views of the aveek.

THE WAR.

There have been very few army movements of importance during the past week. The daily papers have been filled with detailed accounts of the assault, mentioned in our last, upon Petersburg. The rebels have invaded Maryland again and on this occasion they are said to be in great force. Gen. Sherman is still pushing his way on to Atlanta successfully. Admiral Farragut has been making the rebels conscious of his presence in the Southwest.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The late repulse.

No movement that we have any knowledge of has been made since the assault of July 30 Details of that affair have been extensively spread before the country during the last week, and the substance of all the accounts is that what might and should have been a

bloody repulse and defeat.

It is said that a court of inquiry is to be appointed to ascertain who is to blame. We hope the government will see that this is done; war begun, this one seems to be the greatest. Let the guilty party or parties be brought to light. They should receive a greater punish-ment than dismissal of the service. Five thousand, at least, of our army was uselessly sacrificed on this occasion, besides the failure to take Petersburg, which was undoubtedly

within our grasp. The preliminary stragetic movement and dispositions could scarcely have been more happily conceived, or more auspiciously ex-ecuted than they were. The feint on the right at Deep Bottom had diverted the at-tention of the enemy from the point to be attacked, and a portion of their force, which had been for several days held in reserve opposite that point, had been lured away to defend Richmond from an imaginary danger on the other side of the James River. The troops engaged in that demonstration had returned, and, if needed to aid in the attack, were within reach. The mine was a more complete success than even the most sanguine could have anticipated; and the extent of the breach made by its explosion, as well as the moral effect produced thereby upon the enemy, surprised the projector himself. It is declared by these who had a good opportunity of knowing, that the rebel troops in the intrenchments near the explosion ran in the utmost consternation, leaving a practical breach in their line of a quarter of a mile in length; that nearly an hour elapsed before a single piece of artillery was brought to bear on us, the gunners having left their forts in fear, lest they too should be undermined, and that, with the exception of a few scattering shots from the rifle-pits some distance to the right of the mine, there was no musketry for about half an hour. It was but a bound from our rifle-pits to the summit of this hill we were to take, whence we could look down on Petersburg and command the enemy's entire position south of the Appomattox. Had the bound been taken at the gan met the brunt of the fight. Howard, opportune moment, and a body of troops sufficient to maintain the position hurled up-on it while the stupor, bewilderment of sur-prise and apprehension still held the enemy enchained, our victory might have been immediate, complete, and to us comparatively bloodless, while its result would have been such as rarely fall to the lot of a victorious army. Never were minutes more precious than the first thirty, or forty or fifty after the springing of the mine. We lost the advandard ordered this artillery to be taken or tages of the surprise, the enemy gathered silenced, and two regiments were sent forarmy. Never were minutes more precious in the face of an enemy fully on the alert, our efforts were too partial. Too many of our men had been tempted into the enemy's first entrenchments. The immense pit left

object, yet their gallantry is not the less worthy of our admiration. Why we Failed.

were the pits and covered ways in front. The

number who did actually go up to their work like heroes was too small to effect the desired

The following statement made by Samuel Wilkensen, Esq., the oldest and ablest correspondent of the N. Y, Tribune, will throw some light on the cause of failure:

The commander of the corps charged with the duty and entrusted with the coveted honor of making the assault, did not accompany the troops that led it; not a commander of a division of the corps accompanied the troops; and the work which their absence thus discredited and impaired was left entirely to brigge a companied with their absence. ti rely to brigade commanders; the charge m ade by the leading force was not supported for three quarters of an hour; when the support can ue up to and entered into the crater producted by the explosion of the mine, it found it full of the advance, in a necessarily disordered state; the delay in supporting the leading charge gave the rebels time to recover from the confusion and terror caused by the explos ion, to gather opposite the breach all their a vailable force, to drive back into the crater the force that had advanced beyond it, to train upon the fatal pit all their artillery, to rain into it a fire of much structure. explos ion, to gather opposite the breach all to rain into it a fire of musketry, grape and sible from the effect of a blow with the butt cannister, that tore remorselessly, and without of a musket. There was hand to hand fightthep ossibility of error of aim, the solid mass of wriggling, heaving, twisting, crawling, help-efforts to break our lines and dislodge us. of wriggling, heaving, twisting, crawling, help-less soldiers, black and white, that, inextri-cably intermingled, and defied all attempts to tacticaly extricate them. The survivors crawled out of the terrible hole one by one. The Rebels swooped upon the pit before it could be emptied. I am assured we left in it, of dead and wounded and captured, and have under treatment this side of it of wounded,

