



BROWNVILLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON

Horse-stealing has again become prevalent in this Territory.

This county has hardly recovered from the damage inflicted by the gang which were slightly disturbed last winter, and which, we hoped, would give such characters a distaste for this locality.

We suggested a plan last winter which we thought would give the most security at the least expense; but the military must be tried; that experiment has not accomplished all that was expected, they appeared very slow and reluctant in administering justice, the consequence is that the worst escaped, and the rest are either in confinement at Omaha or in the army.

We have always supposed what is called mob law, but we cannot forget that the law of self-preservation is paramount to all other law.

A call has been issued for a Union (?) Conservative National Convention at Chicago, 4th of July.

Chicago, 15.—Vallandigham suddenly made his appearance in Hamilton, Ohio, to-day, made a speech on the public square and left in the afternoon for Dayton.

Cincinnati, June 12.—Morgan, with about three thousand men, attacked the 16th and 17th Ohio, under General Hobson, at Cynthiana yesterday, and after pretty severe fighting compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged.

The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana, and some of our troops took refuge in the Court house, and in order to dislodge them, a stable near the Court house was set on fire, and twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished.

Paris, last night, fell upon Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a very severe fight completely defeated him, scattering his force in all directions. About 150 prisoners were taken, including 20 officers. Burbridge, at last advances, was closely following the fleeing rebels.

Louisville, June 11.—Headquarters has just received advices that Gov. Bramlette has armed the citizens of Frankfort, and that the fort is well garrisoned and can doubtless hold out against any attack until Gen. Burbridge, who at last accounts was at Lexington, shall arrive there.

Lexington, June 13.—Capt. Dickson telegraph Gen. Ewing that Gen. Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. Rebel loss 300 killed, 400 prisoners besides the wounded.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th says a portion of Crook and Averill's forces are on the Greenville road. A demonstration was made on Waynesboro, on the 8th.

Four thousand men are moving down the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Gen. Hunter.

The Enquirer has intelligence that Crook, with 8,000 men was at Amherst Court House, only 12 miles from Lynchburg. They had destroyed a bridge on the river. The Enquirer adds that Lynchburg is defended by a much larger force than the Federals suppose.

Sheridan has left Grant's army to pass west of Richmond, form a junction with Hunter, and destroy the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad. He has not been heard from since he left.

Grant's whole army is across James River. They crossed without any interruption from the rebels. Gen. Smith's detachment went in boats down the York river, and up the James River, joining Butler at Bermuda Hundred. They had not been landed an hour till they were ordered to march on Petersburg, which place with its garrison, must certainly speedily surrender.

Gen. Grant spent all day on the 16th visiting Butler's fortifications. His army extends out from Bermuda about 6 miles.

The army crossed the river in three columns. Pres. Lincoln says he will send all reinforcements needed for the capture of Richmond.

Gen. Kautz is cooperating with Gen. Smith against Petersburg. The capture of Petersburg will place us in position of the Key to all railroad communications with Richmond, and will force Lee to do one of three things: either to allow himself to be shut up in Richmond with his army poorly supplied for a long siege.

News received at Cincinnati on the 12th says the remnant of Morgan's command numbering seven hundred passed Flemingsburg. They admit a loss of nearly one thousand at Cynthiana. The Federals still in pursuit.

Vallandigham suddenly made his appearance at a Democratic Convention in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 16th. He was received with some enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written paper, defending his course.

On his arrival in Dayton people became very much excited. Trouble apprehended, but at latest dates there had been no disturbance. He came on his own responsibility. What action, or whether any or not, will be taken by the Administration remains to be seen.

The Baltimore Delegation and Sec. Paddock passed up last Tuesday. They have done well, and whether we come in as a State or not we at least have had the pleasure of voting for men who voted for men who voted for Lincoln and Johnson.

The house of Representatives have passed a bill by a vote of 91 to 65 providing for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States.

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driven off, leaving their wounded on our hands. On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, Col. Galtner attacked the fort, at the same time a force of Major Pryor, attacked South Frankfort. Fight raged with great fury, until 8 o'clock, when the rebels sent verbal demand to surrender, which was refused. Fight was renewed, until 9, when a written demand to surrender was made, to which Gov. Bramlette replied that he would not surrender the place so long as there was a man in it. Fight was again renewed, the rebels making several attacks on Fort and succeeded in capturing a small cannon, which was subsequently recaptured by a gallant charge made by about 50 citizens. Fight lasted until half past three, when the rebels retired on the Louisville Pike.

World's special says, the best military critics here say Lee will be compelled to fight a battle at once or evacuate Richmond. It is not believed here the defenses on south side can be carried by coup de main, with surrounding roads cut.

Lee's large army in a large city cannot exist, therefore Lee must either fall on Grant with his whole army before his entrenchments or evacuate Richmond, or manning defenses fall back to Lynchburg, keep open communications, hang on the flanks of Grant's army.

FROM VIRGINIA. From Butler: Gen. Krautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg, on the 10th, and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by Gen. Gilmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. Krautz was obliged to withdraw without further effort.

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From Hunter: New York, June 12.—The Herald's correspondence details Hunter's movements at length. After leaving Cedar creek, the rebel Mosby attempted to interrupt communication with the rear. They were partially successful, having destroyed some buildings, burned a train with stores, and captured a few men.

