National Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) W. J. MURTAGH & Co., and is furnished to our subscribers (by carriers) at 25 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $5.00 per annum; $2.50 for six months; and $1.25 for three months, invariably in advance.

Single copies, 3 cents.

Daily National Republican.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1864. NO. 158

National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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EXTRA

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Grant's Movement on Richmond.

Details of His Last Flanking Operation.

LEE LEFT IN THE LURCH.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The following dispatches from Mr. Swinton, the able correspondent of the New York *Times*, appear in that paper this morning:

NEAR THE PAMUNKEY RIVER, Friday, May 27, 3 a. m.—Last night the Army of the Potomac recrossed the North Anna and began another flanking movement, now in progress, and destined to oust the rebels from another stronghold. After effecting the passage of the river, on Monday and Tuesday, of which I gave you the full details in my letter of Wednesday, the army was pushed forward across the Virginia Central Railroad for the purpose of feeling the position and strength of the enemy. The reconnoissances of Wednesday (continued yesterday) determined that he was in full force, and holding a powerful position in our immediate front, somewhat in advance of Little river. It happened, too, that not only was the nature of the ground very favorable to him, but he had gained a position tactically of the greatest advantage.

As you already know, the point at which Hancock crossed the river at the railroad bridge, is separated by an interval of about four miles from the point at which the corps of Warren and Wright made the passage at Jericho Ford.

The enemy had thrown his centre forward so as to form a line of battle in the shape of the letter V, the apex abutting on the river.

Moreover, reconnoissances developed that the right flank of Lee's army rested on a swamp; its left on Little river, which covered a good portion of his line. This position the rebels have passed every hour since they arrived here in fortifying, and if driven from this they had the elaborately prepared line of the South Anna to fall back upon.

In this state of facts, the commanding General determined on a repetition of the same strategy by which he had forced Lee from the lines of Spottsylvania. Gen. Grant has as little idea as you can imagine of butting his head against prepared works, and with this conviction he resolved to repass the North Anna, swing round to the left, over the Pamunkey, and leave Lee to enjoy all the benefit of his prepared line, in which he would be glad to have him stay as long as possible. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, preparations were made to carry this design into execution.

To call off the attention of the enemy, a demonstration was made on our extreme right. The cavalry corps having returned from its great raid, Wilson's division was sent up on the enemy's left, while Wilcox, with Cohorn mortars, opened from the north bank, and at dark the withdrawal of the army began—the sixth corps leading, followed by the other corps, a strong skirmish line meanwhile being left. Hancock, who had the advance in the former movement, now bringing up the rear. It was designed to make the withdrawal secret, and it seems to have been a success, as not even a picket shot was fired during the night, and nothing met the ear in the midnight air save the low rumble of the wagons across the bridges and the muffled tread of moving columns.

The onward march continues at this hour, and the head of the column will probably soon reach the Pamunkey, crossing the river at Hanover-town—not the Court House, you will observe. To-day's work will, it is hoped, place this army on the direct road to Richmond and fifteen miles from the long-cherished goal. But what the military developments of the day may be, and how they will affect the immediate and ultimate upshot of things, it is impossible and would be vain for me to attempt to anticipate.

GRANT.

The latest advices from Gen. Grant relate to movements not proper to publish, but the situation is most gratifying.

Our army was never in better fighting trim. The troops seem to be inspired with the greatest confidence, having hurled the proud rebel army back upon the works of Richmond.

Deserters from Lee's army state that his troops are disheartened by their late retrograde movements. They are losing confidence in Davis. They do not believe he can successfully resist the onward march of Grant.

SHERMAN.

A private dispatch received from the West this morning, reports that Gen. Sherman's movement from Pumpkin Vine Creek, is progressing successfully.

He has whipped the enemy again, and captured some prisoners, but the extent of the fight nor the number of prisoners taken is not mentioned. It is enough to know that success attends his onward march upon the great rebel depot—Atlanta.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN COMMANDS.—We learn that an order has been issued by Gen. Grant placing all the troops in the department of East Virginia under the command of Maj. Gen. (Baldy) Smith, and Maj. Gen. Butler is appointed Military Governor of the Department headquarters, until after Richmond is captured, at Fortress Monroe.

Also, that all the troops in the field, in the Department of the Gulf and west of the Mississippi river, not including Missouri, are to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Canby, and Maj. Gen. Banks has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, headquarters at New Orleans.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

——Town, County, and State)——— (Date)———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186—, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
———
Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness,) Given under our hands and seals
) this ——— day of ———, 186—.
———(Seal.)
———(Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,
dec 8-tf Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by this department until NOON, May 30th, 1864, for the delivery at the New York Arsenal, of 25,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, at the manufactory where made. Deliveries will be made in lots of not less than one fifteenth (1-15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 23d day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known to this Department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Bidders will enclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Light Cavalry Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.
apl8-tuthsa30

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at Washington city, D. C., from the 1st of July, 1864, to the 30th of June, 1865.

The wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, sawed, measured and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best White Ash, Anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States; and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payments will be made upon the quarterly requisitions of the commanding officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command agreeably to regulations.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
m 19-1awtd Major and Quartermaster.

FREEDOM NATIONAL!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION VINDICATED!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1863,

AND

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. TO THE UNION CONVENTION HOLDEN AT SPRINGFIELD, (ILL.,) SEPT. 3, 1863.

Officially Revised and Corrected.

From the Press of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

For sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
apl6-tf 394 Pennsylvania avenue.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 a. m., 18th June 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 180,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed with which the contractor will be required to deposit such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such places in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and places, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional security, to the amount of twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agent as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in its quantity, of its quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ———, at the rate of ——— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to ——— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, and of ———, in the State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ———, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 18th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, ——— and ———, are good and sufficient.

(Signed) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
m 26-wtw

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1864, for 8-inch Columbiad Shot and 8-inch Mortar Shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undersigned arsenals, viz:

8-INCH COLUMBIAD SHOT.

At the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 4,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 4,000.
At the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 6,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 4,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, 2,000.

8-INCH MORTAR SHELL.

At the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 30,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron for columbiad shot to be not less than 20,000 lbs. per square inch, and for mortar shells not less than 14,000 lbs. per square inch. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry when cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) of the whole amount contracted for per week; the first delivery to be made on the 20th day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at the specified times will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for the shot and shell.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal, or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works whose name to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer shot or shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will enclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract, and bonds.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for 8-inch Columbiad Shot," and "Proposals for 8-inch Mortar Shell."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
my26-tf Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

JOHN COLLIFFE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

has removed his office to the Northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building,

Washington City, D. C.,

Attends especially to claims upon the United States.

apl8-1y

[From our Extra of Yesterday.]

Lee Flanked!

Grant Within Twelve Miles of Richmond on Saturday.

Ten Miles of the Gordonsville Railroad Destroyed.

By examining the map, in reference to the last bulletin of the Secretary of War, it will be perceived that Gen. Grant has executed a very important flank movement. The North Anna and South Anna rivers, uniting, form the Pamunkey.

Finding Lee so strongly fortified on the Little river that to force the position would involve a large sacrifice of life, he recrosses the North Anna and marches down the Pamunkey river to Hanovertown Ferry, which is about ten miles southeast of Hanover Court House, six miles from Newcastle on the Pamunkey, and twenty miles below the mouth of the two Annas, *and twelve miles from Richmond.*

Hanover Town is on the road from Brandywine, in King William county, to Richmond direct, across the Meadow Bridge. This movement gives Grant the York and Pamunky rivers as a base of supplies; places him considerably nearer Richmond than Lee's position on the South Anna, and necessarily compels Lee to abandon that strong place and come down to fight Grant on the Pamunky, or else fall back to the Richmond defences.

This is why we remarked a day or two ago that Lee (at the South Anna) was "just where Grant wanted him."

THE LATEST.

Detail advices from the field of operations in Virginia down to Friday night, as well as official advices from General Grant as late as Saturday morning.

Lee occupied one of the strongest positions on the north bank of the Little river, his guns within reach of the North Anna.

In consequence of the natural lay of the land which he occupied, he was clearly master of the situation, but evidently didn't know it.

On Thursday Warren made a bold attack upon Lee's left, while Wright, with the Sixth Corps, completely destroyed the railroad to Gordonsville for ten miles, burning the sleepers and *heating and twisting the rails.*

Hancock, who was on Lee's right, made a *feint* movement to join Warren and Wright on the left of the enemy, but instead of doing so, he suddenly wheeled to the right, threw his whole corps to the north side of the North Anna, followed by Warren, Wright and others, Burnside guarding the fords.

The army then moved down to a point on the Pamunkey, as described by the Secretary of War in his bulletin, occupying a position on Saturday morning at least twenty-five miles nearer Richmond than it was on Friday, entirely flanking Lee!

This is one of the boldest and most splendid achievements made by Grant during the war. He never had a doubt that he could have assaulted and carried Lee's works on Little River, but it would have cost a great sacrifice of human life.

He chose a more strategic and humane mode of defeating the much-talked-of *skillful* rebel General.

No military man was ever so thoroughly outgeneraled as Lee has been by Grant in this movement.

Richmond is now at the mercy of Grant.

