

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 16, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence which we publish this morning, although but one day later than that which appeared in our issue of yesterday is nevertheless important and interesting. The particulars which are given of Sherman's progress—now the great feature of the American war—show clearly how desperately the Confederates are determined to fight for Georgia, and how vitally important they conceive to be its possession to one side or other. The raid of General McCook along the Macon railway south of Atlanta, which was stated in our despatches of yesterday to have ended disastrously, proves now to have been much less unfortunate than was said. The missing portion of the expedition will not, it is stated, exceed eight hundred men—a loss which Sherman himself evidently considers as being cheap for the result; for he alludes to the raid as being highly successful. However, we must look upon the matter with purely warlike eyes to be able coolly to calculate that eighteen miles of railway destruction is equal to the lives of eight hundred men. The late battle of the 28th, which is given with more than usual minuteness, leads us to two conclusions:—First that the Confederates are determined to continue risking the offensive attitude to outflank Sherman, or force him back from Atlanta; and second, that heavy reinforcements have reached the Confederates from other portions of the Southern States; for on no other grounds could we account for the desperate, repeated, and at one time almost successful attacks on the Federal position. It has been Hood's policy, as we have previously shown, to act on the offensive; but in no previous instance have the Confederate assaults been anything so persistent and vigorous as in the late engagement. The result of the nine successive attacks was, however, fruitless, and the Southern troops were obliged to retire, leaving their hundreds of dead and wounded with the enemy. It would appear about the same time, that the artillery of other portions of Sherman's army was shelling Atlanta; for a despatch in the Richmond Examiner says that the city had been shelled two days prior to the 30th. The letter dated within a mile of Atlanta on the 31st, intimating that Hood was preparing to evacuate, is evidently erroneous—at least in the supposition that the fires in Atlanta were the acts of the Confederates prior to leaving the city. The configurations were, on the contrary, the results of Sherman's shelling. The Federal raids are not all of the McCook class; for we perceive by the Richmond papers, that on the day after the battle alluded to, the town of Fayetteville, about twenty miles south of Atlanta, was captured by a Federal force, showing clearly Sherman's design to keep his troops dashing round the southern communications of the enemy, while he is holding the latter employed before Atlanta.

As we anticipated yesterday, Mobile is at length being bombarded, Admiral Farragut having undertaken the task with eight ironclads. The anticipation of the correspondent of the New York Herald that the place would surrender in little more than a week, we may look upon as merely a sanguine hope. If it falls, however, in any reasonable time, it will form an important base for operations in Southern Alabama, and thence to Georgia. Montgomery, which recently succumbed to Rousseau, the Federal cavalry General, would be again taken with little difficulty, and Hood would quickly find himself assailed from the South, as well as from the North.

The Federal loss in the recent attack on Petersburg is now stated to be 5690, which, if we take 2500 for the killed and wounded, would give the Confederates over 3000 prisoners—a circumstance which must be highly acceptable to the besieged. There is nothing further from the Army of the Potomac if we except the supposition of a sensational letter, to the effect that Lincoln's recent interview with Grant resulted in the understanding that the army was to go to the south of Washington to recuperate for another campaign. The absurdity of the award is too palpable. Grant and Lee would appear to be merely watching each other, while vital movements are being made elsewhere. Every stride that Sherman makes south fills Grant's heart with as much gladness as if he were driving Lee into the White Oak Swamp; and every success which the Confederate raiders meet on the borders gives Lee fresh vigor and renewed material aid. The same uncertainty and anxiety seem to exist with regard to the Confederate movements in the Northern part of the Shenandoah as before. That the Southern general Early is throwing much mystery about his movements, is a proof of the commander's skill in hoodwinking his opponents with demonstrations of invasion that lead the people in Maryland and Pennsylvania to fancy that nearly the whole of the Virginia army is concerned in the movement, while he quietly stores away the grain of the Shenandoah; but we have no faith in the rumors which the fears of the border towns give rise to—that a wholesale invasion

is about to take place. The numbers that crossed the Potomac on the recent raid, were through the alarm of the inhabitants, grossly exaggerated, and the thirty-five or forty thousand that are now said to be moving towards Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be found to have an equally imaginary foundation.

