

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.



Forever float that standard sheet! When breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR RATES.—Owing to the enormous increase of price of paper and all other articles we will be compelled to increase our subscription rates to \$2 after the first of September. Fifty cents to each subscriber will be but a small tax, whilst to us it will be considerable in the aggregate, amounting to almost \$400 in a year. A small advance will also be made upon the jobbing and advertising rates. We have adhered to old prices only too long, falling some three hundred dollars short of our expenses for the last year. Twenty-five per cent. will be added to the accounts of those in arrears for jobbing or advertising after the first of September. All advertisements must be settled for at the expiration of the time for which they are inserted, otherwise the 25 per cent. will be added. We trust however that a change in the present high prices may render this advance on our part of short duration.

DEATH OF CAPT. J. E. WALKER.—On Saturday evening last the Eastern mail brought the sad announcement that Capt. John E. Walker, of Co. A, 77th Reg. Pa. Vol. had been killed near Atlanta, Ga., which is confirmed by the following letter from Major, Jeremiah Cooper.

Capt. Walker was one among the first in this place to enter his name as a private in the three months service, his time expiring he re-enlisted and continued in the field to the last. He took part in all the hard fought battles of the west and was twice wounded. He was a most excellent young man, modest and unassuming, but in the hour of conflict exhibited a coolness and courage that rendered him the object of admiration among officers and men. His every impulse was that of a patriot. Here at home, where he was so well known, the announcement of his death, caused almost universal sorrow. Even those who are enemies to the cause to which he was so much devoted and for which he gave his life, profess to honor the memory of the gallant dead.

We deeply sympathize with his aged mother and other sorrowing friends upon whom the heavy hand of affliction has thus been suddenly laid. They have the consolation left them however, that he yielded his young life in a noble cause, manfully discharging a solemn duty to his God and country.

Annexed is the letter from Mr. Cooper: CAMP 77TH REGT. PA. V. V. In the Field near Atlanta Ga. Aug. 8th, 1864.

Editor of the Record.—It becomes my painful duty to inform the citizens of Waynesboro through your columns of Capt. John E. Walker's death. On the morning of the 5th there was a detail of fifty men made of the 77th Regt. P. V. for picket duty. Captain Walker had charge of them. All remained quiet along the lines until about 4 P. M., when the lines were ordered to advance. They advanced about seventy-five yards when the rebels opened a desperate and galling fire from their rifle pits and main line of works. The Captain had advanced further than either right or left of the line, so his command was exposed to a desperate cross fire, but amid the leaden hail from the enemy he was cheering his men on to victory or death. Alas! he shared the latter fate, he fell pierced by a missile through the head when within ten feet of the rebel rifle pits. As soon as he fell the line was ordered to fall back. Private Jacob Lackey, a devoted friend, who was by his side when he fell succeeded in getting his sword which was drawn, but could not get the scabbard as it was buckled around his body. The fire was so incessant it was impossible to remain about his person. After their noble leader had fallen the lines fell back so hurriedly it was impossible to get his body away. Afterwards several unsuccessful attempts were made to secure his body.

You could scarcely imagine the gloom that spread over the camp, regiment, and indeed the brigade, when the report of his death spread over the camp. His face was familiar to nearly every officer and soldier of the brigade, and he was admired by all who knew him for his coolness and daring. There was not a more promising officer in the brigade. When Gen. Crox received the news of his death he said "can it be possible—he was too brave to die." His death has caused tears from many veteran eyes, his company greatly sympathize with his bereaved friends. Though he is now numbered with the dead his name is on the roll of his country, there to be honored to the end of time. Yours respectfully, J. R. COOPER, Principal Musician, 77th Regt. P. V. V.

P. S. Jacob Sites, John Purviance, Thad. Cook, Jer. Row and two brothers, Geo. Rea, Wm. Gonder, Franklin Ditch, David Hoeslich, Samuel H. Rook and Wm. Wilson are all living and well. They have been with us so far through the campaign and have showed undaunted courage in every battle.

BUSINESS RESUMED.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. Metcalf & Hineshaw, of Chambersburg, who were among the sufferers in the late fire, have recommenced business. Their loss by the fire is estimated at \$3000.

