THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,204. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

Important Revelations Respecting the Treasonable Plot in Indiana.

Thirty Thousand Revolvers Ordered for the Indiana Copperheads.

One Hundred Thousand Men to be Held Ready for Action.

Seizure of Arms and Ammunition at Indianapolis,

&c., &c., &c.

The Indianapolis *Daily Journal* of the 21st inst., has the following additional information about the treason in Indiana:—

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR MORTON—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

On Saturday afternoon Governor Morton received a letter from an Eastern city, which was as follows, except some names, which we omit for prudential reasons:—

——— ——, August 17, 1864.

Governor O. B. Morton:—

SIR—The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind of their reliability.

The copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for thirty thousand revolvers, with forty-two boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed among the antagonists to our government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential elect on.

August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York forty-two boxes of revolvers and ammunition; August 6, the steamer City of Hartford landed twenty-two boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Despatch, and marked ——; the balance is stored at No. — ——— street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Governor Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of policeman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Colonel James G. Jones, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Colonel Warner, of the Veteran Reserve corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and bookbinding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes, such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened their contents were found to consist of four hundred large navy revolvers and one hundred and thirty-five thousand rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place were the great seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the Order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the ritual; also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Voorhees for the purchase of twenty thousand Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheepskin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the twenty thousand rifles, without the import duties, would cost two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Of course no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some peace commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks. John C. Walker, and other peace men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate government borrowed fifteen million dollars in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the peace commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for Northern traitors, and to pay Northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace, free speech and liberty. William H. Harrison, secretary of the Order of which H. H. Dodd is "Grand Commander," was arrested, and is still in custody. Messrs. John J. Parson and Charles P. Hutchinson, partners of Dodd, were also arrested, but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the Order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it will be an admonition to the people of the State of the danger which surrounds them. Dodd is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and cartridges on hand and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar peace notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State.

The *Journal* also publishes a number of the papers and letters seized in the office of Daniel W. Voorhees, member of Congress:—

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN TO HELP THE SOUTH.

HARRISONBURG, Feb. 27, 1861.

MY DEAR NEPHEW:—

* * * * * * *

We want you to hold that one hundred thousand men in readiness, as we do not know how soon we may want them.

* * * * * * * J. HARDESTY.

Addressed on envelope:—

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

ARMS FOR VOORHEES' ARMY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

LONG BRANCH, August 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR—I enclose you two letters from a man by the name of Carr, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles. Yours in haste. JAMES W. WALL.

Envelope endorsed:—

[Free.] JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S.

Hon. DANIEL VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

E. W. CARR TO HON. JAMES W. WALL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1863.

Hon. JAMES W. WALL:—

DEAR SIR—Your letter, with one enclosed about rifles, has been received. If the parties wish to buy them the best way would be for them to have some one in New York appointed to purchase them and confer with you and me.

I am satisfied that it is the very article they want, and as you know all about them you can "speak by the card." You have seen the article tried, and no doubt are well satisfied that it will speak loudly in a good cause.

We will sell them in lots for fourteen dollars, and I have no doubt that if the proper course is pursued, the duty can be remitted. The rifles are better and cheaper than anything ever offered in this country, or made here, and as good as any ever imported. We challenge a comparison with any rifle execution whatever.

There are about twenty thousand rifles, and we desire to sell them all at once. They are a great bargain, and are worth to-day more in Europe than we offer to sell for here.

The price of firearms will advance within a year at least thirty three per cent, as arms are in demand all over Europe. As you know, there is no more effective arm in the world than this.

I am, with great respect, yours truly, E. W. CARR.

J. J. BINGHAM TO DAN VOORHEES—HAVE THE SOUTH RESOURCES ENOUGH TO KEEP THE UNION FORCES AT BAY?

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11, 1861.

MY DEAR VOORHEES:—

I should like your private opinion as to the prospect of affairs, so that I may have some basis to go upon. Do you think the South have resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay, and finally force a recognition of their independence, or will Lincoln's army crush them out? You must have sources of information which I have not to enable you to form some opinion upon these matters.

If the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* is published and bound I should be obliged to you for a set, and any other public documents of general interest.