By Special Express to Daily Colonist.

LATER EASTERN NEWS.

Great Battle near Atlanta, Confederates Repulsed.

SHELLING OF ATLANTA.

Fayetteville captured by the Federals.

Invasion of Pennsylvania.—Joe Johnson to take Command.

Bombardment of Mobile by Admiral Farragut.

Remored Re-organization of the Army of the Potomac.

Federal Skirmishing Victories Near Pensacola.

Fight at Osceola.

The following summary of Eastern news arrived Thursday by our special express:— FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND. New York, Aug. 6.—The Richmond Examiner of the 3d has a dispatch from the rebel General Irwin, saying Stoneham had surrendered to him with 500 men. A dispatch dated Griffin, 30th, says Atlanta has been furiously shelled for two days and early that morning Cheatham was attacked. The Union forces were easily repulsed, with no loss to the Union force captured Fayetteville on the 29th. They burnt wagons and tore up railroad tracks, etc.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Cincinnati Commercial contains further particulars of the battle of the 28th. About 2 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, signal officers of the 15th corps reported to Gen. Logan that a column of infantry was issuing out of Atlanta going southward with the evident intention of attempting to turn our right flank. Upon this announcement, our troops began to throw up works. We had hardly time to complete the defenses of rails without a shower full of earth, which the rebels rained upon them with great impetuosity and drove our men in this way some distance. About noon the rebels evidently thought they had made a credit sufficient to bring them upon our flank, but they were mistaken and came in front of our breastworks, and the woods were so dense that it is doubtful if they could see the extent of the works, besides prisoners state that the leaders represented to them that we were retreating and need only be attacked with spirit to rout us.

The heaviest shock of assault was felt on the 2d and 4th divisions, and for a time it was certain that they were to be able to hold the position. Finally a reinforcement of one regiment judiciously distributed determined the question, and the rebels were driven back with severe loss. They were, however, not to be thus easily discomfited. From noon until nearly night the firing was incessant, swelling out into heavy cannonading at the rebel's own lines, and dying away as they retired. During the afternoon, the rebels made seven distinct charges and two more after nightfall in the vain attempt to recover the hundreds of dead and dying, who had fallen near our lines. At length they were repulsed, and though they kept gradually moving to our right, so that each assault threatened more and more to swing around and flank us. Our forces were enough and only enough to prevent a disaster from the cause. During the day the 4th corps captured five colors and one thousand stand arms. All these were taken, and their operations entirely to making demonstrations to attract the attention from the right wing. The troops did not come to close quarters on this part of the line.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, 31st, from a prominent officer, says a fire is now burning in Atlanta, which indicates that Hood is destroying large amount of property; but whether with a view of evacuating or not is unknown.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Herald's Nashville dispatch of the 15th says: The missing of McCook's expedition will not now exceed 800. Sherman alludes to this raid as successful. All quiet at the front.

THE RAIDERS.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special to the World from Washington of the 5th, says: Reports from the Upper Potomac, are very contradictory. If any crossing has been effected by the rebels it was probably a large cavalry force under Imboden. The movements of the column under Early are very mysterious. At the last account, he was in camp between Winchester and Martinsburg. Persons think it is evident that the rebels have resolved upon a general invasion.

New York, Aug. 4.—Early's headquarters are at Winchester. A detachment of rebel cavalry is still on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is becoming apparent to the War Department, that the rebels are resolved on a vigorous campaign on the Upper Potomac, and are reinforcing Early strongly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Three hundred rebel cavalry has visited Hagerstown. It is confirmed by official dispatches that three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry were strongly posted in and around the town. The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by cavalry is a strong indication that this force is the advance of a large body of troops. After crossing at Sheperds town, it appears they passed through Turke town and Sharpsburg, and we are still in

communication with the State line, seven miles north of Hagerstown.

