

Special Dispatch to the Advertiser and Tribune.
From the Army of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—It is fully confirmed that on Wednesday last, Lee massed his force at Culpepper, and Meade made every preparation to give him battle on the Rappahannock, which is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, by only one rebel brigade. The Rapidan is fortified South of Culpepper, and the impression is strong that Lee will make a stand here. Our army is concentrated on advantageous ground, and so near the rebel force that a battle is momentarily expected, unless Lee gives up the ship.

The news from all accounts, will be exciting within the next few days. If Lee retreats towards Richmond he will be closely followed and a siege by land and water will be commenced on that city.

The 2d Massachusetts cavalry have captured all the wagons, men, goods, &c., taken by Mosby in his late raid on Fairfax C. H. A sharp skirmish and Mosby is in full retreat and hotly pursued.

Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Herald's Washington special has the following details of the fight on Saturday: "Balford's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock ford at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Our force was composed of the following cavalry regiments, viz: 4th New York, 3d Virginia, 2d United States, 6th Pennsylvania, 5th New York, 8th Illinois and 17th Pennsylvania. The crossing was made about half a mile above the railroad station. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the exact position of the enemy on the railroad line towards Culpepper, and the amount of force they had disposed to dispute any crossing which we might attempt. The enemy's force was encountered half a mile from the ford. It was a portion of Stuart's cavalry, and consisted of Jones and Hampton's brigades, with the following regiments: 1st South Carolina, 2d South Carolina, Cobb's Georgia Legion, and Jeff. Davis' Legion. Our cavalry drove the enemy gradually, without any severe fighting, until a point was reached about one and a half miles this side of Culpepper, when the enemy's cavalry fell back on their infantry supports. We were then obliged to retire after a brisk fight with both the infantry and cavalry. The rebels outnumbered us two to one after they had fallen back to the point where their infantry supports came to their assistance. Our loss in the fight near Culpepper, which was most important, was a few killed and 66 wounded. The latter have arrived here and are in Douglas Hospital. Our cavalry force has only retired a mile and a half when they were attacked by the whole force of the enemy, infantry and cavalry, and held the enemy at bay there. We took about 100 prisoners and some of their wounded in our hands, and have arrived here. Rebel prisoners in our hands, say that many of their dead lay upon the field, near Culpepper, and their loss equals ours. Our Cavalry, under Buford, made three successive charges on the enemy.

"A corps of infantry crossed the Rappahannock, and was in position to render Buford's cavalry efficient support. According to the statement of the most intelligent prisoners here, the rebel force is so much scattered, watching our movements, that no general engagement is imminent at present. Per contra, our Union wounded in yesterday's fight think quite the contrary; although in everything else, the wounded of both sides agree precisely.

Important War Order.
Protection of Negro Troops.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

Executive Order, Washington July 31.
It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color, or connection, especially those who are daily organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the customs of war are sacred to civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war, as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no other cause against the laws of war, is a repulse to the barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the officers shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Mr. Vallandigham's classic friends remark that he is reposing under the wings of the British lion. The eagle is the animal's tail. It is a nice place for Val. Let him repose. The eagle of the lion is an appendage always carried high by the Leo Britannicus.

Officers who were engaged in the pursuit of Morgan's forces, state that during the progress of the rebels through Ohio, many of the prisoners captured they refused to release until they promised to vote for Vallandigham in the coming election. Several of them who refused to give the required pledge, they compelled to accompany them for miles and miles, until in despair on the promise was at length extorted.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOVAGIA:
Thursday Morning, August 6, 1863.

The New Policy of the War.

In picking Freedom to the States, we ensure Freedom to the Free. Honorable able in what we give and what we receive. We shall only have or must have the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this could not fail. The way to peace, peace, peace, peace. Away which if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God will forever bless.—President Lincoln's Message, December 1st, 1862.

The Success of the Union Armies.

