THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,190. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SHERMAN.

Official Report from Gen. Logan of the Battle of the 22d of July.

Statement of the Losses on Each Side.

Additional Details of McCook's Cavalry Expedition.

The Fighting Around Atlanta on the 3d Instant,

&c., &c., &c.

THE BATTLE OF JULY 22.

Official Report of Major General Logan.

Major General Sherman, in transmitting the following official report of General Logan to General Halleck, says that, although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that, though our loss was only three thousand five hundred and twenty-one in killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equalled that number—viz: three thousand two hundred and twenty:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 24, 1864.

GENERAL:—

I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d instant:—Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Third division of the Seventeenth army corps, one thousand of their killed.

The number of the dead in front of the Fourth division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to two thousand.

The number of their dead buried in front of the Fifteenth corps up to this hour is three hundred and sixty, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried off during the night after the engagement by them. We captured eighteen stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured five thousand stand of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear one thousand prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as complete.

RECAPITULATION.

Our total loss, 3,521. Enemy's dead thus far reported, buried or delivered to them, 3,220. Total of prisoners sent North, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy at least 10,000. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

FIGHTING AROUND ATLANTA.

Mr. D. P. Conyngham's Despatch.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1864.

GENERAL STANLEY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Fourth corps, now commanded by Major General Stanley, made a demonstration yesterday evening on the rebel works. Gen. Wood's skirmishers drove the rebels from their rifle pits back to their main line; but, a regular line of battle moving on them from the woods, they had to retire a little, still occupying some of the rebel pits. Skirmishing and artillery firing next took place along the line, and we captured about fifty prisoners, most of them being taken by Wood's division. Our loss was slight, being only eight killed and about twenty wounded. We are every day closing nearer and nearer to the fated town.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

We are massing on the right flank. So an important result may be hourly expected from that quarter.

GENERAL M'COOK'S CAVALRY RAID.

Mr. D. P. Conyngham's Despatch.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1864.

Considerable excitement prevailed among our troops for some days, owing to the report that General McCook and his gallant command were totally destroyed or captured. I am happy to state the cheering news that the contrary is the truth. This gallant command, after encountering hard fighting against desperate odds, cut its way through, inflicting heavy punishment on the enemy, and destroyed a large amount of valuable property. True, they also suffered severely; but then they had to stand the brunt, not only of the rebel cavalry, but also of a large infantry force, for which they did not calculate. They have in a great measure paralyzed Hood's movements at Atlanta; for now, with his large stores destroyed, the Macon line cut up and his troops merely living from hand to mouth, I do not think it possible that he can maintain his position many days longer. The following facts I have collected from officers who have served in this desperate raid, and they will, I think, on the whole, be found reliable:—

THE START.

Rousseau's raid proving a success, a raid on a more gigantic scale was organized. General McCook, with a command of two thousand two hundred men, was to operate on the right flank of the army, to cut the railway, and Stoneman on the left flank, and, if possible, to co-operate and form a junction at McDonough. On the morning of the 27th of July General McCook broke camp at Mason's seminary, near Sweetwater town, on the Chattahoochee. His command consisted of two brigades, commanded by Colonel Croxton and Lieutenant Colonel Torrey, and also Colonel Harrison's command, consisting of the Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky, Fifth Iowa, Fourth Tennessee and Ninth Ohio. These regiments had served with Rousseau in his gallant raid.

CROSSING THE SWEETWATER RIVER.

General McCook crossed Sweetwater on the main road leading to Villa Rica, and reached Canyleetown that afternoon. Scouts were sent out to ascertain the enemy's position, as the opposite banks were occupied by the rebel cavalry. The Union forces crossed about two miles above Rivertown ferry. The Fourth Kentucky were ferried over in skiffs and rafts, to cover the laying of the pontoons. The rebel pickets opposed their landing, but they, after receiving a volley from our men, fled. After crossing Colonel Hamilton, of the Seventh Ohio, was left, with his regiment, in charge of the pontoons. The First Wisconsin, commanded by Major Palmer, was sent up the river to Campbelltown to drive the enemy from our flank.

THE ADVANCE—THE RAILROAD REACHED.

The command now moved on for Palmetto, skirmishing with Armstrong's brigade all the way. The column moved in two parallel roads—the Second brigade on the left and the First on the right. They in this order reached Palmetto at sundown, and immediately fell to tearing up the railroad track for two miles, and also burned about fifty railroad cars and boxes, with a large supply of commissary stores, over five hundred bales of cotton, and an immense amount of tobacco.

CAPTURE OF THE RADCAKE TRAIN.