Dispatches from Somerset, received at 10 o'clock this evening, mention a fight at New Creek, in which the rebels were defeated by Kelly. Our loss is 29 killed and 50 wounded.

A dispatch from Greenacres states: A gentleman just arrived from there says the rebels were crossing at Williamsport between 6 and 12 o'clock. There were from 500 to 800 infantry and cavalry.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—At 8 o'clock to-night telegraphic communication ceased beyond Newsville. The rebels have entered Middleburg, 11 miles north of Hagerstown, but in what force not known. The movements of the enemy are utterly inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack.

The rebels burned all bridges on the Cumberland turnpike, and felled trees across the road. General Averill will probably move towards Bedford to operate against the rebels.

New York, Aug. 6.—Richmond papers say the rebels had been assigned to the command of the rebel army in Northern Virginia now invading the North.

FROM MOBILE.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch to the Herald from New Orleans, says: Information was received at headquarters, department of the Gulf, on Thursday, that Admiral Farragut had passed Fort Morgan and Gaines, which were supposed to command the entrance to Mobile Bay, and was bombarding the upper defenses. If this information be correct, those forts must speedily surrender. The Admiral has now six ironclads at Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. The bombardment has been continued for three days, and it is expected that the city will surrender before the close of next week. Granger will command the land forces which will occupy Mobile, and garrison the forts, if perfect success should crown the military operations. The rebels are now in a state of confusion, and two more left this city to-day. The rebels will not attempt to take it. The same correspondent doubts the reported capture of the fort at Mobile Bay.

The Herald's New Orleans letter says: Able bodied registered enemies are to be kept as prisoners, pending the present military operations.

Gen. Ullman defeated the rebels near Atchafalaya on the 28th ult.

It is reported that Dick Taylor crossed to the neighborhood of Plaquemine.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, August 6.—Herald's Army correspondence dated the 5th, says: The second division of our cavalry, under Gregg, attacked the rebel cavalry vigorously on the Jerusalem road below Petersburg and drove them, inflicting a severe loss.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 3.—The exact number of our loss in the assault on Saturday is now ascertained to have been 5,690. The hospitals are rapidly cleared of the sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point.

CHICAGO, August 6.—A City Point letter of the 1st says: Grant went to Fortress Monroe yesterday and met the President and Cabinet. Army movements are important, but confidential.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Vague rumors are in circulation to-day in regard to the movements of the Potomac army.

A Potomac letter dated New York the 2d, has the following regarding an interview between Grant and Lincoln: "I am advised, from headquarters that the interview was decided for various reasons that the Army of the Potomac must be withdrawn to the south side of Washington to re-organize and recuperate for another campaign. I do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but it is possible there is something in it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, August 6.—We learn that troops were suddenly sent up the river from New Orleans on the 25th.

It is reported that the rebels are advancing on Morgans, though it is not known that the troops have gone there.

A steamer from the upper Missouri reports that the Indians had made three attacks on Fort Deerhold but were repulsed. Gen. Sibley had left for Fort Richhart, in the Sioux nation, where he expected to have an engagement.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The rebels under Cooper, 5,000 strong, with 12 pieces of artillery, moved up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith. They were met and met the enemy a short distance from the fort, completely routing them. Our cavalry is still pursuing. Our loss small, rebels unknown.

The Commercial's special repeats a report that leading Republicans are urging the President to give McClellan a command, and claiming that enlistments to the number of 100,000 will be secured in New York by his appointment.

Cairo, Aug. 6.—The steamer Hellman reports that she was informed by stragglers yesterday that a separate fight had taken place near Osceola, between 800 rebels under Bowen and the Federal forces in which the rebels were badly defeated. Besides the killed and wounded they lost a great many prisoners, a quantity of arms and all their equipments. Bowen is retreating and all their equipments. Bowen is retreating and all their equipments.