At no period since treason fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, and in its madness and folly inaugurated civil war, has the cause of the Union and the Constitution, the cause of the Republic as it was made by the fathers, looked as hopeful as it does now. Victory has followed victory wherever the Federal armies have moved. The grand success of Grant at Vicksburg, and of Banks at Port Hudson, has opened at last, and now without any reserve, the great Mississippi River from its source to the Gulf, and the commerce of the North-west has again that open channel to the sea. This cuts the rebel Confederacy in two parts, completely isolating the vast territory west of the river from the Gulf and Atlantic States now in rebellion. It stops communication between these two parts, prevents the transmission of supplies from the more fertile west to the needy commissariat at Richmond, and leaves Texas, Arkansas and Western Louisiana completely at our mercy. But this is but a small part of the fruit of these great achievements.

Grant has not only taken Vicksburg; but he has destroyed a rebel army of nearly 60,000 men since he crossed the Mississippi in May and commenced his march on Vicksburg. He has taken from this army all its material of war, its arms, cannon and ammunition. In this time he has captured nearly if not quite 300 pieces of artillery and 40,000 prisoners, besides the great number of the enemy put hors du combat in his numerous battles. He has destroyed mills, navy yards, steamboats, rams, and all the formidable preparations of the rebels up the Yazoo river for an active river campaign against our Western fleet. In a word, he has, so far as any thing more than guerrilla warfare is concerned, put an end to the military power of the Confederacy in the vicinity of his operations alive to form the nucleus, if let alone, of any serious disturbance. He has beside this, released his own army, larger, better appointed, with more artillery than ever before, and flushed and triumphant with its brilliant successes, to hurl itself upon such forces of the rebels between Vicksburg and the Gulf as may have the rashness to stand in its way, or be too slow of foot to escape its swift and tireless marches. Already this army has smitten Johnson again and again; and is rapidly scattering and destroying his army, now the only rebel force of magnitude west of Georgia.

Although Banks' successes since he commenced his campaign, marching from New Orleans to the investment of Port Hudson, have been less magnificent, they are not less complete in themselves, and hardly take less important positions in this great Western and South Western campaign. The army from New England and the East, moving up from New Orleans, have met and shaken hands with the army of the West moving down from Cairo, on the banks of the Mississippi, and the old Stars and Stripes now float on the tide of that inland sea of commerce from the Lake to the Gulf.

Further East Gen. Rosecrans has pushed back and conquered the rebel forces under Bragg, and with his old vigor and success is finishing up the campaign in his department. He has cleared all Middle Tennessee of traitors, and it now seems impossible that the rebel army in his front will not be scattered or destroyed.

And in the East the cause of the Union, is brighter than ever before. The Army of the Potomac has won a splendid victory, and given Lee's army, the best of all the rebel armies, a stunning blow at Gettysburg. And if this victory was not made as complete as we could wish by the utter destruction of Lee's army, let us not therefore depreciate it, but estimate it at what it really was, a severe and disastrous defeat of an army entirely confident of victory, an army that has, at the first opportunity, retreated across the Potomac, and is making all haste to put as great a distance as possible between itself and the Army of the Potomac.

And from Charleston we get the good news that an advance is once more being made on that fountain head of treason, that our troops are gradually and surely, by land and sea, drawing closer to the doomed city. We believe that soon the flag will take its place once more on the walls of Sumter, and float undisturbed in the harbor of Charleston.

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All around the skies are brightening.

The rebels are being driven to their last refuge. The Government is stronger than before. Its treasury is full. Gold is dropping—\$1.30, \$1.27, \$1.25. Six months ago it was \$1.75, and rebel sympathizers said it would go up out of sight. But it has since come down, down, and is now cheaper than at any time within two years. It begins to come to us from abroad, and will soon seek investment in Government Bonds, at a premium. All the signs are now in our favor, and the backbone of the rebellion seems, at last, about broken. Even the spiteful struggles of the rebel sympathizers in our great cities, stirring up riotous demonstrations against the draft, cannot long postpone the collapse of treason. Let us all stand steadily and firmly together, yield not an inch of our advantage to the rebels, North or South, and we may look confidently for the blessings of peace to soon visit our distracted country.