We next marched for Lovejoy via Fayetteville, through very broken roads and densely wooded country. About one o'clock on the morning of the 29th we came up with a large baggage train of the enemy. Our advance guard struck on it, and we dashed forward so unexpectedly as to surprise the guard and capture them. We burned up about one hundred and fifty wagons, with their contents, and, not being able to carry off the mules, shot them, to the number of about nine hundred. Among the wagons were those belonging to the headquarters of Generals Loring, Hardee and Stewart, and several division commanders, which were parked around here for safety, it being some twenty-five miles from Atlanta.

ONWARD.

We next marched on Fayetteville, where we captured three hundred and fifty men and seventy two officers. From this we marched for Lovejoy, on the Macon line, destroying about two miles of the track and telegraph wires. We now learned that a large cavalry force intervened between ourselves and Stoneman, with another force on our rear, thus preventing a junction. So we had to wheel round for Newman.

A FIGHT.

On leaving Lovejoy the Eighth Iowa, Colonel Dorr, charged the enemy. The whole First brigade soon came up to their support, and after a prolonged and stubborn fight succeeded in driving back the rebel cavalry, which comprised Kelly's brigade and some detached regiments.

AFTER LEAVING LOVEJOY

we crossed the Flint river, near Whitewater creek, without opposition, though the enemy were all the time hanging on our flank and rear. We crossed the White river, near Glen Grove, about four o'clock on the morning of the 30th. The Fourth Kentucky, which formed the rear guard, and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, was here attacked by two brigades of cavalry, and, after sustaining a desperate conflict for several hours, was finally repulsed, leaving a large number of prisoners in the enemy's hands.

THE MAIN COMMAND

was all this time too far in the rear and too tightly pressed to come to the support of McCook's forces. Here Captain Le Roy, of General McCook's staff, kept a bridge for some time in face of the enemy with eighteen men.

ENGAGEMENT WITH RODDY.

Our advance guard reached Newman early on the morning of the 1st of August, but were confronted with General Roddy's command of about one thousand infantry, to which command he has been lately transferred. These were on their way to Atlanta to reinforce Hood, but, finding us approaching, took up a position covering the main road along which we were marching. All this time the rebel cavalry were pressing us on all sides. The Second Kentucky were deployed to open the road to the left of the town, so as to allow the main body to swing round on Roddy's flank and force a passage towards the river, which was done about three miles below the town. Major Starr commanded the Second Kentucky in this brilliant but destructive charge, but after passing the infantry lines he struck on the rebel cavalry who were dismounted and in position. Capt. Mitchell, of McCook's staff, here came up with reinforcements, and, after repeated charges, in which he was for a time repulsed, succeeded in cutting his way through and fortunately escaped unhurt, although his clothes were perforated with bullets.

THE SECOND BRIGADE

now formed line in advance and encountered the assault of the enemy, which was sustained with desperate force both by their mounted and dismounted cavalry.

GENERAL M'COOK,

finding the contest becoming desperate, ordered his ambulances and prisoners into a field under cover of a hill. The Eighth Iowa cavalry made a charge on the rebel force occupying that road, in which they succeeded in forcing their way through, but soon struck upon a brigade of infantry. The main line being pressed in the flank, and not able to support them in time, most of this gallant regiment were captured.

THE CAVALRY

had now formed into line, but, owing to the nature of the ground, had to dismount into two different columns. The Fifth Iowa formed in a position suitable to hold the enemy in check in the rear and swept down on their lines, which considerably checked their progress. These were soon relieved by the Eighth Indiana cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Jones commanding.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GENERAL ROSS.

I should have stated that the Eighth Iowa, in its gallant charge, took Brigadier General Ross, commanding the rebel brigade, prisoner.

General McCook sent forward a heavy line of dismounted skirmishers, supported by mounted men, and a section of the Eighteenth Indiana battery, commanded by Lieutenant Miller. Our troops charged the rebels, who were now closing in on all sides, but were driven back to hastily constructed barricades. Our batteries opened a heavy fire of canister on the rebel lines, which checked their advance. During this heavy fire, aided by the withering fire from the Spencer rifles of our men, the enemy must have lost heavily in the desperate charge made on them by General McCook.

COLONEL HARRISON,

with the General's staff, led the assault. Unfortunately Colonel Harrison was captured. A lull succeeded, and, the enemy making demonstrations to renew the conflict, we had to abandon the prisoners and prizes and use every available man.

THE ENEMY NOW CHARGED

down upon the Union troops in force on our front, our battery all the time sustaining an enfilading fire on them.