I think there is a reaction taking place in Indiana in reference to the war, and Mr. Lincoln's message and Chase's report will aid it. Let me hear from you at the earliest convenience. What is Morton doing in Washington? Yours truly, J. J. BINGHAM.

Correspondence Between General Carrington and the Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 20, 1864.

Some time since copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. Voorhees, at Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. W. Voorhees. He has made a denial to Colonel R. W. Tompson and to General Carrington, which occasioned the following reply. That the people may know the truth and judge for themselves, we lay it before our readers:—

LETTER FROM GENERAL R. B. CARRINGTON TO D. W. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 16, 1864.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, Member United States Congress, Terre Haute, Ind.:—

I have received from you a copy of your letter to Colonel R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them:—

GENERAL CARRINGTON—As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it as Colonel Thompson has done. D. F. VOORHEES.

The assumption in the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me in my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Colonel Thompson. The points you make are:—

First—"That the office in which it is said these papers were found had not been occupied by you, or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control since last November."

Second—You "desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence."

You desire this "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are one hundred and twelve copies of the ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable Order, aiming to overturn the government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gentlemen who found "these papers" told me they were found in your office.

The following are "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:—

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined renomination for Congress, and the office was reported as not for rent as late as April, 1864.

The ritual had been issued in the autumn of 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech, were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, under his frank, endorsing a proposition to furnish you with twenty thousand stand of Garibaldi rifles, just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on "the Lima road" at "which to meet you," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring that "he would like to see all democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep our a united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," "which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of J. Hardesty, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where this ritual was found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay?" and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York journal "is wonderfully exercised about secret anti-war movements, and trembles in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of W. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," enclosing the oath of the K. G. C.'s, prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where these papers were found.

The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a United South, was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the "democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight;" but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the Thirty-eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of George H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress—viz: "to elect himself Clerk and Cox as Speaker," "though he (Pendleton) will not facilitate the renomination of any man as Clerk whose programme is for his defeat as Speaker," "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of Etheridge to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this authoritatively, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins "in one of his (Perkins') lucid intervals" with regard to "the discovery of the Northwest passage" by Perkins, for which he claimed the credit, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And so of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of Hannegan, and so of W. J. Pierce, who "will show the beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be monsters in 1864;" and so of Bigger and Devlin and Dodd, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where these papers were found.

These are some of "the circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in the possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where these papers would be found.

And yet, with Colonel Thompson, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond, as you request, "that the people may know the truth." Your well wisher,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Notorious Adam Johnson a Prisoner.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., August 26, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, overtook the rebel Johnson's force at Canton, Ky., yesterday, while attempting to cross the river, and killed fifteen and wounded and captured a large number. Adam Johnson is severely wounded and a prisoner.

The Guerillas in Butler County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, August 23, 1864.

The guerillas crossed into Butler county, Ky., on Sunday. They were encountered by the Grayson Home Guard, who killed four of them and captured the remainder.

Defeat of the Rebels at Rogersville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

A despatch, dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from General Gillett to Governor Johnson, says:—

A detachment of my command, under Lieutenant Colonel Edgerton, of the Thirteenth Tennessee cavalry, attacked Rogersville on the morning of the 22d, killing twenty-three and capturing thirty-five rebels, among them Colonel Walker and several non-commissioned officers.

Military Affairs.

Colonel Thomas Lynch, Seventy-seventh regiment New York National Guard, with one officer from each company, arrived yesterday afternoon from Elmira, to bring on the members of his regiment, who are now in this city, and such recruits as may be acceptable. Colonel Lynch has had a very favorable interview with the United States and State authorities about his regiment. The headquarters of the regiment are at Lafayette Hall, Broadway.

LINDSEY BLUES—ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

RECRUITING STATION, MERCER HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, August 24, 1864.

Having been ordered to this station to superintend recruiting, and collect stragglers and deserters, and uniformed members of the regiment, I hereby order such persons to report themselves to me without delay.

The regiment is now mustered into the United States service for the period of one hundred days, and stationed at Elmira.

All persons joining this regiment are exempt from the draft. Persons desiring to join will apply at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, from eight A. M. to nine P. M., where they will be uniformed and forwarded to the regiment immediately.

EDGAR A. ROBERTS, Major Commanding Station.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.