It is asserted in the London Army and Navy Gazette that the sailing vessels in the British navy will never be sent to sea again, there being 240 steamers in commission, manned by 45,000 men.

The Madrid journals declare that the Chincha are to be given up as soon as satisfaction for the Spanish claims is obtained from Peru.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, July 2nd, 1864.

THE CONFERENCE.

Telegraphic communication will have already told you that the Conference came to nothing, as I prognosticated it would. It was never anything else than a sham, and with those who were the most sincere in going into it—Lord Russell and Gladstone—must unfortunately be classed. In the Danish imbroglio the name of Her Majesty has not been so generally mixed up during the last fortnight; but it is well known that her feelings are still more in accord with Russia and Germany, than with Denmark, although she is said to have been heard to remark that she could not have supposed that the country of her oldest daughter's adoption would have pushed matters to such an extremity.

THE ALABAMA.

I shall tell you probably but stale news when I intimate that the notorious Alabama, the dread of Federal America and the bug-bear with which her little children will for ages be terrified, lies at the bottom of the ocean. Why Capt. Semmes should have determined to fight the Keokuk is inexplicable. Nothing but pluck can be hazarded as a reason; for he must have known before he went out of Cherbourg harbor, that he was going to fight against an ironclad, and that there was a possibility of his carrying his opponents by boarding—the only way he could hope to have conquered, seeing that both in weight of metal and speed she was so much his superior. Fortunate indeed was it for himself and such of his crew that were saved, that Mr. Lincoln's celebrated gun manufacturer, went out to see the fight in his yacht, the Deerhound, and that a few French boats followed his example. But for that, he might have been drowned or swung at the yard-arm of the Keokuk, which would have increased the shout of triumph with which the destruction of his ship will have by this time been hailed all through the Federal States. That the fight was fair, no one either here or in France believes. The armor defence of the Yankee steamer was purposely concealed by her sailing; she was in thorough repair, and of greater weight of guns than the Alabama, which had no ironclad at all, was leaky, her bottom foul, and her guns of smaller calibre. Yet she was fought to the water's edge, and if Capt. Winslow would stick to truth rather than give way to bombast, and be more ready to admit the quality of his adversary than to boast of having sunk her, he would have been more than a credit to his country. He had the men who escaped his tender mercies, and not quite so much inclined to "talk talk" as he is reported to have done and still to be doing in Paris, he must acknowledge had things been equal he might have done for a day or two—as the greatest naval commander of the age. He must, however, be careful what he is about in France. He has not Lord Russell and Palmerston there to deal with, and he may at a moment's notice be ordered to quit, or stand a chance of having the Keokuk sunk very near to where the Alabama lies, unless he can get the demand of the French Government those men who escaped as his prisoners, and he has been told in plain terms that not only will his demand be listened to, but that he has been impudently making it. The next thing we may hear is that he is at Southampton, having been expelled from Cherbourg. Should he make the same demand of Earl Russell, what would he say? If he thought the country would stand it, he would consent to do all that Capt. Winslow insisted upon—and more. He would swear that he would not be in the end of the war. Take them, and hang them for what I care. Happily there is a British public yet, and they would have a word or two to say, were such a result to be even so much as hinted at!

PROSECUTION OF THE DANISH WAR.