A WORD TO PATRONS.—We congratulate our good patrons that we are enabled once more to present them with a copy of the Record, the rebel horde of horse thieves and incendiaries having disappeared from the border. The burning of Chambersburg, with the depredations committed by the Rebels across the line, induced us to remove all the material from our office to a point which we deemed more secure. For us to have moved them back as long as danger from raiding parties existed could not have been expected. Hence the non-appearance of the Record since the 29th ult. We hope to be able to serve our friends more punctually hereafter, as all danger from this cause seems now to be removed. In getting our material back the boys unfortunately knocked six columns of advertisements in pi, and we have been unable to get them all reset in time for this edition. They will appear next week.

The Franklin Repository Printing Office, in Chambersburg, was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts; nothing being saved. We are informed by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, that as soon as material and presses can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the Repository, and also The Old Flag—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists, of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, the subscribers should at once inform McClure & Stoner of their address, and the state of their subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearages and advance subscriptions, to aid the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. Stoner was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McClure's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.

MINISTER MURDERED.—The following is an extract from the Rockingham (Va.) Register, dated Friday June 24, 1864:

The Rev. John Kline, of Linville's Creek, in this county, an aged Tunker preacher of considerable prominence, and a man of great influence with and in his church, was shot and killed near his residence, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week (15th June). He had gone to a neighbor's in the direction of Turlington, we learn, to clean a clock, and was on his return when the tragedy occurred. He was shot in the groin and breast with four balls, and is supposed to have been instantly killed. He had some money and his watch on his person when he was killed, these were not disturbed by the party by whom he was slain.

He was known as an uncompromising union man, and during the early part of the war had been arrested by order of Gen. Jackson for disloyalty. He had however been honorably acquitted, and was pursuing "the even tenor of his way" passing frequently by permission of our authorities within the Yankee lines to preach and hold other religious services. He was a man of the strictest integrity in his business transactions, and was highly esteemed in his church whose membership will mourn his death as the removal of one of the pillars of the church. The motives which induced some assassins to waylay and kill him will probably be never fully known and understood; but the cause of his death doubtless had some connection with the troubles that now afflict the country, occupying as he was believed to do, a position of antagonism in feeling to the Confederacy. Whilst our people differed with Mr. Kline in the erroneous views which he entertained, yet all good citizens must deplore such a lawless wreaking of vengeance upon the person of an unarmed and feeble old man.—Such things show how rapidly we are drifting into scenes which must be full of terror to us all.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.—Although we visited Chambersburg since the conflagration and spent a short time among its ruins we have deferred giving any notice of the scene which it presents until the papers from that place come to hand, from which we expect to give a correct account. The entire business part of the town is one mass of ruins, the loss being variously estimated.

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.—It will be seen by a card which we publish in another column that the business men of this place have adopted the cash system. We doubt not it will operate to the mutual advantage of all parties concerned, if fully carried out.

SALES.—We invite attention to the sale of personal property advertised in another column, by Mr. Seerist, of Quincey township, and also to the valuable farm offered at private sale by Mr. Jacob F. Hess.

THE ELECTION.—Official returns of the election held in this State on the 2nd of August have been received from all the counties except Cameron and Forest. The vote in favor of the Soldiers' Amendment is 199,657—against it 105,163. Majority for the Amendment 94,494. Berks county gave 1931 against the soldiers.

NOTICES.—A number of important notices will be found in today's paper, to which we invite special attention.

FAYETTVILLE ACADEMY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this institution will open its Fall Session on the 7th of September.

THE 7-30 LOAN.—Secretary Pessenden with a vigor and a wisdom demanded in the successful administration of the affairs of his department, seems determined to leave no effort on his part untried to preserve the healthy operation of the financial policy of the country. His offer of a new loan, (see advertisement in another column) has already called out a large number of Subscribers. This loan will be based on Treasury notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The inducement to invest surplus capital in the loan thus proposed by Secretary Pessenden, appeals most forcibly to the great masses of the people who have small means to invest. The receipts of internal revenue average more than a million of dollars a day—a sum amply large enough to support the extraordinary expense of the government, and a sum, which will be greatly increased as the facilities of assessment and collection are multiplied and better understood. Aside from these encouraging securities there is a patriotism to be served in taking a share of this loan, which no man of means can fairly resist. There are hundreds and thousands of men in the land who cannot fight, who are physically incapable of service in the ranks of the army, but who are financially capable of contributing to the material success of the great cause. It is to such as these that the loan appeals, and it is to such as these, too, who will liberally subscribe to its demands. Every man who has a dollar invested in a "fancy" stock—who has a share in a speculation, should at once withdraw his resources and place them at the disposal of the government.