GENERAL M'COOK,

seeing the rebels closing in on him, ordered the Second Indiana cavalry to charge them, which they did with effect. In this charge his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant R. S. Hill, nobly distinguished himself, for he charged at the head of his old regiment. The General now seeing himself surrounded on all sides, and finding there was no chance of escape but by cutting his way through, destroyed his battery and ordered his command to cut their way through the enemy's line. The command now rallied, and, cheered on by their general, made a sweeping charge, actually cutting their way through and through. They suffered severely; but they inflicted equal punishment on the enemy. They succeeded in crossing the Chattahoochee near Rushy creek, and reached Marietta on the evening of the 30, with about sixteen hundred men, and squads are hourly coming in, in addition to Colonel Brownlow's First Tennessee, which regiment suffered severely, and Major Purdy's Fourth Indiana, both of which had arrived the night previous; so that our loss will most likely not amount to more than five hundred, while the enemy must have lost more than this, besides their wagons, mules and stores—in all amounting to at least one million dollars' worth. We lost our ambulances, and had to leave our prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Richmond Whig, August 8.]

ATLANTA, August 6, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:—

The enemy made two assaults to-day on Finny's and Lewis' brigades, of Bates' division, of Lee's corps, both of which were handsomely repulsed, with loss to them.

J. B. HOOD, General.

[From the Richmond Whig, August 8.]

Our paragraph on Saturday prepared our readers for the very bad news which the despatch of General Maury to the Secretary of War contains. We cannot expect to have a continual sunshine of success in every quarter. For though it is cloudy now at Mobile, it is bright at Atlanta, and still brighter in front of Petersburg *and in Maryland.*

STEELE'S ARMY.

The Battle of Big Creek.

DEATHS OF COLONEL BROOKS, CAPTAIN LEMBKE, ADJUTANT PRATT AND SURGEON STODDARD.

[From the Little Rock Democrat, August 1.]

The rebels had formed a plan to attack Helena. Dobbins was to attack the plantations below Helena at daybreak on the 26th, and draw the troops out of the city, and when this should have been done, Shelby, who was in force on the Spring Creek road, intended to move up to Helena and attack the batteries from the hills. To ascertain the strength and position of the enemy, General Buford, commanding at Helena, sent a reconnoitering party, consisting of two hundred and fifty of the Fifty-Sixth United States colored regiment, fifty or sixty of the Sixtieth, and a section of Lembke's colored battery, on a boat, landing them below Old Town, with orders to march to Sims' ferry, on Big creek, passing through Trenton. Major Carmichael left at the same time, with about one hundred and fifty of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry, to join Brooks on Big creek, and co-operate with him. At sunrise on the morning of the 26th Colonel Brooks and his command crossed Big creek, and there learned that the rebel Colonel Dobbins was near him, with three regiments of five or six hundred men each. Brooks recrossed, and Dobbins crossed also, but lower down the stream. The assault commenced in the morning, Dobbins attacking in front and on the right flank. The fighting continued nearly four hours, the black troops fighting four or five times their number. At this juncture, when Colonel Brooks, Captain Lembke, Adjutant Pratt and Surgeon Stoddard had been killed, and Lieutenant Grane severely wounded, Dobbins brought up his reserve for a final and sweeping charge, but Major Carmichael, hearing the cannonading arrived, at once charged through the rebels, changing the fortune of the day and putting the rebels on the defensive. The rebels fell back slowly, our forces driving them until they ceased, and gave up the contest. Some of their cavalry followed up to within ten miles of Helena. Our loss was about forty or fifty in killed and wounded. The rebel loss, in killed alone, equalled this, besides over a hundred wounded. All the cannon were brought off, though one caisson had to be blown up, as the horses had been killed.

The negro troops fought like veterans. Major Carmichael proved himself a true soldier, as he saw at a glance the critical situation, and by a prompt and vigorous attack won the day. He brought in four prisoners.

News from Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., August 9, 1864.

General Paine has ordered heavy assessments upon disloyal citizens of Hickman, Graves, Ballard and McCracken counties, Kentucky, for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers whose property has been destroyed by the rebels.

Captain Paine has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of $50,000.

Poultry, ice, butter, eggs, coal, wood, hay, cattle, sheep, hogs and furniture are now allowed to be shipped within the Union lines of the insurrectionary States.

Twenty hogsheads of tobacco from Paducah arrived here to-day, mostly for New York.

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 8, 1864.

The steamship Europa, Captain Anderson, from Boston, via Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at six P. M. on Sunday, the 7th inst.

SHERIDAN.