It is a question whether Lee will lock himself up in the works of Richmond only to surrender the city and his army, or fly from Virginia and evacuate the State to our conquering legions. Time will tell.

Three cheers for Grant and the noble officers and men under him.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

Grant---Sherman.

ANOTHER FLANK MOVEMENT BY GRANT.

He Crosses the Pamunkey Below Hanover Court-House.

Sherman Meets Johnston at Dallas, in Polk County.

MAY 28, 1864—8.00 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Nagahick Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday afternoon, five p. m., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna Thursday night, and moved towards Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunky.

At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel vidette. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 a. m., and now holds the place, with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity. Weather fine and roads perfect.

A later despatch, dated at seven o'clock this morning, the 28th, from headquarters, Nagahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely; weather clear and cool. The troops come up rapidly, and in great spirits, and that the army will be beyond the Pamunky by noon. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House, with a force variously reported from three thousand to ten thousand. Wickham's and Lowry's brigades of cavalry are also there. The despatch further states that, after seizing Hanover's Ferry yesterday, General Torbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers. That the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, May 28, 6 a. m., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, mooved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkin-vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnson has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth.

Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken; no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAILORS AS SUBSTITUTES.—Provost Marshal General Fry answers an inquiry made by Gen. Hays, of New York, as follows:

Sailors can be taken as substitutes for drafted men, such sailors to go into the naval service for three years; principals not to receive exemption papers till they bring to the Board of Enrolment certificates from the authorized naval recruiting officers that the substitutes have been actually accepted and received into the navy.

In France they are making women's bonnets of India rubber and coloring them so as to resemble leghorn.

Another hundred thousand dollars has been paid over to the Sanitary Commission by the treasurer of the New York Fair. It is now thought that the total receipts above all expenses will reach twelve hundred thousand dollars.

☞ We have learned not to be astonished at anything. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned falsehoods into facts and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements.

"NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Opiates and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New Hampshire who were using Plantation Bitters they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wineglassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees in a few days I was astonished to find the cramps and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JERSIE ROGERS.

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WADDONER, Macon, N. Y."

"RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16, 1863.
" * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—sick enough and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles cured me. My speech and cured me. * * * A. FLETTS."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers.

MAYENNEYER MANSION, 57TH STREET,
NEW YORK, August 3, 1863.

DR. DRAKE:—Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DAVIS.

" * * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy Friend, ASA CURTIS, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. F. CATHERON, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
Q. W. D. ANNAWAY,
Sup't Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

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Appointments by the President Confirmed by the Senate.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Col. George D. Ramsey to be chief of ordnance in the army of the United States, with the rank of brigadier general, September 15, 1863, vice Ripley, retired.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Col. S. C. Griffin, of the 6th New Hampshire volunteers, to be brigadier of volunteers.

Col. Emory Upton, of the 121st New York volunteers, and first lieutenant 5th United States artillery, to be a brigadier general of volunteers, from May 12, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the eight days' battles in the old Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. James K. Graham to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Long, retired.

Lieut. Col. Richard Delafield to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Thayer, retired.

Major Daniel P. Woodbury to be lieutenant colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Graham, promoted.

Major James H. Simpson, to be lieutenant colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Delafield, promoted.

First Lieut. Orlando M. Poe, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, to be captain, March 3, 1863, in compliance with the act approved March 3, 1863, "to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes."

Capt. Robert S. Williamson to be major, May 7, 1863, vice Whipple, died of wounds received in battle.

Capt. Quincy A. Gillmore to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Woodbury, promoted.

Capt. Frederick E. Prime to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Simpson, promoted.

Capt. James St. C. Morton to be major, July 3, 1863, vice Meade, appointed brigadier general.

Capt. Thomas L. Casey to be major, October 3, 1863, vice Hunt, deceased.

First Lieut. James H. Wilson to be captain, May 7, 1863, vice Williamson, promoted.

First Lieut. Orville E. Babcock to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Gillmore, promoted.

First Lieut. John M. Wilson to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Prime, promoted.

First Lieut. Franklin Harwood to be captain, June 5, 1863, vice Cross, killed in action.

First Lieut. John N. Barlow to be captain, July 3, 1863, vice Morton, promoted.

First Lieut. Peter C. Hains to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice McPherson, appointed brigadier general.

First Lieut. Francis U. Farquhar to be captain, October 3, 1863, vice Casey, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Dutton to be captain, November 6, 1863, vice Paine, resigned.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Geo. D. Ramsey to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Craig, retired.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Maynadier to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Symington, retired.

Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Thornton to be colonel, September 15, 1863, vice Ramsey, appointed chief of ordnance.