HEAR "JOHN CESSNA."—We invite the attention of Copperheads to the following extract of a speech lately delivered in Lancaster City, by the old Democratic veteran Hon. John Cessna. We occasionally say and write some pretty bitter things of these reptiles, but we knock under to John Cessna. Hear him;

"There are unfortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the Rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; Rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited—bad news is often originated, believed and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious, war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by their own Government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time, they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the Rebellion or see an improper act south of the Rebel lines. These are the unmistakable earmarks of the traitor. He may reiterate in large letters the word 'Patriot'; he may in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a 'sound Democrat,' and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an 'Abolitionist.' Yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor.—Just such a one as Gen. Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day, and looked for the authority afterwards."

DYSENTERY.—An exchange says that an effectual remedy for this distressing disease, in most cases, will be found in using the leaves of the wild red raspberry made into tea, and taken three times a day. We have heard it said that blackberry leaves, prepared and taken in the same way, are also very good for the cure of dysentery.

The Union officers who were confined in Charleston to be placed under our fire, have been exchanged by the rebels for officers whom our Government had sent to Charleston to be placed under rebel fire. The rebels relented when they found retaliation was the order.

A California paper says that State wants rain and females. The crops are suffering from drought, and the men for mates, there being an excess of 75,000 in the male population.

Gen. KELLEY.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says that "the President has conferred a brevet Major Generalship on Gen. Kelley in reward for his gallant and efficient defence of Cumberland and New Creek, and his continued, steadfast, every day watchfulness and zeal as an officer over the interests committed to his charge."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland was held on Thursday last and resolutions returning thanks to Gen. Kelley and his command for his successful defence of that city were adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting Gen. Kelley to send all the Rebel sympathizers in Cumberland and a vicinity outside the Union lines.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE OF MOORFIELD ON SATURDAY LAST—GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR WEST VIRGINIA BOYS. New Orleans, August 8, 1864. Governor Boreman received the following despatches yesterday from parties who were in the Moorfield fight on Sunday. We omit their names. The discrepancy in the two as to the amount of captures etc., doubtless arises from the fact that one reports the net results, while the other reports what we first took but failed to hold; in the way of men, horses and material.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Governor Boreman: Our division overtook McCausland and Johnson at Moorfield at day-break Sunday morning, captured their pickets, hurled our little command of thirteen hundred men upon the enemy three thousand strong, gave him a thorough and complete flogging, drove him in utter confusion, captured all his artillery, four guns, three hundred and sixty-five prisoners, over six hundred horses and equipments, a large number of small arms, killing twenty-five and wounding twenty.—Our loss is nine killed and thirty-two wounded. Among the killed are Major S. B. Conger and Lieutenant Clark, 3rd Western Virginia Cavalry. Our success is complete and stands unsurpassed.

SECOND DESPATCH. NEW CREEK, August 8, 1864. Gov. Boreman—Our West Virginia troops have once more crowded themselves with new laurels. Our forces defeated Gens. Bradley Johnson and McCausland's command at Moorfield, August 7th. We captured four hundred and two prisoners, including forty officers, and all his artillery, four pieces, with seven hundred horses and equipments. The 1st West Virginia Cavalry retook the guns captured from the 1st West Virginia Battery at Salem last winter, with their battle flag. We have scattered their commands all over the country. The victory is complete.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND—ACCOUNTS OF REFUGES AND DESERTERS.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Six refugees and twenty-one deserters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point. The former left Richmond by stealth, on Thursday night, and came into our lines.—They tell a long story, representing that four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond, bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division, and they left immediately on the Central road, to reinforce Early in the valley. A large body of cavalry arrived the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners, the others having all been sent south to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby; in fact, none but the sick and wounded are kept over a few days after their reception. At the time the Danville Railroad was out our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad. These men heard the guards say, when they returned, that many gave out and died on the road.—There are no troops in or about Richmond except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north have barely enough men in them to keep things in order.