Operations of the Armies North, South and West of the Potomac.

Details of the Fighting at Folck's Mill and Oldtown.

The Strength of the Rebel Invading Army,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatches.

CUMBERLAND, Md., August 6, 1864.

AFFAIRS IN OLDTOWN.

Upon my arrival here last night I found the town perfectly quiet and no indications of an enemy in the vicinity, nor expectation of his reappearance.

GENERAL KELLEY'S REVENGE

against the attack of McCausland and Johnson was handsomely and successfully managed, though the force at his command was greatly inferior to that of the enemy. The rebel commanders, afterwards discovering this, felt much chagrined at their defeat, and declared they would take the place at any rate; but they have not shown a disposition to carry their threat into effect, for reasons of the most prudential character.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

After the burning of Chambersburg, as is known, McCausland gathered his forces and moved hastily to McConnellsburg, and thence directly south by the main Hancock road. On the way he was joined by Bradley Johnson's brigade. At Hancock this force expected to be able to cross the river. Averill, however, was in hot pursuit, and so closely pressed them that they were defeated in their plans and obliged to search for a crossing at another point. Our cavalry, exhausted by the hard service to which they were subjected, held up for a few days' rest. Meanwhile the enemy moved northwesterly until they struck the Bedford and Cumberland road, thence advanced towards Cumberland, and took up a position at a crossroad near Folck's Mills, three miles north of the town.

GENERAL KELLEY'S COUNTER MOVEMENTS.

Hearing of the approach of the enemy, General Kelley, leaving a garrison in the town, advanced with a portion of his force and came upon the enemy by surprise. The action opened by ten o'clock on the morning of August 1, and continued the entire day, artillery being principally used. The same night the enemy decamped.

From Folck's Mills McCausland directed his steps in a southeasterly direction, towards Greenspring.

THE AFFAIR AT OLDTOWN—CAPTURE OF THE GARRISON.

On the evening of the 2d the enemy made his appearance at Oldtown on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The place was defended by a blockhouse, which was immediately attacked. After a severe fight the garrison was obliged to capitulate.

Our loss was two severely wounded. The rebels suffered to the extent of thirty killed and wounded. The number of men captured by the enemy was eighty-eight, including one colonel and two commissioned officers. The entire number were paroled, and have since arrived here.

On August 3 the enemy struck the Potomac at Greenspring, and, meeting with no opposition, crossed to the south side, camping that night at Springfield. The next morning they moved towards New Creek or Paddytown.

THE AFFAIR AT NEW CREEK.

Upon the arrival of McCausland at Springfield, McNeal sent a despatch to the General, to the effect that Newtown was garrisoned by a small force of our troops, numbering about three hundred, and that he had blown up a culvert on the railroad, which would prevent the arrival of reinforcements. Acting upon this information, on the morning of August 4 McCausland set his column in motion to attack the place. General Kelley, however, being early apprised of the break in the railroad, had the culvert repaired, and in four hours reinforcements were hastening to the relief of the garrison at Newtown. The enemy, arriving first, immediately opened a vigorous attack, which was as vigorously answered. Our troops, being largely outnumbered, were unable long to resist the pressure, and were driven out of an unfinished fort in which they sought refuge. Our men took another position, and were still fighting, when Major Simpson, of the Eleventh Virginia, arrived on the train. Disembarking his troops, he made an attack immediately, and, with the accession of his force, our troops were enabled to repulse the enemy and oblige him to withdraw. The losses on both sides in this affair approximate one hundred, out of which number about thirty will cover the killed and wounded of the national troops.

SHOW NEW CREEK.

After his disappointment at New Creek, McCausland marched directly to Romney, and here rested his troops. Since these operations he has been exceedingly quiet, showing no indications of continuing longer in this neighborhood.

MARTINSBURG.

The proximity of Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry places your correspondents at the Ferry in possession of later and more reliable information regarding Martinsburg than we can obtain here. We have, however, heard from that point through various sources, and all accord in the statement that the town is still the headquarters of the rebel force in the Shenandoah valley. In regard to the arrival there of reinforcements from Richmond we have numerous rumors; but none of them appear reliable. We have no communication with Martinsburg, nor in that direction, from this point.

HANCOCK.

This place is no longer held by the rebel cavalry, and the country on the other side of the river is known to be entirely abandoned by rebel soldiers. There are a few guerillas between Cumberland and Hancock.

ROMNEY.

We had a report here this morning that McCausland is still at Romney, and has been joined by Breckinridge, with a considerable force. General Kelley has no intelligence of this, and discredits the veracity of the report. He has scouts continually reconnoitering the country in that neighborhood. Something positive will be known at the earliest moment.

