and organs of the Copperhead party. Every possible effort is being made to excite the passions of the people and to rouse them to acts of insubordination and consequent destruction of the present administration.

Disinterestedness is not even claimed by our would-be pacifists. The doctrines of State Sovereignty and its consequent secession, with the Divine right of slavery are held with equal obstinacy by Rebels and Copperheads. The reasonings and sympathies of both run in the same channels. It is well known that the balance of power is held by their friends in the South, and if such a thing should occur as the restoration of the Union, of course Rebels and Copperheads would coalesce.

If coolness and disinterestedness are wanting, candor of necessity is lacking also. Hence we cannot feel at present, that the nation's interest, which is the loyal parties interest, is safe in their hands. They have none of the qualifications of pacemakers, and it were better for us to trust our cause with some nation over the ocean, to settle our difficulties, than with a party whose doctrines and sympathies are all against us. But we deny that they even want peace; but it is power for which they are striving, and they are only dealing out a peace narcotic, hoping by its effects to seize the reins of government and play into the hands of the slave power. Can men want peace, who are everywhere inciting the multitude to insurrection and the resistance of the laws? Do men desire peace who incite and justify New York riots, and would turn their followers into roving bands of guerrillas, to prey upon the lives and property of loyal citizens? Are men very much troubled about peace, who are marshaling their hosts in secret conclaves and shipping the implements of war to all parts of the country, to shoot down their loyal neighbors? Is it true that men who want peace are teaching the right to resist with force of arms, legal power, and in addition to our present disasters create a war at home, and carry fire and sword to every village, town and city in the North? These are the measures proposed by Copperheads, and he would find have you believe that he is the only merciful man left. We are of the opinion that the loyal party regard war with as much horror as Copperheads can do; and as soon as rebels indicate their willingness to make peace on any other terms, than that of secession we shall advocate an adjustment of our difficulties by some other method than that of the sword, but until then, we shall urge the necessity of bringing them to terms by force of arms.

We hope our friends will not be deluded with the siren song of peace, as advocated by the leaders of the Copperhead party. We all want peace, but we want a real peace and that we will not get till the military power of the rebellion is broken down. We advise the loyal hosts of the North to keep cool, but yet do not swerve from your attachment to the nation's interests. Should the Copperheads succeed in their peace operations so far as to raise insurrections among us, we advise all our friends still to keep cool, for coolness is the characteristic of great men, and rashness is an evidence of weakness, but array yourselves on the side of the government, and under its authority alone, and not on your own responsibility, if need be, die for your country, and a grateful country will hold your memory sacred.

When Copperheads acknowledge that there is a North as well as a South, that the North has rights as well as the South, and that the rights of the North shall be held as sacred as those of the South, and let them lose their vindictiveness, and their evident disposition to rule or ruin, and then we will join them in securing the welfare of the nation. Until this is done, their persistent cries for peace, only exacerbates the war party, and make them more determined to secure a peace by the sword, and until we get new light, we confess that we can see no other way.

Personal and News Items.

—It is understood that Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, will be a candidate for re-nomination this fall.

—California has recently been refreshed with rains, a remarkable circumstance at this season of the year.

—The regiment of rebel deserters and prisoners just mustered into the United States service, have been sent West, to fight the Indians.

—The father-in-law of Prince Metternich has written a letter to President Lincoln, expressing his conversion to the North.

—The report that Admiral Dalgreen has been relieved, and is to be succeeded at Charleston by Commodore Rowan, is not true.

—It is claimed that enough seamen have enlisted in New York to clear the city from the draft. The record has been sent to Washington.

—A London correspondent states that the arrangements for diplomatic representation between Mexico and England and Mexico and the rebel American Confederacy were nearly completed, and the new Mexican Minister in London would soon be received by Queen Victoria.

—A woman in Maine, with an eye to business appeared at Portsmouth, on Friday, with four substitutes, whom she had brought from Baltimore. She sold them soon after her arrival to the brokers for \$300 each.