Scarcely was the ink of the Protocol dry, by the signature to which the conference terminated, than hostilities were recommenced. The telegrams must have reached the Prussian commander at about midnight on Sunday morning, for at 6 o'clock he opened fire upon the Danes, and continued to pour in shot and shell all that day, in order to prepare for the attack upon Alsen, out of which the Danes were driven. The Danes were at once put under requisition, and at every point was it discovered what good use had been made of the armistice to further preparations for doing still further injury to a gallant but over-matched foe. During the whole week the Danes have resisted gallantly, but they must eventually be beaten out of the last position of the Schleswig territory. In the present temper of the German allies, the invasion of Denmark Proper, will undoubtedly take place, which may more Louis Napoleon to throw off his apparent indifference—I say apparent, because I am convinced as that I am now communicating with "the British Colonist," that he has some private grounds, or other by which he intends to annex territory to France, and to make capital for the increase of his own glory. Do not be surprised, therefore, should you hear, by telegram, before my next reaches you, that an army of observation is gathering towards the Rhine, the full force of which will be launched at a moment when least of all expected by the great wrong-doer Prussia.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in retirement, but seems to be gradually more inclined than a week or two ago to emerge from the gloom in which she surrounds herself. Last week she positively had a dinner-party at Windsor, followed by a concert, at which one or two of the leading celebrities of the day assisted. Since this event she has thrice been to town and held a Court, and there is the promise of further intercourse with her people being forthcoming. On the first occasion of her visit to London she also drove in an open carriage by way of Hyde Park, when it was most crowded, to the Great Western Railway, being received with much cordial, but not vociferous demonstrations of respect. The upper ten thousand, who thronged the park, are not usually so vehement towards Her Majesty, on any body else; but it was apparent enough that the gratification was as general as it was unexpected. The Prince and Princess of Wales must indeed have a

weary life of it. Balls and operas, concerts and parties every night; visits in and out of town, at social gatherings, sham-fights, reviews, school speech deliveries, and a host of other entertainments, every day, are the constant order of things. They seem, however, not to be at all the worse for this constant wear and tear, which insures for them the good will of the community, amongst whom their popularity largely increases, if it does not improve their health. The manners of both are so condescending and affable, that love cannot fail to follow their steps wherever they go.

THE REVENUE.

The quarter's return, made up to the end of last month, shows an increase upon every taxable commodity, except those subject to customs' duty, and the income tax. The cry as to commercial prosperity was never, perhaps, louder, and this return serves to increase it. Nevertheless, cautious and far-seeing observers dread anything like war, or even a dissolution, since speculation is quite as rife as it was in that dreadful year, 1849, and with the host of venturers afloat, the slightest unfavorable rumor would bring about a collapse, to the inevitable ruin of thousands. Not that anything like the crash which must soon happen in America, is to be anticipated, but a panic now in a weak or two houses, of any sort or kind, would fall with consequences, the bare contemtion of which is terrible.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The Duke of Newcastle is still living, but he is reported to be in a most dangerous condition, so much so that his death may at any hour take place. His son-in-law, Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, died a day or two ago, but he was not sufficiently conscious for the tidings to be made known to him. Both Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales have again visited him, and are understood to have taken their leave of him with many indications of regret and regard. Consols closed to-day—for money, 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. For account, Aug. 9, 90 1/2 to 90 3/4.

CALIFORNIA.

[DATES TO 6TH AUGUST.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—James Fitzgerald, a soldier, was murdered this morning by Simon Kennedy, another soldier, at the barracks at Black Point. They were both shut up in the guard-house, when Kennedy stabbed Fitzgerald with a bayonet.

Arrived—Russian steam corvettes Aborak and Calavela, twenty days from Honolulu. Capt. C. O. Wood has been ordered by General McDowell to the command of Fort Alcazar.

The California Insurance Company incorporated to-day a capital, \$200,000. D. C. McRuer, S. C. Eglow, L. Stevens, W. C. Talbot, J. J. Fell, William Norris, Albert Miller, H. B. Ticknor, and Charles Main are trustees.

One John R. Harrold was arrested at Gold Hill (N. T.), July 30th, for uttering reasonable language.

Denmark.

The Faircland of 29th June, says: According to later advices from Alsen it is believed here (Copenhagen) that the embarkation of all our troops has been successfully effected. The 18th regiment has displayed great bravery.