The Draft.

There has been no draft ordered in this State up to this time, though we anticipate there will be ere long. There is no State that can point with more pride to her soldiers than Michigan, for never, in a single instance, have they flinched from their duty. But they have suffered severely, their ranks are decimated, and they now need and must have reinforcements. These demands must be met, and to meet them the draft will be ordered. It is the only equitable system of filling our armies. It lays upon every man his own share of the public burden. It is the only available system. Volunteering has succeeded thus far to a degree that has made us the marvel of nations, but no man believes that volunteering can longer be relied on. It is the only safe system, since it is the only one which calls into the field loyal and lukewarm alike, and offers no premium on the latter by allowing the unwilling to stay at home. The Government is beset with appeals, threats, misrepresentations, exaggerations, and statements of facts with which it is sought to barter its sole path of duty and safety. Let every man who loves his country stand by the Government now, strengthen its hands, be ready to rally to its call. If this is done, the last hours of the rebellion are entered upon, and the day of a rescued and reunited country is near at hand.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer Appointed by the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hear to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved; but these victories have been secured not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave patriots and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of his hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own conscience, to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the National behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to great a National calamity, and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the Secretary.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

There is some talk of Jeff. Davis organizing an army of slaves to fight for the South. We hope he will try the experiment. It would save our Government the trouble and expense of doing it, and would be just as deadly a blow to the rebellion as could be dealt.

If the slaves could have arms furnished them, they would long ago have risen up against their masters, and for freedom. Let Jeff. Davis furnish them with these needed arms, and they will make good use of them in a good cause. But he won't do it—he won't dare to do it.

DEATH OF JOHN D. CAMPBELL.—

John D. Campbell, esq., Superintendent of the M. S. & N. J. Railroad, died very suddenly at the Revere House, Boston, on Saturday morning last. Mr. Campbell, with a few friends, was on a pleasure excursion on the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal and the White Mountains. The party arrived at Boston on Wednesday. Mr. C. had on that day indulged freely in eating oysters and other viands of an unwholesome nature, and was seized with inflammation of the bowels late in the night, from which he obtained only temporary relief, and which proved fatal on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. He had the best medical prescriptions and counsel that could be obtained, but all was fruitless. Mr. C. was a native of New Jersey, and was about 40 years of age. At the time of his death he was Mayor of the city of Adrian Mich.

The French Navy.

The French Navy, at the close of last year, comprised ninety-four armored clads, including three line-of-battle ships of sixty guns, nineteen floating batteries of sixteen and eighteen guns, and fifty-eight gunboats—a total of 1,142 guns. The steam propellers not iron-clad, number 187, with 5,682 guns. In this class are seven line-of-battle ships of 120 guns, nineteen of 100 guns, and fourteen more of sixty guns, with six sixty-gun frigates and twenty-two frigates, carrying forty guns each. The side-wheel steamers are eighty-six in number, with 534 guns. To these must be added one hundred and eleven sailing vessels, with 2,380 guns—giving a total of four hundred and seventy-eight vessels, with 9,718 guns.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 5th inst. says, though upon what authority we are unable to state, that there is no prospect of the immediate resumption of military movements on any large scale, in Virginia. Notwithstanding the occasional revival of rumors to the contrary, we do not believe that any general engagement will take place between Meade and Lee for weeks to come. Both armies are enjoying a coveted period of comparative quiet and recuperation. The rebels cannot afford any precipitation of an event, which if a defeat, will cost them their last great army in the field. That Gen. Meade will very immediately be the attacking party is unlikely.

MOR RILE.—New York has had a bitter experience of mob rule, and we hope has learned a lesson from it that she will profit by. Mob violence soon becomes indiscriminate violence. Every cut throat, murderer, garrotter, villain, and scoundrel in New York who has sufficient courage, has joined the mob in that city. It cares but little for the draft. It is not that alone, or chiefly, that has excited the disturbance. But the flame of wicked passions has been blown into this great fire of destructive violence by men who have hoped to make head against the Government. The moving spirit of the mob has been sympathy with traitors in arms. But those who have stirred up these infernal spirits of anarchy, have found that they cannot guide the mob they have raised and they are compelled to ask the constituted guardians of the public peace to deliver the city from mob rule. We hope the people of New York will learn from this terrible experience that law and order are the highest blessings which any people can enjoy. And we trust they will also learn who are the true friends and supporters of public order, and who render the readiest and most cheerful obedience to law.