A False Charge.

I't has been charged by some that the failure was awing to the conduct of the colored troops, and the first account sent by the corresp order to the Associated Press was corresp was calculate d to throw the entire blame on that part of the analy. Recent accounts by impartial with esses show that the colored troops partial with washes show that the colored troops were in no s. the to blame. They did not compose the fi. at assaulting, but the supporting column, and they were not ordered for ward until white troops in greater numbers had made a desp rate effort to carry the Rebel works, and had failed. Then the colored troops were sen in; moved over the broken ground, and up the slope, and within a short distance of the p wapet, in order, and with steady courage; but finally broke and retreated under the same five which just before had sent a whole division of white regiments to the right about. If there be any number of dead and wounded left on the disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusive field and our prisoners, could not be less than disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusive field and our prisoners, could not be less than disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusive field and our prisoners, could not be less than disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusive field and our prisoners, could not be less than disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusive. ly, nor mainly, to the negroes. A second attack is far more perilous and unlikely to succeed than the first; the enemy having been encouraged by the failure of the first, and had time to concentrate his forces. And in

this case there seems to have been a fatal delay in ordering both the first and second as-

THE REBEL INVASION.

There has been another raid or invasion of Maryland, but the accounts have been so vague and contradictory, that it is almost impossible to reach anything like a true statement of facts. Hagerstown was again occupied by the enemy, but in what force we do not know. There has been a change in commanders in the department of West Virginia. Gen. Hunter has been relieved and Gen. Sheridan, well known as a dashing cavalry officer, appointed to the command temporarily.

It is now known that the rebels are all out of Maryland, and are retreating down the Shenandoah valley. The following official war Gazette would seem to indicate that Averill had come up with them:

Washington, August 8.-To Major-General Dix, New York:—Major-General Sheri-dian has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Milithe negligence or incompetency of some commander or commanders, turned into a bloody repulse and defeat and the Department of the Susquehanna and Northwest Virginia. He transmits the

following: HEAD-QUARTERS MIDDLE-DEPARTMENT, HAR the government will see that this is done; PER'S FERRY, Aug. 8, 4.10.—To Major-Genefor, of all the blunders we have had since the ral H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.—Brigadier General Kelley reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that Gen. Averill overtook the enemy near Moorfields vesterday, and attacked him, capturing all his artillery and five hundred prisoners Nothing official has been received from

General Averill, however.

(Signed) P. H. Sheridan,

Major-General Commanding.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. Sherman continues to press hard upon the rebels at Atlanta, and although he has not yet captured the city, he has done what is perhaps, better—destroyed a large portion of Hood's army. In the battles before Atlanta previous to the one of the 28th of July, Hood had lost about thirty-nine thousand men. while the Union loss was less than six thousand. In the battle of the 28th ult., the rebels are said to have lost ten thousand men. From these figures it will be seen that had Hood not been heavily reinforced, he would have now no effective force to opрове Sherman.

We are now in possession of the details of the battle of the 28th, which like the others before Atlanta was characterized by great desperation on the part of the rebels.