CUMBERLAND, Md., August 7, 1864.

ROMNEY NOT OCCUPIED.

The report brought in yesterday to the effect that Romney is occupied by Breckinridge, and that a raid into West Virginia is contemplated, proves entirely unfounded. McCausland's force at last accounts was moving southward, in order, it seems, to cross the mountains into the Shenandoah valley and to rejoin Early. It is confidently believed here that in two days there will be no longer any regular body of rebel troops within seventy miles of here.

GENERAL SULLIVAN.

Brigadier General Jer. C. Sullivan arrived here last night and reported to General Kelley. He has just returned from a furlough of twenty days, which he passed at Oaklands, Maryland. The General will be assigned immediately.

BROKEN DOWN CAVALRY.

This evening about a hundred worn out horses and men of Averill's command reached here from Hancock. They will go into camp and recruit their strength. The men and horses gave indisputable indications of the active and severe work in which Averill has been engaged of late.

GENERAL KELLEY.

In a conversation with General Kelley about an hour since I was assured that the limits of his command are now entirely cleared, and the future programme of the enemy will be either to concentrate for some grand movement in the Shenandoah valley or to withdraw entirely, having already collected a goodly store of supplies.

THE COUNTRY ABOUNDS CHAMBERLAIN.

One of the least inviting regions for a raiding party is the country north and south of Cumberland. In both directions we meet continually ranges of uncultivated hills. Between these, it is true, lie some small and beautiful arable valleys, but so imperfectly cultivated that they barely support the home population. Discovering this, the rebels have no doubt been influenced to abandon the country for the richer and more extensive valley across North Mountain. There was one temptation, however, to their longer stay in Pennsylvania, and that was the destruction of Bedford Springs in retaliation for the burning of the Sulphur Springs, of Virginia; and had it not been for the successful affair on our part at Folck's Mills the secessionists of Philadelphia and Baltimore would by this time be deprived of such a place as Bedford Springs, and its excellent privileges to browbeat and deride loyal families that have gone there would no longer exist.

CUMBERLAND, Md., August 8—P. M.

AVERILL'S AFFAIR AT MOORNFIELD.

After the defeat of the rebels at New Creek, McCausland led his force southward along the main Romney road and, after beh[illegible] in the town a short time, must have learned that Averill was again in the saddle; for he moved out [illegible] soon as hearing the information, in a direction to chec[illegible] an engagement, and followed the road to Moorefield directly south. By reports from scouts we learn the Averill moved down on the east side of the south b[illegible]nch of the Potomac, and at Moorefield encountered the enemy, and came off victoriously, capturing a large number of prisoners and breaking up the enemy's force entirely. The General will certainly keep hammering away at them until he breaks up the whole party.

THE REPAIR OF THE RAILROAD.

The repair of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between this and Martinsburg has not yet been commenced. Preparations, however, are being made to set to work as soon as possible. Several bridges and a short distance of track are known to have been destroyed. If no further damage should have been done the road will very soon be in running order. Locomotives have explored to the first creek below, about twenty miles, and report the road in order except the bridge. With the exception of the vicinity of Greensprring, Hancock and Martinsburg, the road is thought to be in complete order. At Martinsburg will be the greatest delay, as I learn the pillar bridge has been entirely demolished, the piers having been battered down by artillery.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatches.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC RIVER, OPPOSITE WILLIAMSPORT, August 9, 1864.

General Early has been so successful in getting his own officers and men and rebel sympathizers to spread exaggerated reports of the strength of his army and his probable intentions that it is now almost impossible to make the people believe that the force which has been operating in this section of country is less than thirty thousand strong. No one that I can find saw such a force; but they all seem confident that it must be so. In order to disprove such stories I propose to go into an account of Early's operations, together with the strength and organization of his army.

EARLY'S FIRST MOVEMENT

was to relieve Lynchburg. In this he succeeded. He was then ordered by General Lee to drive Hunter out of the valley. This he also partially accomplished by forcing Hunter across it to the mountains in the west. Finding how easy it would be to keep up a show of pursuing Hunter, and at the same time be moving down the valley to raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and capture the stores that had been prevented from reaching the Union army while at Staunton, he proposed this, his plan, to the authorities, and they accepted it. Early moved accordingly.

EARLY'S NEXT MOVEMENT.