The deserters from the army have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times, so late as Monday last. Most of them are from Florida, Alabama, and Georgia regiments, and have not generally served over one year, but that year has been enough. Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny among the troops of those States, who are sick of the war, and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe that if they come over to our lines General Grant will put them in the front ranks. They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense, and were deterred from coming over; and they are satisfied that if the men in the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well the desertions would be extensive.—Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front, and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburg, but none of them believe their entire army exceeds 50,000 men; and brigades and divisions are being sent away once or twice a week to other points. "Confiscators are constantly being reported, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions."

Frightful Explosion of Ordnance Stores.

PORT MONROE, August 10.—Advices from City Point tell of a terrific explosion which took place there yesterday at noon, [the disaster referred to in the official despatch of Secretary Stanton.] resulting in the loss of many lives, and the destruction of a large and valuable amount of Government property.

Laying at one of the wharves at the time were several barges loaded with commissary and ordnance stores, one of which a large number of laborers were engaged in unloading. Through accident or carelessness, it is presumed a percussion shell was let fall by a laborer, while in the act of passing it to another to the bottom of the barge, which immediately exploded and ignited the contents of the barge. The effect of the explosion is described as most fearful. A greater portion of the wharf and two-thirds of a large Government warehouse, with the post-office and other buildings and stores, were destroyed and their contents scattered in all directions. Several canal boats and a schooner were blown in fragments and sunk, and steamboats and other vessels in the vicinity were more or less damaged from falling pieces of timber and iron.—It is, of course, impossible as yet to obtain a correct list of the lives lost; but as there are always large numbers of soldiers and laborers on duty at the scene of the disaster, there is reason to apprehend that the casualties will foot up a considerable number.

4 P. M.—The mail boat Charlotte Vanderbilt brings additional intelligence of the explosion; the limbs of human bodies and heavy pieces of timber and iron, were told, and scattered for a mile from the scene of the disaster.

THE REBELLION.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 5th, 1864.

Sir, I have the honor to report, to the Department, that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram Tennessee and the rebel gunboats Selma, Morgan, and Gaines; the attacking fleet was under way by 5:45 a. m.; in the following order:—Brooklyn with the Otororo on the port side; Hartford with the Metacomb; Richmond with the Port Royal; Lackawanna with the Seminole; Monongahela with the Kennebec; Ossipee with the Tasker; and Onocida with the Galea, on the starboard of the fleet, was the proper position of the monitors or iron clads. The wind was light from the southwest, and the sky was cloudy with very little sun. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven and soon after this 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 40 minutes past seven the monitor Teumish was struck by a torpedo and sunk; going down very rapidly and carrying with her all her 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 Metacomb along side of me. The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Metacomb to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the Selma, she succeeded in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by half past eight o'clock but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear. Signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed.—The Monongahela was the first that struck her; though she may have injured her badly it did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually; and the Flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured her whole port broadside into her solid nine inch shot and 18 pounds of powder, at a distance not more than 12 feet. The iron clads were closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when at 10 a. m. she surrendered. The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and Gaines succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day. Admiral Buchanan sent his sword, being himself badly wounded through a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated. Many of my men being wounded and the surgeon of the Tennessee being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to a hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brigadier General R. 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 than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing that she did not take out.—General Page consented, and the Metacomb was despatched.

The list of casualties on our part as far as ascertained are as follows:—

Flag ship Hartford, killed 19; wounded 23; Brooklyn, killed 9; wounded 22; Lackawanna, killed 4; wounded 2; Onocida, killed 7; wounded 23; Monongahela, wounded 5; Metacomb, killed 1; wounded 2; Ossipee, killed 1; wounded 7; Galea, wounded 1; Richmond, wounded 2. In all killed 41; wounded 88. On the rebel ram Tennessee there were captured 20 officers and about 270 men.

On the Selma were taken about 90 officers and men. Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz: Commodore Peter H. Murphy, Lt. Executive Officer J. H. Comstock, who was killed.

I will send you a detailed despatch by the first opportunity. Very respectfully your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Burnside Relieved of his Command. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 14th, 7 A. M.