The Battle of the 28th ult. Gen. Howard put Gen. Dodge's corps, the 16th, in position on the night of the 27th, and anticipating an early attack on the following day, he placed the remaining two corps in position—Blair, the 17th Corps, next to Dodge, and the 15th (Logan) on the right of naturally expecting an early attack got the troops in position and inspected than a soon as possible. He had intended that the prolongation of the line should ultimately reach the railroad, the troops intrenching as their line was extended. The rebel artillery for some time had been pouring in cannister and shell upon our line at short range. We tages of the surprise, the enemy gathered from the right and left, and nothing could be done then, save by hard fighting. After this there were gallant charges, desperate hand to hand encounters, and noble exhibitions of personal heroism. But even had it been practicable to accomplish our purpose in the face of an enemy fully on the alert, was sunk by silenced, and two regiments were sent formulations. The Tecumsch, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tecumsch, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tecumsch, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tecumsch, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tecumsch, a monitor, was sunk by mean as to silence the guns. Two of our own guns were then put in position. Report was brought that the enemy was massing on the right, and in order to ascertain his intention Gen. Howard reconnoitered in person. Watching the rebel movement across an open pital. The Morgan is safe and will try to field, he became satisfied it was not his purpose then to turn the flank. Five minutes later the attack commenced in full force. by the explosion was filled with them, and so So furious was the rebel onslaught, and so impetuous his charge, the guns already referred to had to be withdrawn to save them. Meantime, all the artillery at his disposal-sixteen batteries, between forty and fifty guns —Gen. Howard posted so as to sweep the rebel line should he succeed in turning the right flank, which now seemed to be the enemy's object. To prolong the right of the line, troops were taken successively from the 16th and 17th Corps. Each Regiment, as it went into position, threw up rail defenses. So successfully was this accomplished, that the last regiment put in was not attacked at all. The assault commenced at 10½ o'clock A. M., in masses, and they repeated the attack, continuing without cessation until 34 o'clock P. M. Each time the rebel wave

came on with redoubled strength and fury, determined to break through our line, but each time being repulsed with frightful slaughter. Our men remained firmly in their places, and received the rebel shock as the rock meets and rolls back the ocean wave. Their front was literally covered with rebel dead and wounded. One Rebel color-bearer, charging at the head of his regiment, dashed up to the rifle pits and ran the spear head of No troops ever fought with greater desperation, but it was all in vain. At one time affairs began to look serious. Word came that our men were becoming exhausted; that their guns were getting useless from constant firing, with other embarrassing reports. But their pride was appealed to; the memory of their gallant and fallen General was invoked; they were urged to sustain the well-earned prestige of the Army of the Tennessee. Gen. Howard had a brigade of the 14th Corps brought forward, and Gen. Sherman, unknown to Howard, had also a division of the 20th Corps at hand to act in an emergency. The rebels tried first one part, then another of our line, but each time with the same result. They did not gain a foot of ground, nor a single advantage during the whole fight, and finally withdrew in despair. A strong skirmish line was then thrown forward by Gen. Howard to

them no harm. Our loss is estimated at not over two thousand in killed, wounded, and

get possession of the wounded, which caused

a temporary renewal of the fight. Their dead and wounded remained in our hands. The ene-

my used his artillery freely during the whole progress of the battle, but luckily for us, after the first few rounds, their shot and shell

mostly went over our men's heads, doing

Defeat of Gen. Stoneman.

army, about two weeks ago for the purpose of making an attack on Macon, Georgia, and f possible capturing it. He succeeded very well in the first part of his expedition, tearing up the Macon railroad and doing considerable damage to the enemy. But the rebels afterwards succeeded in surrounding his force, killing and capturing nearly the whole command, including Gen. Stoneman

The New Commander of the Army of the Tennessee

Our readers, who remember General Howard's noble speech at the Anniversary of the Christian Commission, will be glad to know that he has been promoted to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of the lamented McPherson.