Recruiting has fallen off considerably in Brooklyn during the present week, the average number enlisted daily in both districts being about twenty per day. The total number of recruits and substitutes obtained thus far under the present call is about a thousand, which will leave, at the present rate of recruiting, over six thousand men to be drafted, which, with the fifty per cent additional, will make nine thousand names to be drawn from the wheel. The agents employed by the Aldermen and Supervisors to revise the enrolment lists, to find out how much the enrolment is in excess, are proceeding rapidly with the work, and the result thus far goes to show that the enrolment is about one-fifth larger than it ought to be. In one ward, the revision of which has been completed, the agents found the names of two hundred persons who were manifestly exempt, from over age and physical disability. The agents sent about two weeks since to recruit negroes in the disloyal States have all returned, without having been able to accomplish anything. Everywhere they tried they found that the harvest had been gathered by the agents of the Eastern States, and there was nothing left for them.

City Intelligence.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The festival of St. Bartholomew was duly observed yesterday morning throughout the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of the city. A full choral service was held in old Trinity at eleven A. M., with a fair attendance of the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Dix, rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Noyes, of St. Paul's church, read the Matin Song. The *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* were sung in fine style. The Psalms of the day were chaunted. At the close of the ante-communion the rector pronounced the benediction and the services were closed.

FRUIT.—The consumption of peaches in this city is immense during the present season. As many as forty-five thousand baskets drop in among us daily from all parts. From Camden alone we have a daily supply of ten thousand baskets of the ruddiest and juiciest kinds. The principal produce up to the present time is the little State of Delaware. New Jersey, like a good reserve, will be coming up next week. The more the merrier. Let us have plenty of peaches and let them be sold cheap. Pears, apples and plums are also abundant.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Theodore M. Tuthill; Vice President, William T. Frink; Secretary, Charles E. Tuthill; Treasurer, Matthew B. Arnold.

GRANT.

Retirement of the Enemy from the Front on the Weldon Railroad.

STATEMENTS OF REBEL DESERTERS

&c., &c., &c.

We learn that on Tuesday morning all was quiet with General Grant's army, but another battle was expected on that day, the rebels being still desirous of shaking General Grant's grasp on the Weldon Railroad. The utmost confidence was felt by our forces in their ability to hold it.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, August 22, 1864.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK.

This morning were verified the suspicions excited during the night that the enemy was falling back. Reconnoissances showed that he has selected a new position about two miles back of his late one, and is there intrenching, purposing no doubt to wait there for us to attack, having had unquestionably enough of this kind of business during his most discomfiting defeat of yesterday.

THE FIELD OF YESTERDAY'S CONFLICT.

The falling back of the enemy has afforded good opportunity to ride over the field of yesterday's conflict. We have had a great many battle fields in this war, and the scenes they have presented have been appalling beyond description. No battle field, covering such limited territory, however, can be cited in this war where evidences of a terrible struggle and desperate carnage have been more marked and fearful. The dead lay as they had fallen, not singly and scattering, but in heaps, in some places two and three deep. This is no fiction—it is the tragedy of war—the closing scene of a day's dreadful drama, a grand tableau of the dead. Dead horses, broken caissons, swords, muskets and all the dread paraphernalia of battle, gave the finishing touch to the picture. Those who took a view of the field—and I find on conversing with rebel wounded and prisoners brought in late last evening that they give the same figures—now estimate the enemy's losses of yesterday at from four to five thousand. Parties from our side have been busy all day burying our own and the enemy's dead. There are many rebel dead still on the field unburied.

THE REBEL COLORS CAPTURED.

In my despatch of yesterday I inadvertently omitted to mention the number of rebel colors captured during the day. There were six taken altogether. Four are now at our headquarters. The remaining two have not been brought yet. These flags all belonged to South Carolina regiments. One was taken by the Adjutant of the Third Delaware; the second by Sergeant Shilling, of the same regiment, and a third by Captain Hatch, of the Seventy-sixth New York. The galling fire to which these flags were exposed, as well as the rebel regiments respectively rallying under their folds, is attested by the bulletholes through them. One new one, and probably never having been under fire before, had fifty-six bulletholes through it.

ESCAPE OF COLONEL TILDEN.