Early Wheat.

The Genesee Farmer for August says that since the advent of the midge the great aim of the wheat grower has been to get a variety that will come out to flower a few days before the midge flies make their appearance. The reason why the Mediterranean is so much less liable to injury by the midge, (erroneously called the weevil) is its earliness. But it is a wheat of comparatively poor quality. What is wanted, the Farmer says, is a variety of white wheat, "as good as the Sonles, and as early as the Mediterranean." If such a variety can be found, it is hoped that it will be exhibited at the Great International Wheat Show to be held at Rochester, N. Y., September 8, 9 and 10, 1863. Such a wheat, the Farmer asserts, "would be worth millions of dollars to Western New York alone."

Lee is represented as massing his troops, preparatory to an attack upon Meade's forces, which are reported to have anticipated the rebel design of re-occupying the heights around Fredericksburg, said to be now in our possession.

The Unionists in Kentucky elected their candidates for State officers and Congress on Monday.

Another Soldier Speaks.

DENVER, TEX.,
July 18th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—To-day I saw a copy of the Cassopolis paper, called the National Democrat, of June 23d. It is a more vile and traitorous sheet than the Chattanooga Rebel. It prates of Union and the old Constitution, calls the President a vile pettifogger and law breaker, praises that vile traitor Vallandigham and cheers McClellan. Who ever heard of such a mixture of principles before. The editor of the Democrat calls himself a true Democrat and a supporter of Democratic principles, and there is not a Democrat soldier in the army of the Cumberland but what would wring his neck if they could get hold of him, for a traitor in arms is bad enough but still deserving of human treatment, but such men as prepared the resolutions that were adopted by the Mass Convention at Cassopolis, on the 20th of June, had ought to suffer the fate of spies and murderers. They are at the present time and have been ever since the commencement of the war of more harm to the General Government and of more detriment to the success of our army than the armed rebels in our front.

The editor of the Democrat is a great advocate of free speech and free press, and condemns the exercise of Martial Law. He knows he has violated the rights of free speech by using that right for the expression of traitorous words and the vile abuse against the General Government and against its supporters, (which is the soldiers who are in the field) and knows that he deserves to have his filthy and disloyal sheet suppressed and himself sent to State Prison or hung. Under such circumstances who can blame the editor of the Democrat for advocating free press, he speaks of what a crushing effect Mr. Lowry's speech made on the republican part of the assembly, and then adopts resolutions to throw aside all party creed. It must be the editor of the Democrat is going crazy. Can't the good men of Cass County help him a little. Send him to the Lunatic Asylum or South. Poor man, he wants to go and help the poor down trodden South and don't hardly dare to do it, so he stays at home and does all he can to injure the Government and discourage our soldiers; and to make his treachery worse he couples the name of Geo. B. McClellan, with the bitterest writing, and Gen. McClellan would spurn him from him quicker than he would the dirtiest brute on the face of the earth.

Why don't the Union men of Cass County, if there are any left, arise and do something to check these disunionists. Your sons, brothers and neighbors who are in the army, look for them to keep down the traitors at home. Do this, and we can easily manage the traitors in our front. Our arms have been very successful for the last month, and I think that peace will soon shine on our beautiful country again. The health of our army is very good. The cars ran to this place to-day, the 1st Mich. Mechanics and Engineers are repairing the road as fast as possible. But I have written to a greater length than I intended and will close. Yours, in the support of the Union and the Constitution.