The Minister of Marine on the 30th June announces that in the late capture of Alsen the "Kof Kraks," although very hotly engaged was but slightly injured. A ship of war, a gunboat and two gun sloops, succeeded in making good their escape from the Alsen Sound, while one gun sloop and a jolly boat were blown up to avoid capture, the crews, however, being saved.

Afghanistan.

Bombay, 9th June. (By Telegraph from Suva.) The Amer of Afghanistan has defeated one of his brothers, who has fled into British territory. The Amer is now marching against his other brothers.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S DEMAND UPON THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

[From the London Star.] U.S.S. "KEOKUK," Cherbourg, June 21. To MONSIEUR BONVILLE, Sir.—Certain pilot boats, which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they be sent to the Keokuk to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

THE REPLY.

To CAPTAIN JOHN A. WINSLOW: Sir.—I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power what ever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the French government, with whom these unfortunate men have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of battle, after a reverse, even although he had been made prisoner, and I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming, should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you do not even name, but whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French empire. I am, etc. BONVILLE.

A CASE OF CRIM. CON.—Felix O'Byrne

editor and part proprietor of the Irish News and a married man, was found by his wife who tracked him, in a room with a woman at the Government House at a late hour last night. His wife burst in the door and caught her traitor spouse in flagrante delicto, at which he fled. The woman, who, with fear, white and screams, alarmed the whole household, a marital separation is probable, as O'Byrne acted out a writ of habeas corpus to-day the possession of his children.—See Union 28th.

THE

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AGENTS.

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Later Eastern

Grant fighting

Richmond

Special Despatches to Brit

Monticello, August 2

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Correspondent Grant to the 16th, 8 p. m., says: North James River to day, results without any decisive result. The enemy were driven back with considerable loss, and wounded, and forty prisoners.

Rebel Generals Chamberlain and Granger were seen yesterday at noon on the river. Our loss in killed and wounded, many of them slightly wounded, was about 1000. The enemy's loss was very severe.

A dispatch from Sheridan dated the 10th reports that Merritt's corps yesterday at noon on the Shenandoah, by G. E. Shaw's division's corps, and Wickham's corps, 2000 men, 24 officers, 27 sergeants, and 24 privates, were sent to the front of Royal Point.

Great credit is due General McCook for his successful operations. The enemy were driven back with considerable loss, and wounded, and forty prisoners.

Grant's cavalry had an engagement with the rebels near the works near the river. The rebels were driven back with considerable loss, and wounded, and forty prisoners.

The Vanderbilt from City Point reports a furious cannonade between the rebels and the Union gunboats. The rebels were driven back with considerable loss, and wounded, and forty prisoners.

A reconnaissance sent out yesterday reached Fair Oaks, five miles from the front. The enemy were driven back with considerable loss, and wounded, and forty prisoners.

Report from the front of the Shenandoah, Aug. 12.—Mobile arrived on the 11th, prepared his fleet for action, attack on Fort Morgan. It firing from the fleet. The vessel wherever they got upon. The rebels destroyed buildings, and burned the vessel lying under the gun indicates a determination to last.

Farragut demanded the surrender of the fort. The rebel intimation by saying they provisions, and would resist.

Granger in the rear cut the from the fort. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Sentinel of the 17th, containing five gunboats crossed the river within two miles of the rebels opened fire for the batteries. No damage done. One gunboat repulsed. Battle withdrew. Firing was heard from Fort Morgan to-day.

The Mobile Register of the Chambers whipped the one Miss, capturing 25 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Sheridan is pushing East point at every encounter, movements of Early by Long double, as he is believed front.

HAGERSTOWN, August 19th.—Conflicting rumors from the received here to-day. About burg. No rebels in sight showed that they were in Shenandoah. Refugees an intelligence of rebel advance.

STRAUCER, August 18.—addressed a mass meeting said he expected the the Chicago Convention of a convention of the maj from the North-West con- trine. This evening the was John B. Weller of the viewed the history of the