General Howard assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee in circumstances well fitted to test his capacity. As the successor of McPherson, he had to undergo close scrutiny from men and officers who loved and admired that lamented General In this battle of the 28th, General Howard seems to have amply justified his appointment, and to have sustained his previous reputation as a corps commander. His services on the Peninsula, and especially at the battle of Gettysburg, for which he was thanked by Congress, made his name familiar to the people, while in the army he has been known as a soldier of great actual ability and great promise—clear headed, excel lent eye for ground, prompt, good tactical knowledge, quick to handle troops. It is much to add that he is a Ghristian patriot, devoted wholly to the cause, and profoundly impressed with faith in its success.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Intelligence from New Orleans is to the effect that Admiral Farragut has repulsed the rebels off Mobile, and is bombarding the upper defenses. The Admiral has now six iron-clads off Mobile, and two more left New Orleans on the 29th ult. This will make eight in all. The bomberdment has been continued for three days, and it is expected that the city will surrender before the close of next week. On July 30, information was received at the nead-quarters Department of the Gulf, on Tuesday, that tinues very great.

Admiral Farragut had passed Forts Morgan

and Gaines, which had been supposed to command the entrance to Mobile Ray. He is, therefore, if the information is correct, with a part of his fleet, between the forts and the city, and the former must speedily

The following official dispatch from the War Department coming from rebel sources indicates the success of Farragut's movement:

To Major General Dix, New York :-WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 9 P. M.-The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond Sentinel of this morning, and is trans mitted by General Butler to the President. Received 7 P. M., August 8, from headquarters Major-General Butler, 3 P. M. Aug. 8, 1864 :---

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, Presi-

The following is the official report taken from the Richmond Sentinel of August 8th. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

Mobile, August 5, 1864.—Hon. T. A. Sedden, Secretary of War :- Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, fourteen ships and three iron-clads, passed Fort Morgan this morn. pital. The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day. (Signed) D. H. MAURY, Major-Gen.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Cash acknowledgments for the week end-

ing August 3, 1864:

Army Committee Y M CA, Boston, Mass, per Jos Story, Treas, \$8083 54; Conm Branch U S C C, per A G Hammond, Treas, 1500; Chris Com, Rochester, N Y, per O D Grosvenor, 1000; Jas McHenry, London, additional, 1000; Tract Soc M E ch, per Rev Dr Wise, con as

991 66.

Philadelphia—Phila, Wilmington and Baltimore R R Co, \$500; Arthur G Coffin 100; Miss Ann Billington, per Rev J H Young, 10; Mrs Montelius, do, 5—15; Ladies' Chris Com First Ger Ref ch, add'l, 10; Geo W Simons & Bro, 22 25; Proceeds of little girls' fair, by Jane Rogers and Fannie Rawson, 6.

Jane Rogers and Fannie Rawson, 6.

Pennsylvania—Town meeting held in Evan
Luth ch, Bloomsburg, addressed by Rev Dr
Bomberger, of Phila, per Rev J R Dimon,
351 24; Citizens of Litiz, Lancaster co, per
Francis W Christ, 200; First Bap ch, Pottsville, per Rev R H Austin, 90; German Ladias' Soc. Wilkashara var Log Hight, 20. ville, per Rev R H Austin, 90; German Ladies' Soc, Wilkesbarre, per Jos Hight, 20; Cong at Middlecreek, per Rev J P Shindel, 32; S S Mis Soc of Field Pres ch, Towands, per W J Norton, Sec, 25; S S, Exeter, Wyoming co, per Wm Gay, 14 25; Warrior Run Pres ch, Northumberland co, per Jno McCormick, 63 25; Grand Run ch, Crawford co, per Rev C W Hampson 20; Ladies' Chris Com of mick, 63 25; Grand Kun en, Grawford co, per Rev G W Hampson, 20; Ladies' Chris Com of Lower Chanceford, per Rev John Farquhar, add'l, 5; Anonymous, Greensburg, 5; R A, 5; A friend, Mifflinburg, 2; Little Helpers, Sunbury, per Mrs J F Wilson, 4; W Bunting,

Lancaster, 1.

New Jersey—Knowlton Presb ch, Hope,
Warren co, per Rev R H Reeves, 45 75; Col'n
at German Valley, Morris co, per Samuel
Welsh, 18; First Bap ch, Salem, add'l, 21; O
Moore, Washington, 2.