Colonel Tilden, Sixteenth Maine, captured a second time by the enemy since our arrival here, has had the good fortune to make a second escape. Captain Davis, of his regiment, captured at the same time, escaped with him. With others of our prisoners they were on a train of cars three miles beyond Petersburg, preliminary to being taken to Richmond. It was late in the evening and dark, and the two managed to work their way unobserved out of the car, notwithstanding the vigilant guard placed over them, and, dragging themselves undetected into some bushes near, remained there until the train left, when they set about finding their way into our lines. This was a matter of no little difficulty and peril; but they overcame the difficulties, defied peril, and made good their escape. The Colonel's return was a pleasing surprise, not only to the remnant of his regiment which had escaped capture, but to everybody knowing him.

THE REBEL WOUNDED—THE HOSPITAL.

Regarding the rebel wounded, I find that as usual nine out of ten are surprised at the humane and prompt attention given them. Since our arrival here there have been six hundred and thirty-four wounded, including those of the enemy, brought into the hospitals of this corps. Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. Milhau, Medical Director; Dr. Winne, Medical Inspector; Dr. DeWitt, Surgeon-in-Chief (First division); Dr. Flandreu, Surgeon-in-Chief (Second division); Dr. Read, Surgeon-in-Chief (Third division); Dr. Derby, Surgeon-in-Chief (Fourth division), and their corps of surgical assistants, for their unwearying labors during the past three days, and speedy and skilful treatment of the corps wounded. As usual the Sanitary Commission has proved a grateful and efficient auxiliary to the surgeons. Underclothing of every kind, lemons, canned meats and vegetables, porter, chocolate, tea, condensed milk, &c., have been most liberally distributed. The service this commission has done and is doing for the sick and wounded in our great armies is incalculable. As long as shall live this war in memory, so long will its services be cited and applauded. Mr. Harton, agent for this corps, is as good a man as could be found for the place.

A SPY CAPTURED.

Capt. W. L. Trembly, of the One Hundred and Fourth New York, and ordnance officer of the Third division, to-day captured an undoubted spy. In reciting the facts to me the Captain stated that at first glimpse of the fellow his suspicions were aroused that he might either be a swindling sutler, a prating parson or a pseudo newspaper correspondent, and in either case thought it the part of prudence to arrest him. His conflicting statements as to the business bringing him here induced the Captain to send him to Gen. Crawford, under the protection of two Union patriots bearing muskets with bayonet attachments.

THE WEATHER.

A heavy thunder shower visited us in the early part of this evening, lasting over two hours. As a purifier and cooler of the atmosphere its visitation was very acceptable, but its instrumentality in deepening the mud in which we have been floundering for the past three days has detracted largely from its welcoming features.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. William H. Stiner's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 23, 1864.

THE FIGHT ON THE WELDON RAILROAD

seems to be the all-absorbing topic of the day, even at this point, and from the meagre reports we can obtain here it must have been a very sanguinary affair. The mail steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, from City Point last evening, brought a number of rebel prisoners, who will be sent to Point Lookout this evening. Others are on the way down the James river, and are expected here to-night. While we capture numbers of the enemy, we are also losing some of our men. Still we can afford it better than Lee. In order to send

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE ARMY,

Brigadier General George F. Shepley, commanding the Eastern District of Virginia, comprising all parts of Virginia and North Carolina north of Albemarle Sound and east of the Chowan river, has been ordered to make a critical examination of all the general hospitals in the department, and return such convalescents to the front as are able to do duty. Officers unfit for active service are to be sent to Annapolis, Md., there to serve on courts martial and other light duty. For several days past General Shepley, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel William Tamblyn, First United States Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Dr. R. K. Smith, Captain Chas. C. G. Thornton, and Lieutenant Hanford Struble, have been engaged in inspecting the general hospitals at this place, and the wards have thus far been pretty thoroughly cleared out. As soon as General Shepley finishes his inspection of Dr. Ely McClellan's hospitals he will devote his attention to the Balfour General Hospital at Portsmouth, of which Dr. John H. Frantz, United States Army, is chief surgeon. Brigadier General Palmer, commanding the district of North Carolina, is charged with a similar mission to that of General Shepley.