—Substitute brokers are required by law to take out a license, but scores of them have not done so. They are making immense profits and should be looked after by the proper authorities.

—The Richmond papers say that the Irish grave-diggers who have been getting \$9 per day have struck for higher wages. A man can't die in Richmond for less than a hundred dollars, unless the doctor deadheads him.

—The U. S. sloop-of-war Dacotah saw the Tallahassee eleven miles ahead of her on Tuesday evening, and chased her at the rate of 6 knots, while the pirate went 12 with ease, and was soon lost to view. The Dacotah burned 200 tons of coal in five days, and had to put back for more.

—An unusual degree of fatal sickness is prevailing in several portions of the interior of Missouri. Dysentery and dysentery, generally terminating in flux, are the most common types. Grown persons and children are the victims of the disease, as physicians appear to have little success in treating it.

—The Harp is soon to be introduced into the Church of England clergy. This most historical of instruments is finding many advocates, and the Court Journal says: "Several prelates of authority have considered the point involved most favorably, and musicians are as one to see the solemn and beautiful effect it will have in occasional accompaniment.

—The Calliope (Mo.) C rowie states that a fight occurred on Sunday morning last night 8 miles east of Carrollton, between Bill Anderson's gang of demons and the militia from Carr II and Ray. Five of Anderson's gang were killed. Three of the killed were taken off, strapped on horses. Anderson made for a harbor town, saying he would return next Sunday.

—A New York letter says that "there has never been a day since the war began when the loyal people of this community felt a more cheerful confidence in the future than they do now, and in view of the events of the past two years, they are almost unanimous in the desire that every man should do his utmost toward replenishing our army with men and our treasury with money, as the only practical means of ending the war."

—General Fisk, in a speech which he made recently at Chillicothe, said he had written to his Chief that there were a great many grades of loyalty in this country now—more than were tenses in the English Grammar. There was past loyalty; present loyalty, perfect loyalty, imperfect loyalty and pluperfect loyalty.— And in the last case, many of them were so straight they leaned over backwards, and in the beginning were rebels.

—The most hopeful sign of "a good time coming" in Missouri is found in the rapid enlistment of men to make up the nine regiments of twelve months' men. From every part of that State information upon this subject is most encouraging and hopeful. In several cases the regiments have already been filled up to the maximum, and will soon be armed, equipped and ready for active service. In St. Louis, the work of raising two regiments is going forward most satisfactorily, and a few days will see these organizations complete.

—The Commissioners of the Central Park, New York report the number of visitors to that resort during the year at 1,460,335 pedestrians, 90,724 equestrians, and 922,450 vehicles. Allowing three persons to each vehicle, the aggregate number of visitors amounts to 4,327,409. The number of workmen employed in the Park during the year was 1,307, and three of the items of labor were the planting of 29,353 trees and shrubs, excavation and filling of 123,507 cubic yards of earth, and the excavation of 7,888 yards of rock.

—The Salt Lake daily Telegraph, says that Messrs. H. D. Bacon and William Holmes, of St. Louis, and Professor R. A. Fisher, of New Haven, Connecticut, arrived at Salt Lake city the last week in July. They had visited Colorado, and proposed to spend a short time in the city of the Saints, after which they would proceed to Nevada and California. From San Francisco the propose to take a steamer or down the Pacific, and enter the interior of Sonora, to visit the silver mines of Coahuila.

—An interesting document is now in possession of General Fisk, commanding the district of North Missouri. It consists of an amnesty oath and certificate found on the body of a guerrilla, its owner recently shot and killed in the Northern part of the State. The oath which killed the guerrilla passed directly through the broken oath of loyalty. That bullet-torn paper is indicative of the punishment in store for treason to which the amnesty in Missouri has been widely put.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

PETERSBURG ALMOST WITHIN OUR GRASP. New York, Aug. 24.—The morning papers contain very little news in addition to what was telegraphed last night. A headquarters 10th corps correspondent says that our forces were withdrawn from Deep Bottom the night of the 20th. An important co-operative movement by the 10th corps commenced this morning, details of which will reach you at the proper moment.