New York—Citizens of Cohoes, per H B

New York—Citizens of Cohoes, per H B Silliman, \$500; Children's fair, Astoria, L I, per' Wm Mulligan, \$69 05; Soldiers' fair, Cooperstown, Otsego co, per Mrs S M Shaw, 527 23; Ladies' Chris Com, Adams, per Miss Susan E Allen, Sec, 132 50; M E ch, Madrid, per Rev Charles E Reeber, 50; Elocution Club Corning Academy, Corning, per Miss L Stet-son, 12 25; A Widow, Hamilton, per John Foote, 10; Ref Dutch ch, Buskirk's Bridge, per Rev T A Gardner, 15; Cash, Genesee, 2; Citizens of Binghamton, per Dr S H Hall. of Oswego, add'l, 7 50; Infant class, Sab sch of Pres ch, Newburg, per Miss Julia C Bogardus, 3; Missionary Soc Pres ch, Cornwall, per Jas

G Roe. 7. Maine-Miss Narcissa Stone, Brunswick \$100.

Massachusetts-Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Soc Attleboro', \$10 Wisconsin—F Lawrence, Sheboygan, \$10 Gen. Stoneman with a body of cavalry Mrs Wm Parsons, Milwaukee, 5; Mrs Edwin started from the main body of Sherman's Upson, do, 5—10.

Commecticut-Sab sch of New Haven, per Miss Eliz O Bradley, \$25.

Ohio—Ladies' Chris Com, Washington, Guernsey co, per Mrs W M Ferguson, Treas,

Stormsey co, per Mrs W M rerguson, 1reas, \$75.

Missouri—Coll'n at a meeting at Greenfield, per John McFarland, \$10.

Illinois—Adam Thompson, Olena, \$5.

Soldiers—Cash, Ward 47, Carver Hospital, Washington, D C, \$1.

\$ 16,210 47

Amount previously acknowledged, 705,033 52

5721,243 99 Jos. Patterson, Treas.

The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores, up to August 4th,

Philadelphia—Misses K and A W, 1 pkg; North Broad st ch, 5 pkgs; Chas Ellis, Son & Co, 1 box; Philadelphia Daily News, 1 pkg; Mrs B F Curtiss, 1 box.

Pennsylvania-East Marlboro, 1 box; Union Relief Soc, Lewisburg, 1 pkg, Miss G Rowland. Lancaster, 1 box, Patriotic Daughters. West Chester, 2 boxes, Mrs E K Smedley. Germantown, 3 boxes, Ladies' Chris Com of 1st Pres ch. Orangeville, 1 box, Ladies' Aid

New Jersey---Princeton, 2 boxes, Ladies' Chris Com, Fairmount, 1 box Sol Aid Soc. New York-Troy, 1 box, J Truesdale. Buffalo, 4 boxes, Ladies' Chris Com; do, 5 pkgs, Branch U S C C. New York, 10 pkgs, Com U S C C. Troy, 1 box, Branch U S C C. West Troy, 2 boxes, Ladies' Army Aid Soc. Massachusetts—Boston, 10 boxes, 10 pkgs, Army Com Y M C A

Army Com Y M C A. Connecticut-Abington, 1 box, Ladies of

Cong ch.

Maine—Portland, 1 box, Branch U S C C.

Vermont—Swanton, 1 box, Ladies' Aid Soc.

Ohio—Cincinnati, 5 pkgs, Com U S C C. Unknown-8 pkgs.

It is a matter of thanks that the cargo re-ently sent from Beston by the Christian Commission to City Point arrived just after the venture against Petersburg had occurred, in time for the relief and comfort of many of the brave boys who suffered in that engagement. In all respects this cargo was peculiarly adapted to the wants of just such a time as it came in. Still God lives in his providence.

The Sabbath School children must not forget to make housewives, comfort-bags, pads, &c., &c., for the soldier. The call still con-

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