Maj. Robert H. K. Whiteley, to be lieutenant colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Ramsey, promoted.

Maj. Peter V. Hagner to be lieutenant colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Maynadier, promoted.

Maj. Robert A. Wainright to be lieutenant colonel, September 15, 1863, vice Thornton, promoted.

Capt. Thomas J. Rodman to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Whiteley, promoted.

Capt. Theodore T. S. Laidley, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Hagner, promoted.

Capt. James G. Benton to be major, September 15, 1863, vice Wainright, promoted.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

William Baily, of Missouri.
John A. Dale, of Pennsylvania.
Daniel W. Dryden, of Ohio.
Franklin Ames, of Massachusetts.
Mathew J. McKean, of New York.
Samuel A. Pearce, of Rhode Island.
Andrew H. Young, of New Hampshire.
Jacob Rich, of Iowa.
Gardiner Tufts, of Massachusetts.
N. P. Bowman, of Vermont.
Henry L. Hall, of Michigan.
A. C. Varnbum, of Massachusetts.
Francis W. Fitch, of Connecticut.
James V. Boughner, of Massachusetts.
William D. Shuart, of New York.
Wm. C. Woodson, of Kentucky.
Elijah T. Cole, California.
Thomas H. Gardiner, of Maryland.
Albert S. Saulisbury, of New York.
W. C. B. Pearsons, of Massachusetts.
George W. Calhoun, of Connecticut.
Charles C. Jones, of New York.
George W. Hale, of Iowa.
James P. Canby, of Delaware.
Henry S. Goddard, of Pennsylvania.
Lot Chamberlain, of New York.
William K. Patrick, of Missouri.
Foster A. Hixson, of New York.
George E. Seney of Ohio.
Joseph A. Sims, of Indiana.
C. S. Underwood, of New York.
Israel O. Dewey, of New Hampshire.
George M. Adams, of Kentucky.
Joel A. Fithian, of New Jersey.
William T. Asson, of Pennsylvania.
Henry G. Sims, of Massachusetts.
William H. Stewart, of Maryland.
C. C. Willetts, of Kansas.
A. McKinney, of Minnesota.
Joseph D. Atwell, of Vermont.

CAPTAINS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

First Lieut. William H. Harris to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Rodman, promoted.

First Lieut. Alfred Mordecai to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Laidley, promoted.

First Lieut. David H. Buel to be captain, July 30 1863, vice Strong, died of wounds received in battle.

First Lieut. Stephen C. Lyford to be captain, September 15, 1863, vice Benton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Isaac Arnold to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Porter, promoted.

Second Lieut. James H. Rollins to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Elson, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Beebe to be first lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Buel, promoted.

Second Lieut. George D. Ramsay, jr., to be first lieutenant, September 15, 1863, vice Lyford, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Cadet John R. McIlnnis to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Buffington, promoted.

Cadet George W. McKee to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Flagler, promoted.

Cadet Frank H. Phines to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Bradford, promoted.

Cadet James W. Reilley to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Hill, promoted.

Cadet Josiah H. V. Field to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Harris, promoted.

Cadet Charles F. Rockwell to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Mordecai, promoted.

Cadet William S. Beebe to be second lieutenant June 11, 1863, vice Buel, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, of the 94th New York volunteers, to be second lieutenant, November 24, 1863, vice Edie, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Otho E. Michaelis, of the Signal Corps, to be second lieutenant, November 24, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.

Lieut. Wm. Prince, of the 159th New York volunteers, to be second lieutenant, January 29, 1864, vice Babbitt, promoted.

Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut volunteers, to be second lieutenant, January 29, 1864, vice Chaffee, promoted.

Lieut. W. S. Smoot, of the 1st Maryland volunteers, to be second lieutenant, January 29, 1864, vice Myers, promoted.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieutenant Jacob H. Smyser, of the 5th artillery, to the Ordnance Department, April 27, 1863, vice Baylor, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, of the 2d artillery, to the Ordnance Department, April 27, 1863, vice Harris, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, of the 2d artillery, to the Ordnance Department, April 27, 1863, vice Mordecai, promoted.

First Lieutenant Clifton Comly, of the 1st cavalry, to the Ordnance Department, May 26, 1863, vice Whittemore, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George D. Ramsay, jr., of the 1st artillery, to the Ordnance Department, November 6, 1863, vice Lyford, promoted.

Second Lieut. John A. Winebrener, of the 3d infantry, to the Ordnance Department, November 24, 1863, vice Farley, promoted.

Second Lieut. John G. Butler, of the 4th artillery, to the Ordnance Department, January 29, 1864, vice Shaff, promoted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Frank M. Wever, of Iowa; Lieut. Phineas