COLONEL R. O. WEBSTER—A CHANGE IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

at this post has taken place to-day, owing to the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Herman Biggs, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to an inspectorship, with the rank of colonel. The War Department has assigned Colonel Ralph O. Webster, late Chief Quartermaster at Newbern, to the post of chief quartermaster of this department. A general order, dated Headquarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in the field, August 20, by Major General Butler, assigns Colonel Webster in the place of Colonel Biggs. Colonel Webster is a faithful and energetic officer, and a veteran in the service. He has served with the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula under McClellan, then at Suffolk, and for a long time as chief quartermaster at Newbern, where his qualifications have attracted the attention of the War Department, which has rewarded him with a full colonel's commission. Capt. A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, also a valuable officer, occupies the position of assistant to Colonel Webster, and has charge of the immense water transportation of this department. Lieut. C. D. Webster has been managing the land transportation and quartermaster's stores for a long time past, to the full satisfaction of his chief and officers generally, and should be promoted for his efficiency.

A NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL FOR THIS POST

has been appointed by General Shepley, pursuant to the following general orders No. 21:—

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, VA., August 14, 1864.

Captain George H. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, having reported for duty, in accordance with orders from Department Headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe.

All communications for these headquarters from Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Newport's News, or the Eastern Shore of Virginia, will be directed to Captain Johnston, at Fortress Monroe, who will transmit them to these headquarters. By order of

Brigadier General GEO. F. SHEPLEY.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant General.
H. STRUBLE, Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

THE "OLD DOMINION" REDIVIVUS.

At Portsmouth, Va., a newspaper named after the old State had been published daily for some time, but, owing to several causes, dropped off to a semi weekly, then a weekly, and was about giving up its ghost entirely. A few days ago, however, Mr. A. Watson Atwood, a literary gentleman of Philadelphia, associated himself with the paper, and it now appears daily, under very favorable auspices, as a first class journal.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE UNION SCOUT.

The country has lost one of her purest patriots and most stalwarth defenders in the person of Major Williams, who was a Union scout and leader of the Buffaloes in Camden county, N. C. He was accidentally killed on the 13th instant by one of his own band, and his body was escorted to the grave at the Old Trap church by one hundred and fifteen of his friends. He told his mother the night previous to his death that he should soon die. Alas! his forebodings were too soon realized. The consciousness of his approaching death exhibited itself in all his actions, and he was not unprepared to meet the final issue. Colonel N. B. Lord, of the Twentieth New York cavalry, always found him to be an invaluable aid, when reconnoitring and raiding, in giving him much valuable information. Without the services of such men, who, I am sorry to say, are very scarce, many of our expeditions, instead of being productive of good results, would become utter failures.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

The Headquarters Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 23, 1864.

The enemy early yesterday morning disappeared from the front of the Fifth and Ninth corps on the Weldon Railroad, and the belief is that the attempt to regain possession of this important line of communication has been abandoned, and that the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction from our forces.

They may, however, be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction.

Occasional firing has been going on along the centre, and was quite lively during the night.

This morning occasional shots are heard.

The roads continue wet, making travel very difficult.

About thirty rebels were brought in during the night, principally South Carolinians, most of whom claim to be deserters. This story, however, is not believed, as the soldiers from that State have furnished fewer deserters to our side than any other in the confederacy. They are strong, hardy looking men, and seem to think the end of the struggle is at hand, and they believe Petersburg to be almost within our grasp, and that it will be in our possession at an early day.

The Fortress Monroe Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 23, 1864.

The Weldon Railroad is held in safety by our forces.

The mail steamer Keyport, from City Point, has arrived here with ninety rebel officers, captured in the recent operations on the Weldon Railroad. The privates captured during the same operations are now said to number between seven and eight hundred. They will be brought down to-morrow.

Colonel Ralph O. Webster arrived here to day and entered at once upon his duties as quartermaster of this department. Lieutenant Colonel Biggs, the former quartermaster, has been promoted to colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and to act as inspector.

The Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1864.

No information has been received here confirming the truth of the loose report that General Fitzhugh Lee was killed and General A. P. Hill mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday last on the Weldon Railroad.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.]

PETERSBURG, August 20—11 A. M.