On reaching Martinsburg he was surprised to find the small number of men left to guard the railroad line and defend Baltimore and Washington. All kinds of inducements were held out to him to attack Baltimore, and he was in constant communication with rebel sympathizers within our lines. To learn the truth of the statements he had heard, Early received on a reconnoissance. But before doing this he sent out small parties of troops to scout and gather up horses in all directions, and spread reports of his being thirty thousand strong, with the probability of receiving heavy reinforcements. The rebel sympathizers took up what the soldiers said, and thus exaggerated reports were put in circulation and kept there. In all instances Early's detachments made it a particular point to boast of the strength of his army. While Early was to be off on a reconnoissance towards Baltimore and Washington a force was left behind to gather supplies and make use of all means of transportation.

THE ADVANCE ON BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

was next made. The reader already knows the result. On his return to the valley he gathered in all his supplies, and got the greater portion of them safely off to Staunton, from which point some of them were sent to Richmond. At this time General Early reported his successes to General Lee, who, finding he had got along so well, ordered him to remain in the valley, gather supplies, particularly to destroy the railroad from Harper's Ferry to North Mountain station, and be active in threatening the Union lines at different points, with a view to drawing off troops from General Grant to defend the border, Lee's particular object being to, if possible, raise the siege of Petersburg.

EARLY THEREUPON MADE ANOTHER ADVANCE,

but took the precaution before he did so to again get out the report of his having thirty thousand troops and expecting heavy reinforcements. After this followed Gen. Crook's retreat. On again reaching the railroad Early established communication with sympathizers within our lines, who regularly communicated to him the whereabouts of our forces and their numbers. It was thus he was subsequently enabled to make the invasion of Pennsylvania that he did. While he kept out small parties to spread false reports of his strength and intended movements, pick up horses and glean information, he at the same time went into the wheat threshing business on an extensive scale. He also set men at work to destroy the railroad, by not only warping the rails and burning the ties, but also by blowing up the culverts and actually using artillery to knock down the stone piers of an extensive bridge.

A THRESHING OPERATION.

In regard to his threshing wheat, he was much facilitated in this way:—A Mr. Fitch, of Pennsylvania, owned a large establishment for the manufacture of threshing machines at Martinsburg. When the rebels occupied Martinsburg they captured twenty-five of these machines, which were immediately distributed among the division commissaries of the army. These commissaries gave them out to other commissaries, and thus a perfect system for threshing wheat was soon inaugurated. The threshed wheat was conveyed to mills pressed for this work, and ground for transportation and the use of the army. As soon as ready the ground wheat was sent up the valley—supposed to be to Staunton. During this time the rebels lived well, and generally expressed it as their firm belief that raiding was a real good thing. How long General Early would have continued a thresher of wheat rather than a thresher of men, it is hard to tell; but certain it is that, after we had made some most outrageous blunders in our movements, some wise head (supposed to be General Grant's) instituted a method of proceeding which summarily relieved us of the rebel horse thieves and grain gatherers, and caused the Horse and Grain General Early to turn his attention once more to his flank and rear and the sacred soil of Virginia.

EARLY'S LAST MOVE INTO MARYLAND

was not intended to give battle to our army, but toward a renewal of the capture of property and the securing of hostages and more money. Hence, when Early heard of our countermovement, he made a retreat, that but too gratuitously relieved us of his presence, and the examples of his "honest" companions.

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG EXPLAINED.

Just before leaving Williamsport General Early made some public remarks in regard to the burning of Chambersburg which are of interest. He said that he ordered $100,000 in gold to be demanded of the town, and that if the demand was not complied with in three hours the town was to be burned; that the sum of money demanded was intended to reimburse Andrew Hunter, Wm. Lucas, Edmund J. Lee and Hon. Alex. R. Boteler for their losses caused in the destruction of their property by order of General Hunter, and that he felt perfectly justified in the course he had pursued. He explained how General Hunter had burned the house of his (Hunter's) cousin, in Jefferson county, Virginia, and taken that cousin (Andrew Hunter) off as prisoner, and said that the act was a brutal one, because the inmates of the house were not allowed time to save even a portion of their clothing. In concluding, he said it would be the future policy of the rebel government to retaliate in the severest manner for all barbarities practised against them. He delivered these remarks in a calm, firm manner. In a private conversation he said that no man more than himself deprecated the necessity of such an act as the one committed at Chambersburg, but that he sanctioned it, believing he was only doing his duty to those people who had suffered by General Hunter's orders, and again because he believed that by retaliation such barbarous practices would be sooner discontinued than in any other way. He was particularly severe on General Hunter, and said that, should he fall a prisoner into their hands, his lot would be a hard one.

THE REBEL STRENGTH.