CYRUS SMITH,
Co. E, 11th Mich.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1863.
The storeroom Arkansas arrived at our pay yard to-day. She passed Morris Island on the afternoon of the 31st. The siege and bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing favorably. There is a report that seems to be credible, that if Fort Wagner falls the rebels intend to blow up Fort Sumter, rather than the Yankees shall capture it. This is the statement of two men who, in a favorable moment, escaped from Sumter and got within our lines.

The New Ironsides, Capt. Rowan, engaged Fort Wagner, on the 30th, and speedily silenced its guns; Fort Sumter fired a Brooks gun at the New Ironsides, but the latter did not even reply to it, treating it with contempt.

Our sharpshooters are so near Wagner that any rebel head appearing in view instantly disappears, with the addition of one or more Minnie balls.

Gen. Rosecrans is again ubiquitous. A special dispatch now places him within thirty miles of Savannah, Ga. Not long since he was in Rome, Ga. Equally authentic reports locate him at Nashville and Chattanooga.

VALLANDIGHAM, MORGAN & CO.—

The Cincinnati Commercial says there are some facts connected with Morgan's raid that are worth preserving. It can be proven that Morgan's band stopped at a hickory pole in New Baltimore, where cheers were given for Vallandigham by the scoundrels who also told the citizens that if Old Abe Lincoln did not let him come home soon, they would bring him back to Ohio.

RETIRED.—W. W. Woolnough, Esq., retires from the charge of the Battle Creek Journal and the position is assumed by Mr. Charles E. Griffith. The Journal is a well conducted paper, and thoroughly Republican.

Capture of John Morgan.

How it was Done.—A Great Fight, A Little Fight, and a Grand Fight.—John Succumbs to Relentless Fate.

By the arrival of the Cleveland & Pittsburg train this morning we are placed in possession of the particulars of the closing scenes of John Morgan's great stealthy chase through the Hoosier and Buckeye States, a gallop, before which the world famous ride of John Gilpin, that

must forever sink into insignificance.

We have already mentioned the fight that took place at Springfield, between Steubenville and Salineville, on Saturday evening. That fight was in reality a blundering attack of one portion of our own force upon another portion of the same. A plan had been laid for the capture of Morgan's entire band. The militia were stationed on a hill overlooking a road which Morgan was expected to traverse, and the cavalry and other regular forces were to occupy positions that would have enabled them to surprise and "bag" the entire rebel command. As the 9th Michigan Cavalry, under Major Way, were moving along the road to take up the position assigned them, they were mistaken by the militia for the rebels, and were fired into. This of course compelled the Cavalry to fall back, and before the error could be retrieved, Morgan and his forces had escaped.

Gen. Brooks, commanding the department, had gone to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburg depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraphic resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road about six o'clock Sunday morning with a regiment of six months Pennsylvania Infantry, under command of Col. Gallagher, 9th Michigan Cavalry. These were disembarked at Salineville, and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows looked and barred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage, turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children.

In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance coming round a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in Major Way, with two hundred and fifty men of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was almost ludicrous, and could only be matched by the previous stampede at Buffington Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Maj. Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horse-flesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily "evacuated" by Morgan, were found his "rations," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, and a bottle of whiskey.

The number killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be over-rated, as we cannot learn of more than six or seven dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon with about two hundred and fifty prisoners captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterwards.

A few of our cavalry were wounded, two or three seriously. Lieut. Fiske was shot through the breast. His wounds are dangerous, and he has telegraphed for his wife to come from Michigan.

Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed, was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio river higher up. Forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

About two o'clock in the afternoon these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff from which there was no escape, except by fighting their way through or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped up, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and "came down" as gracefully as the coon did to Dave Crockett. He with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Col. Shackelford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable

"John," and is said to be a distant relative.

The prisoners were brought back to Wellsville, where their arrival caused great excitement. Morgan retained his side arms, and moved about freely, though always accompanied by Col. Shackelford. Last night (Sunday) Morgan and his Staff slept at the Whitaker House in Wellsville, and at three o'clock this morning they, accompanied by Col. Shackelford and his Staff left on the regular train for Columbus. Later in the morning a special train was to be sent to Columbus with the remainder of the prisoners and their guards.