Major General Burnside was relieved of his command yesterday, and left his command last evening, his division officers and a number of his friends being present to bid him farewell. General Wixom is temporarily in command of the Ninth Army Corps.

It was reported last week that the enemy were moving towards our left with the intention of making a flank attack early this morning, but, as there has been no demonstration up to this hour, the report is believed to be unfounded. Ample preparations has however, been made to meet the enemy should they attempt such a movement.

Everything at headquarters is perfectly quiet. Considerable firing has been kept up all night between the pickets on the centre and right.

Yesterday morning about daylight heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James river; which lasted about two hours. It is reported to have been an attack by some Rebel rams on a working party of General Butler's who are cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James river.

A dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalry men, with all their accoutrements.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Richmond Examiner of the 11th inst. says: "Fort Gaines has gone the way of Hatteras Ronnock Island, Pulaski and Hilton Head. Its isolated position was exposed to the concentrated assault of the Yankee navy, and a flanking operation of troops debarked upon commanding points. Perhaps the officer in command of the fort may have proven himself a traitor. In that case eternal infamy awaits him."

"If these forts were not built to be taken, they have not thus far rendered any other use." It is not worth while to discuss the policy since Fort Gaines is about the last of our sand-bar defences this side of Galveston. This lower fort captured and our iron-clad flotilla demolished, Mobile would seem in danger of being taken.

THE WAR.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. THE BATTLE IN MOBILE BAY—ADVICES FROM GEN. SHERIDAN—HIS OPINION OF THE AMOUNT OF EARLY'S PLUNDER—NO INTELLIGENCE FROM ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—10.30 A. M. 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 59 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with its complement 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. The amount of plunder taken in condition for immediate service, Gen. Ganger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in Forts Gaines and Powell.

A telegram from Gen. Sheridan's command, dated August 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that, except Moseby's 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. General Sheridan, in a despatch of the 11th instant, reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the rebels are all a humbug. They have very little—just enough to subsist upon, no more—most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley. In another despatch, dated the 12th instant, he says: "General Early's train is a very small one, not exceeding two hundred and fifty 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 headquarters. The Department is without any recent intelligence from Atlanta.

The rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile since the capture of Fort Gaines. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The mail boat Keyport, Capt. Talbot, arrived this morning with mails and passengers from City Point. She reports that 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 five hundred prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and it is now occupied by troops who are able to hold it. There was but little hard fighting done. Hancock accomplished his end by skillful manœuvring 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 ostensibly to below Harrison's Landing, thus completely deceiving the rebels, who at once 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.—The Keyport took down from Bermuda hundred to Fortress Monroe about 100 prisoners from this fight, about forty of whom claim to be deserters.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—LEE'S COMMUNICATION TO BE BUT.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, August 14.—Yesterday, the 13th inst., the 2d Corps (Linn'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, the rebels were watching from the shore, and no doubt felt much interest in the movement. The transports did certainly go down the river forty miles or more; when 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 twelve miles of Richmond, before three o'clock this morning. This force, with General Foster's makes quite a respectable army. It is understood that their first move will be to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling.

Thus far, all works well. Musket firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning. If they succeed in cutting the pontoon bridges, Lee would be unable to cross his army to the north side of James river, except by marching by way of Manchester, more than twenty miles.

LATER—GANT AND MADE DESCRIBING THE MOVEMENT.

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 other one being only about nine miles from Richmond. The loss in the 2d Army Corps has, so far, been very small. Generals Grant and Meade are commencing in person.

There is an old lady in Myrickville, Mass., who is 102 years old. She still retains all her faculties, and loves particularly to discuss, and contrast the present with the old Revolutionary times, somewhat in favor of the former. She says she remembers when in 1778, her sister went to New Bedford to buy a piece of dress for a daughter; she got a coarse piece of goods, such as no one would wear now, and had to pay four shillings a yard for it—sixty-seven cents of our money. Corn then sold briskly for 83 a bushel; this was in a scarcity occasioned by the destruction of the crops by the weather. She said a man came twenty miles to obtain employment for the sake of procuring food for his family. He offered to work for her father for a peck of corn a day, and did work for a week for half a bushel per day, which he carried home on his back. But in the midst of all these trials the people were cheerful and spirited.

In a speech made at a meeting in Lynn, 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 sunk 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 struggle for existence.