In regard to the strength of Early's army, as stated in a previous despatch, the "telegraph" made some slight mistakes, which I will correct, as follows:—

EFFECTIVE FORCE.

Breckinridge's corps—	
Wharton's division	2,500
Gordon's division	1,800
Total	4,300
Rhodes' corps—	
Ramseur's division	2,200
Rhodes' old division	3,000
In reserve at Winchester	2,000
Total infantry force	11,500
Total cavalry	5,500
Number of men with artillery	600
Total number of men	17,600
Total number of guns	40

not including the flying artillery with cavalry.

RAMSEUR'S DIVISION.

Persons will probably ask, how can it be possible for the rebels to have divisions of such small numbers? What must, then, be the size of their brigades? These questions are answered by a reference to Ramseur's division alone, which is brigaded, and in strength as follows:—

	Men.
Lilley's brigade, formerly Pegram's brigade	700
Evan's brigade, formerly Hoke's brigade	550
Johnson's brigade	600

OTHER DIVISIONS.

Rhodes' division has four brigades; Gordon's division the same (two of Louisiana troops and two of Virginia), and Wharton's only two brigades. When Early made his first raid he mounted two entire brigades on horses gathered in Maryland. The brigades mounted were—Vaughan's Tennessee brigade and Jackson's Virginia brigade.

Almost all the regiments in the brigades are commanded by majors and captains.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., August 10, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBELS.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day says the rebels retreated from Martinsburg last evening. The same gentleman reports having heard cannonading between Bunker Hill and Winchester. From what your correspondent knows of the military situation he is inclined to credit the gentleman's statement.

AFFAIRS IN HAGERSTOWN.

Stores were opened in Hagerstown this morning, and business is again resumed. Stage communication is again opened with Frederick.

THE FIGHT FOR CUMBERLAND.

Battles of Folck's Mill and Oldtown—Repulse of the Enemy.

[From the Cumberland Union, August 6.]

On Monday afternoon, August 1, at four o'clock, the rebels, five thousand strong, under the command of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, approached the city by the Baltimore turnpike, to the residence and mill of John Folck, three miles from town. General Kelley had previously determined to give them battle, and made the proper disposition of his forces, which were not equal to the number of the enemy, in order to dispute their entrance into the town.

The rebels are said to have inquired of Mr. Folck the strength and position of General Kelley's forces, declaring it to be their intention to enter Cumberland and plunder and destroy it as they had Chambersburg. While thus in conversation a shell from our battery came whizzing over them, notifying them of General Kelley's readiness to receive them and causing them to "skedaddle" out of harm's way.

The fight thus opened continued throughout the afternoon with artillery and infantry, shots being heard until half past eight in the evening, at which time the rebels were in full retreat towards Oldtown, taking the mountain road which crosses the Williams road, nine miles below the city. Their hasty retreat was distinctly heard by our citizen volunteers, who had blockaded the Williams road and were on picket duty all night within hearing distance of the retreating column.

The residence, mill and outhouses of Mr. Folck were in range of our guns, and were struck by several shots, two or three of which perforated the dwelling house, while others struck and set fire to the barn, which was totally consumed.

The rebels brought three pieces of artillery, one twenty-four pounder, into the battle field. Gen. Kelley used but two pieces.

McCausland and Bradley Johnson, we are informed, addressed their troops previous to the attack, promising them a levy of $250,000 on our citizens, $100 in greenbacks to each soldier, and one hour's freedom in the city for pillage, all of which we have been spared from enduring by the energy and valor of General Kelley and the officers and men under his command.

The loss of the rebels at Folck's Mill and Oldtown was about one hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was three killed and five or six wounded.

We append the report of General Kelley to Governor Boreman, of West Virginia:—

CUMBERLAND, August 2, 1864.

TO GOVERNOR BOREMAN:—

The enemy attacked me yesterday at four P. M. We fought him till dark. At eleven P. M. he retreated from my front, going by a mountain road towards Oldtown, on the Potomac, leaving his killed and wounded, two caissons, quite a quantity of ammunition, also many wagons, carriages, &c.

Prisoners report Bradley Johnson and McCausland in command.

My force is pursuing. I hope to overtake him at the river. B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier General.