The militia are constantly bringing in to the line of road stray prisoners, picked up in the country. The hills are swarming with armed men hunting for fugitive rebels. Nine of Morgan's party were brought to Bayard Station this morning, who were captured in the neighborhood by the Provost Marshal's force. They were taken to Alliance, to be sent from that place to Columbus.

Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up. Some of them wore remnants of grey uniforms, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid, and the prospect of affairs generally.

Morgan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unconcerned at his ill-luck. He is a well built man, of fresh complexion and sandy hair and beard. He last night enjoyed for the first time in a long while the comforts of a sound sleep in a good bed, which was some compensation for his otherwise bad luck.

Five companies of Pennsylvania cavalry had been loaded up on the cars of the Cleveland & Pittsburg road at Pittsburg on Sunday afternoon, to take part in the chase, but the news of the capture of the entire rebel force rendered their departure unnecessary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Dovagias Post Office, for the week ending August 25th, 1863.
Brown, Frederick
Cassell, Leonard
Cawell, Leonard
Hove, Sewel
Fletcher, Sarah Jane
Huey, Eli
Young, Sarah

When called for please say advertised.

W. H. CAMPBELL, P. M.

NEW DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

Mrs. F. Hutchinson & Miss H. Marlon

Wellsville respectfully announce to the ladies of Dovagias and vicinity, that they have fitted up the rooms

OVER THE BANK, ON FRONT STREET,

where they are prepared to

CUT, FIT AND MAKE

Ladies' Dresses.

In the latest and most fashionable manner. They are also prepared to do

PINKING

in the best manner and style. Having had many years experience in all branches pertaining to dress-making, the best of skill and giving entire satisfaction. Patrons are respectfully solicited.

MRS. PATTY HUTCHINSON,
Miss HAMILTON MARLON.

Dovagias, July 24, 1863.

FIRE!

PURSUANT to a call made for that purpose, the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance of Cass County, met for that purpose of completing their organization, when the following officers were elected:

President—J. G. Benson.
Treasurer—A. Jewell.
Secretary—A. D. Stucking.

Directors—W. G. Beckwith, W. R. Fletcher, Frank Brownell, Israel Bell and Daniel Bligh.

Farmer of Cass County, you have now an Insurance Company of your own, and it is to your interest to support your own home company, as the rates are much less than any other company, being only ten cents on each one hundred dollars insured. We have now over \$100,000 capital subscribed, with good officers and good management, we hope to receive the confidence and support of the farmers of Cass County. Don't insure in any other company until you see an agent of this company, they insure against disaster by lighting as well as fire. A. D. STUCKING, Sec'y.
Dovagias, Michigan, June 15th, 1863.

Important Notice.

Office of Collector,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
2d District of Michigan,
St. Joseph, June 18, 1863.

Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public, are hereby warned, that if they fail to file any other document, requiring a STAMP, without the same being affixed thereto, and cancelled by the Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, the said document, or other document, shall be null and void. The penalty is fifty dollars for each and every violation of the law.

From and after June 1st, 1863, no instrument of writing requiring a stamp, will be valid, without the same being affixed thereto.

ALEXANDER H. MORRISON,
July 2-10-64 Collector for 2d Dist. Michigan.

CENTER MARKET

DICKINSON & SANDERS

Wellsville respectfully announce to the ladies of Dovagias and vicinity, that they have become permanently located in their

New Meat Market,

One door west of the Post Office, where their customers can always depend on finding every thing in the way of meat, poultry, fish, &c., at the lowest market prices, and will be spared in procuring the best quality of meats.

Cash paid for fat stock and all kinds of country produce.

DICKINSON & SANDERS,
Dovagias, Dec. 29th, 1863.

HARDWARE

BY

SPRAGUE & HAWKS.

We have now on hand and shall constantly keep a large assortment of

various patterns, which are warranted to give satisfaction. Also a general assortment of

Hardware

COMPRISING

NAILS,
IRON,
GLASS,
SASH,
DOORS,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,