Lieutenant General A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. Warren was strengthened by the Ninth corps. The enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile in front, and back about two miles on the flank. Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, were captured. Night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. The fight has not been resumed thus far to-day. *The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon Railroad.* Our losses are not heavy. General Clingman was wounded. Major Lawson, of the Fifty-ninth Virginia, was killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was unascertained. The Yankee General Crawford is reported by the prisoners as killed. There was the usual artillery duel between midnight and day between the lines in front of this city. No casualties are reported.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of Memphis by the Rebel General Forrest.

THE ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN OUT.

The Damage Done During Their Stay,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Memphis Despatch.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

The rebel General Forrest captured the city of Memphis on Sunday morning at three o'clock, and held the position for two hours, when he was driven out by our forces. The rebels robbed the principal hotels and boarding houses, captured portions of General Washburne's and General Hurlbut's staffs, some thirty commissioned officers and about two hundred and fifty men.

General Washburne escaped to the fort in tolerable good order.

The rebels were three thousand strong, while our own force, including local militia, was only between eight thousand and nine thousand strong.

The Press Telegrams.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 21, 1864.

Memphis was attacked at four o'clock this morning by the rebel General Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong.

This force left General Smith's front at Oxford on the evening of the 18th instant, and made a rapid forced march to this city.

They drove in our pickets and dashed directly into the headquarters of General Washburne, who made a very narrow escape.

They then made a rush into General Buckland's headquarters; but he also succeeded in making his escape.

They then attacked the Irving prison, but were repulsed by the guard there.

They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture General Hurlbut; but he was stopping at a friend's house, and so the rebels did not succeed in getting possession of him.

Our troops now attacked the rebels, and soon drove them from the city, killing about thirty and wounding about one hundred.

The rebels captured thirty of our men and forty horses. They did not have time to obtain much plunder.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about the same as that of the rebels.

General Washburne is now carrying out a plan which, it is expected, will result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party.

MEMPHIS, August 23, 1864.

The rebel raid into this city yesterday was a complete failure, and is so admitted by Gen. Forrest. His intention was to capture Gen. Washburne and other generals.

Our troops being without leaders, the rebels carried off some plunder and captured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers and several clerks and telegraph officers.

Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels.

Among the wounded are Col. Starr, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, and Lieut. Irvin, of the Eighth Iowa. The latter has since died.

SHERMAN.

Progress of the Siege of Atlanta.

General Dodge Seriously Wounded and Reported Dead.

The Rebel Raid in the Rear of Our Army,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1864.

The latest despatches from Atlanta show that no active operations are going on there, and that General Sherman is to remain quiet till events transpire in other quarters.

Our Nashville Despatch.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

Matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is engaged in advancing parapets and strengthening works.

MAJOR GENERAL DODGE WOUNDED AND REPORTED DEAD.

On the 19th inst. Major General Dodge was seriously wounded. He was out on the picket line at the time, and, though warned by the men exposed himself, and was shot in the head. It was reported at Chattanooga yesterday that he had died of his wounds. Gen Lightburn, of Logan's corps, was wounded in the same way three or four days ago.

Sketch of General Dodge.

Major General Grenville M. Dodge was born in Danvers, Mass., on April 12, 1831. He gained his education under Captain Alden Partridge, at Norwich, Vt., under whom he acquired his first military instruction. During 1851 he removed to Illinois, and was there employed in railway surveys until 1854, when he was similarly employed in Iowa and as far as the Rocky Mountains. At the beginning of the rebellion he was selected as State agent for Iowa to visit Washington and procure arms for the volunteers. On his return he was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, to date from June 17, 1861.

During the fall of 1861 the regiment was stationed at Rolla, Missouri, after which it removed to Springfield and Northwestern Arkansas. Col. Dodge was appointed commander of the First brigade, Fourth division, under General Carr, in General Curtis' army of Southwestern Missouri, and as such commanded on the extreme right of the Union lines at Pea Ridge, March 6 to 8, 1862. He was severely wounded in the side during this contest, but remained on the field until the rout of the rebel army was effected. For his bravery he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, to date from March 31, 1862.

General Dodge during the following June commanded the District of Mississippi, embracing the lines of railroad, and superintended the reconstruction of the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad. When Grant's army advanced into Mississippi General Dodge was placed in command of the District of Corinth. During the following December he became attached to General McPherson's command, but subsequently was transferred to General Hurlbut.