On occupying Woodstock the inhabitants appeared friendly. In passing thro' Mount Jackson, not a few women waved their handkerchiefs from behind closed blinds, and appeared pleased to see us. On approaching New Market, the scene of Gen. Sigel's encounter with Breckinridge, we moved cautiously, but met with no opposition.

On the march to Harrisonburg we had a slight skirmish, but went into the place without opposition. Here the command was divided into two columns, one taking the direct road to Staunton, the other bearing towards Port Republic.

About the same time the left column was demonstrating against the rebel position at Port Republic, the column in the direction of Mount Crawford got into an engagement at North River. To aid the rebels the militia force was brought down from Staunton. They attempted to turn our line but failed, and were pushed back in such a manner that threatened to cut them off from Staunton.

This forced their right wing, under Jones, to give way and retreat rapidly. Many prisoners fell into our hands, including a large number of deserters. Our two columns were then united and ready to continue the advance.

At the same time that Hunter left Cedar creek, Crooks and Averill moved from Lewisburg towards Staunton to join Hunter. Of this fight, Gen. Butler telegraphs Richmond papers of June 7th have intelligence of a fight at Mount Crawford, between Hunter and Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones the rebel commander killed. Staunton was afterwards occupied by the Union forces.

This has since been confirmed. June 15.—Washington special says rumor in town to day that Sheridan had reached Gordonsville, on his way to join Hunter, to destroy Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad. It is understood he will pay a visit to Charlottesville, and accomplish all the damage possible to railroads and depots in his path. He is accompanied by a large cavalry force, fully able to cope with any body of the enemy he may fall in with. It was supposed at the time Sheridan started that he would pass around to the south side of Richmond and sever the railroad communications leading out of that city, but this portion of the campaign has probably been entrusted to Kautz, who once before raided over that territory, and is therefore familiar with the country.

Since Sheridan's destination has been disclosed, importance of his movements made apparent. Hunter's column intended to act vigilantly and effectively in the territory in which it is now engaged. His intention understood to be not only the capture of Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but complete and thorough destruction of railroads connecting them with Gordonsville; with Sheridan's assistance he may be enabled to penetrate still farther into the interior and capture Flanville, it is well-known that railroad lines leading to the rebel capital are crowded to their utmost capacity, with supplies to the inhabitants of Richmond and Lee's army.

From the Army of the Potomac: Washington, June 15.—Movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond across the Chickahominy and James river, has progressed far enough to admit of the publication of some general facts, without danger of premature disclosures.

After several days preparation movement commenced Sunday night, the 13th corps under Gen. Smith moved to the White House and embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing.

Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James bridge crossed the Chickahominy and marched to Charles city on James river. Hancock's corps and Warren's crossed the Chickahominy at Long bridge and marched to Wilcox on James river. This river was to be crossed by the army at one point.

Dispatch from Grant dated headquarters, Wilcox Landing, 5:30 Monday evening, states our forces reached that place and would commence crossing James river on Tuesday and that Smith's corps would commence arriving from City Point that night. No fighting reported during the movement, except skirmishing occasionally.

Gen. Grant was at Bermuda on Tuesday noon, dispatch from him dated 3 p. m. says our forces will commence crossing James river to-day. The enemy shows no signs yet of having brought troops to the South side of Richmond.

New York, June 16.—World says passengers who arrived by the Baltimore train last night, report rumor current in that city when they left, that Grant by a grand assault carried Fort Darling, capturing the entire garrison, sustaining comparatively slight loss. Also rumored that gunboats had been sent down the river and were provided removed torpedoes in the river and were ascending the stream, to engage the rebel iron clads.

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FROM GEORGIA. Dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at Ackworth on the 7th, says: I have been to Altoona Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the most eastern spur of the Alleghenies. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either side. The roads hence from Ackworth are large and good and the country more open.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters were a Big Sandy, on the 12th. Cairo, June 14.—Force of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry and 12 pieces of artillery, under Gen. Sturgis, sent from Memphis on the 1st, for the purpose of destroying the Mobile and Ohio road, which has been repaired by the rebels as far North as Corinth. Was supposed by Gen. Sherman and McPherson that nearly all the rebel force which had been operating in Western Tenn. and Miss were sent to reinforce Johnston. The sequel showed the mistake, for at Guntown, Miss., on the 10th, our forces fell in with the enemy, in overwhelming numbers. A terrible battle ensued, resulting in the discomfiture of our troops. A large portion of the infantry were captured—owing to the horrible condition of the roads, most of the artillery had to be destroyed and abandoned. Our retreating column was pursued sharply by the rebel cavalry to Colliersville. A large rebel force of infantry is reported moving in the direction of Memphis and were at Ripley when last heard from.

A train of 100 wagons, belonging to Sturgis expedition was partly burned by our forces, the rest were captured. Generals Polk and Forrest are reported to have been present during the fight. Gen. Washburn, commanding Memphis, feels no apprehension for the safety of Memphis.

Washington, 13.—Herald's correspondent says Sherman's losses amount to 10,000 wounded, all of whom are taken to Nashville and Louisville. The numerical force of the army has not been reduced, but increased, from the time left Chattanooga. Believed it is now many thousand stronger than when at Resaca.

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