A friend has furnished us with the following interesting account of the fight at Oldtown:—

General Kelley sent Colonel Stough out to Green Spring run on Monday afternoon (he having been ordered in previously with his command), to cut off the retreat of Johnson and McCausland, who were expected to reach Oldtown that evening at six o'clock. The rebels, however, changed their course, and came in on the Baltimore pike, to "capture Cumberland," and consequently did not arrive at Oldtown. Colonel Stough, however, was ignorant of this fact, and crossed the river, disposing his command in ambush at a position two miles north of Oldtown, as we understand it. There he and his men, only four hundred and fifty strong, lay quietly all night, with vigilant, wide awake pickets posted in various directions. At five o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy approached in force on our left flank, and, when they came within rifle range, our men rose and gave them a full volley, which emptied several saddles. As the volley was fired a full-breasted Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the rebels fell back in confusion.

Our men fought them until nine o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Colonel Stough ordered them to fall back across the river. But they did gradually, in fine order, the men stopping occasionally to empty their rifles in the breasts of the advancing foe. One young man of Colonel Stough's regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, young Coffeid, said to his commander, Captain Cross, "I am bound to give them one more shot." He did so, and had not moved twenty paces to the rear before he received a mortal wound in the bowels and fell, saying to his comrades, "I am going now, boys. Goodby."

Our men having crossed the river, were posted behind the railroad embankment, and held the rebels back half an hour. The iron clad train having been disabled, could give the infantry no assistance, and the fire became so deadly that the larger portion of our men were ordered to take the train and withdraw it to Cumberland. Capt. Cross, supposing Col. Stough on board, pushed off; but the colonel remained with a squad and repaired to the blockhouse, in which he had previously placed forty men, and held the blockhouse for an hour and a half, notwithstanding the rebel shells were knocking it to pieces over their heads.

Col. Stough, at eleven o'clock, received the following message by a flag of truce:—

AUGUST 2, 1864.

TO THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE BLOCKHOUSE.—

You will surrender the blockhouse and your forces at once. If you do not, you will not receive any terms.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Brigadier General Confederate Forces.

The Colonel requested to see the force, which he discovered had entirely surrounded him, and one twenty-four pounder, one twelve pounder howitzer and four three-inch regulation guns, in such positions as to knock the blockhouse into particles in five minutes, and, on consulting with his men, returned an answer to the effect that he would surrender only on these conditions:—

1. That he and his men should be immediately paroled.
2. That private property should be respected.
3. That the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets and rations, and
4. That he should have a hand car, with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland.

These propositions were sent to General Bradley T. Johnson, commanding a division of rebels, and signed by Colonel I. Stough, "commander of squad of One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio," and they were immediately accepted and respected.

Colonel Stough had a lock of hair taken off of his right temples by a rebel ball, which became twisted in it, leaving a bare spot the size of a dime on his scalp. He has also two bullet holes in the front of his blouse, near at his breast.

Generals Johnson and McCausland treated Colonel Stough with great courtesy, and commended him and his men for their bravery. General Johnson admitted a loss of twenty to twenty-five men killed and forty wounded. Colonel Stough lost two men killed and three wounded.

General Early Ordered the Burning of Chambersburg.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, August 9.]

The fact that four citizens of Hagerstown were taken as hostages by the rebels, when they reoccupied that place on Friday last, has already been announced in our columns. One of them was Rev. Mr. Hyde, who was taken to Early's headquarters. General Early affirmed to Mr. Hyde that he (Early) had ordered the burning of Chambersburg. That the General made this assertion there can be no doubt. We have received the facts of the case from Rev. Irvin H. Torrence (Secretary of the East Pennsylvania Bible House), who obtained his information this morning at Chambersburg from Rev. Mr. Hyde, who has been paroled by the rebel commander, on condition that he reports at Richmond in two weeks, if not exchanged previous to that time.

GRANT.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch.

POINT OF ROCKS, VA., August 9—7 A. M.

A VISIT TO THE LINES.

Yesterday General Butler, accompanied by several members of his staff, rode around his lines, and made some practice with the Gatling gun. The General and party returned to camp about eight o'clock.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS

of yesterday are in the main despondent on the general aspect of rebel affairs, though straining every nerve to keep up a public courage that has well nigh all oozed out.

GENERAL BUTLER, LL. D.

The announcement that Major General Butler had been made a LL. D. by Williams' College—an eminent institution of learning in Massachusetts—has been received here with great satisfaction. So gratifying and dignified a remembrance of a soldier in the field, expending his energies in upholding the flag of his nationality, brings joy to all his friends. This is a title which the distinguished son of the Old Bay State is fully entitled to wear by virtue of his learning and accomplishments, and my strong impression is that his merits as a leading American scholar were recognized some years since in the bestowal of the Doctorate to the Laws by another eminent college.

The Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1864.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday evening, reports that everything remained quiet there with the exception of picket firing, which was still kept up, but not so continuously as formerly.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director the disinterment of