During General Grant's operations before Vicksburg General Dodge commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth corps, engaged in protecting the lines of communications and in operations in Northern Alabama. At this time he organized the famous "Donkey Brigade" of the Alabama mountains. At the end of 1863 he held the line from Duck river, Tenn., to Decatur, Alabama, a distance of eighty miles, and rebuilt the railroad. At the beginning of 1864 General Dodge commanded the Second division of the Sixteenth corps, under the new organization of the army, but was subsequently placed in command of two divisions—all of the corps then acting in General McPherson's wing of Sherman's army. His gallant conduct at Sugar valley, May 9, and Resaca, May 14 and 15, 1864, secured for him the rank of major general, which was confirmed on June 7, 1864. He has since held the full command of the Sixteenth army corps, and has participated in all the operations of Sherman's Georgia campaign. He fought on New Hope Church, May 27, and operated continually on the right of the main army, engaging the rebels at Big Shanty, June 25, 1864. At the beginning of July he changed front to the left of Sherman's lines, but before crossing the Chattahoochee changed back again. Again changing to the left, he assisted in the occupation of Decatur, five miles from Atlanta, on July 17. On the 20th and 22d of July he was seriously engaged on the left before Atlanta, after which, under General Howard, he again changed front to the right. On July 28 he was again attacked—this time while on the march—and behaved bravely. Since then he has boldly done his duty on the right, and has met with his supposed mortal wounds while in the front, on August 19, 1864.

Kilpatrick's Raid on the Macon Railroad.

NASHVILLE, August 23, 1864.

General Kilpatrick returned yesterday to General Sherman's lines from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he succeeded in doing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners. He destroyed the guns, except one, which he brought in, together with seventy prisoners, finding the majority of the latter too much of an encumbrance. Otherwise than this expedition, things have been quiet at Atlanta and vicinity for some days.

General Steedman and Colonel Streight Not Injured.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1864.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the *Gazette* of this city says that neither General Steedman nor Colonel Streight was injured in the fight at Dalton, and that both are well.

Our Pensacola Correspondence.

PENSACOLA, Fla., August 16, 1864.

ATLANTA MACHINERY REMOVED TO AUGUSTA.

Deserters, who reported on the 9th of August at Gen. Asboth's headquarters, Fort Barrancas, Florida, and who came from Columbus, Georgia, state that all the machinery from the rebel arsenal and other government workshops was packed on July 25, and sent from Columbus, via Macon and Millen, to Augusta, Georgia, where the extensive powder mills are, and that it is generally believed that Hood's army, if forced to abandon Atlanta, will fall back on the same line, the only railroad communication left, the railroad to Montgomery, as well as to Madison, being already destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BRAGG.

General Bragg was, on the 25th of July, at Columbus, ordering out all the men from sixteen to fifty-five, and directing in person the removal of all valuable rebel government property.

Wheeler's Operations and Their Result.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 19, 1864.

To one who has lived many weeks at the front there are many sights at the rear to disgust and discourage. So great a multitude of men peddling pies, and selling pies, and carrying convalescent mules and spooning in the hospitals—verily they be more than they that fight. Many, very many, must necessarily be detached from the front on other duties; but when all such deductions are made, and even after all possible vigilance is used in sieving out the shirkers, there are yet many who only disgrace themselves by prowling in the rear to get gain or slink from the post of duty and honor. Some lurk in the woods in search of strayed animals, some in search of lonely and helpless families, where they may practise their mean and petty thievery, carrying off articles which can be of no conceivable use to them, while others come back under pretence of assisting a wounded or sick comrade, thrusting themselves in the place of those who are regularly detached for such duty. It is gratifying to notice that strict watch is kept over such poltroons, and they are made to know their places and keep in them by applances of which they are susceptible of feeling the force. Though one might, on first impressions, declare the army in the rear greater than that at the front, still he has only to make a thorough circuit of the populous trenches around Atlanta to be convinced very positively to the contrary.

THE RAILROAD.

As the train whirrs off towards "God's country," it passes through a landscape of consummate desolation, the abode of owls and bats, which, translated into fitting phrase, is turkey buzzards, l