The Herald's correspondent gives the following particulars of the battle of the 21st: The rebels found themselves under a quadruple fire of musketry and artillery, which caused them to throw down their pieces and raise their arms in token of surrender. Gen. Butler sent Capt. Daley, of his staff, to receive them as prisoners. Our men having ceased firing, Capt. Daley told Haywood he had been sent to receive him and his brigade as prisoners.— Without saying a word Haywood drew his revolver and shot Capt. Daley. The Captain lived half an hour, but long enough to make his statement.

Haywood following the shooting of Daley, called to his men to pick up their muskets and fall back, which order they attempted to obey. Our men again fired, when they again threw down their pieces and this time gave themselves up as prisoners. This second volley added large numbers to their killed, and among them Haywood, who was shot through the head. The prisoners numbered between 500 and 600. After two hours fighting the battle ended.

The same correspondent states that the rebels report the rebel Gen. Hooke was killed on that day. A special to the World from Washington, under date of the 23d, says: The Star this evening says that when the boat left City Point yesterday morning, Warren's corps was warmly engaged with the enemy, who were trying to dislodge him from his position on the Weldon Railroad. His position has been so strengthened as to be deemed impregnable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A special to the Times says: It is reported by officers just arrived from the front, that an attack was made on Sunday upon our left by the rebels, in which they were handsomely repulsed. General A. P. Hill was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell and was badly wounded. Gen. Heath and Fitz Hugh Lee, son of the rebel chieftain, were killed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 23.—The enemy early yesterday morning disappeared from the front of the 6th and 9th corps on the Weldon Railroad, and the belief is that the attempt to regain this important line of communication has been abandoned, and the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist the attack in this direction. They may be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction.

The roads are wet, making traveling difficult. Several deserters have come in, and a great many think the end of the struggle near at hand, and they believe Petersburg to be almost within our grasp, and will be in our possession at an early day.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the Herald, dated 11:30 a. m., August 23d, states that skirmishing commenced very early this morning on our right, and extended along the whole line.

The rebels made several charges which drove our lines in, and we were rapidly driven through the town, out on the Harper's Ferry pike. The rebels followed us very close.

The whole army is now strongly posted on the heights in the rear of this place, with the enemy close upon us. But seeing us thoroughly prepared, they may not risk an engagement. Should they do so, your readers may look for some very encouraging news.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Reports have been received here, via the Northern Central Railroad, that the rebels have crossed the river, which reports need confirmation.

Nothing is received direct from the Upper Potomac.

Important from Tennessee

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Memphis was attacked at four o'clock this morning by Gen. Forrest with three brigades of cavalry, about 3,000 strong. They left Gen. Smith's front on the evening of the 18th, and made a forced march on this city. They drove in the pickets and dashed directly to the headquarters of Gen. Washburne, who made a narrow escape. They then went to Gen. Buckland's quarters, who also escaped. They also attacked the Irving prison, but were repulsed by the guard. They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture General Hainburn, but he was stopping at a friend's house.

Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the city, killing about thirty and wounding one hundred. They captured from thirty to forty horses, but had no time for plunder.

Our loss is about the same as the rebels. Gen. Washburne is carrying out a plan which is expected to result in the capture of a large number of the attacking party.

LATER.

The raid into Memphis yesterday was a complete failure, and is so admitted by Forrest. His intention was to capture Washburne and other Generals, and our troops going without leaders, take and plunder the city. They captured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers, several clerks, and a telegraph operator. Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels. Among the wounded are Col. Starr, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, and Lieut. Irwin, of the 8th Iowa, who has since died.

An immense force of contrabands is employed securing the harvest of the government farms near Arlington, under the superintendence of Colonel Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the net profits from these farms for the present season will exceed fifty thousand dollars.