ducts of the Week.

THE WAR.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

In taking possession of the Weldon railin taking possession of the weident in staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners road, Gen. Grant has evidently touched a staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners to the rebel of Mahon's Division last night. I do not vital spot in the approaches to the rebel find them this morning. They said Mahon's capital. A single fact will serve to illustrate Division, with the exception of one brigade, this. When the news reached Richmond that Gen. Warren had captured the railroad, flour advanced one hundred dollars a barrel. This item of news shows how important this road was to the enemy. But we need not go to Richmond to learn this. During the disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and, doubtless, hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the last week the desperate efforts of the rebel army to drive our troops from their position on the railroad are sufficient to show how important it is to them. Up to this time these efforts have all ended in failures. Grant evidently understands the importance of the position, and accordingly the railroad for some considerable distance has been completely destroyed, and our army is enentrenched on the ground where the railroad was. Gen. Warren, according to a despatch received on the 23d, had advanced a mile further on the railroad toward Petersburg. He, found the rebels busily entrenching, as if apprehensive of further encroachments on their line. We give a

Summary of Operations.

during the week. In our last we recorded the heavy battle of Friday the 20th ult., in which our side lost considerably (mostly in prisoners) and barely held our original lines at the close. Saturday the 21st ult. passed quietly, the heavy rains interfering with vements on both sides. On Sunday the m the 22d ult., a heavy column of rebels made a dash upon the Fifth Corps, posted on the left of the railroad on the battle ground of Friday. The enemy rushed up on what they supposed to be our flank, but found themselves in a tran with batteries and muskets pouring in an enfilading fire of the hottest description. They quickly made signs of surrender, and nearly 400 of them came in—as many more taking advantage of the cessation of Gring to run the other General Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied however, and drove the way. The men were mostly from South Carolina and Missiissippi. One Colonel, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, and 37 Captains and 1 ioutenants were among the prisoners. Gen. I houvenents were allong the prisoners. Gen. I 'agood, (Rebel) is supposed to have been ki. Ued, his bedy lying between the lines wh are he fell from his horse. On our side Gen ... Cutler was slightly wounded and Col. and fourteen missing on our side. Two men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties in killed and wounded were Duc hesne killed; our total loss was about 150 | tilled and wounded and 100 prisoners. losses in the Fifth Corps in the battles The Frida v and Saturday are computed at about five th ousand. The rebels disappeared from our fro. at early on Monday the 23d ult., evidently displeased with the result of Sun-day's fit thing. On Wednesday, the 25th ult., our. line was extended on the left about else. mac represent all quiet along the lines, with the usual lull which generally succeeds a severe engagement, such as the fierce but six or sev on miles, which fixed our hold on the Welde in railroad to a place known as Reams's st. vion. By this movement it was discovered , that that portion of the enemy's ticent respecting this memorable fight, but admit the loss of five Generals, four killed force which had been on our front, had tallen back to t heir works, within two miles of On Tuesday the 26th ult., the and one wounded. Petersburg, rebels again as sumed the offensive. During Wednesday ni sht large bodies of rebel troops were bein, massed on our extreme left, and besides othe vs. A. P. Hill's entire corps eight guns ; rebel loss 5000. were known to , be there. It was evident were known to , we there. It was evident that movements, vere going on by the ene-my having for the, ir object either the de-struction of the Se, bond Corps by an over-whelming assault; or else flanking them on the left with such for, we as might involve the acting with great caution and deliberation, and his movements show that he is keeping

though this is surmise, as the command is forces from the Shenandoah Valley. It is very probable that Early will make every ef-fort to reach Richmond at the earliest possible not vet organized. This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperates fights of the war, resembling hour. Should he, however, attempt to cross the river, he will most probably be held in check by Union troops, understood to be Spottsylvania in character, though the number engaged gives it less importance. A few more good troops would have given us a guarding the fords in strong force. victory of considerable importance. I for-

ward, this forenoon, prisoners from the said

Wilcox and Heath, and Major Angel, of my

At half-past two in the afternoon of the

26th ult., Gen. Meade sent the following des-

patch to Gen. Grant, dated on the battle

field: A safeguard that was left on the

battle-field, remaind there till after daylight

this A. M. At that time the enemy had all

In a second dcspatch to Gen, Grant dated at 1 o'clock A, M., of the 17th ult., General

Since sending my last despatch I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At

that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their

wounded also. He conversed with an offi-cer who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safeguard

says he was over the field, and it was covered

with the enemy's dead and wounded. He

has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight. There were very few of

our dead, nearly all being of the enemy. All

our wounde | are brought off, but our dead

are unburied, I have instructed Gregg to

make an effort to send a party to the field

Our forces hold the Weldon Road, and in

a despatch, dated at 3 P. M. of the 26th ult.,

General Grant says that "the loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy which

he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate

the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks'

battles at ten thousand killed and wounded.

We have lost heavily, but our loss has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of

rebel prisoners taken on our side is not yet

General Grant makes the following report

of an unsuccessful assault by the enemy on

enemy back and re-established their line

The result was one killed, sixteen wounded

commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted

we do not know."-The failure of the rebels

to drive our troops from their position on

the railroad, in this last battle, may be

looked upon as a most important victory.

If Grant can continue to hold this railroad

it will cripple the rebeis more than anything

The latest from the Army of the Poto-

unsuccessful assault on Hancock's Corps on

Thursday. The rebel papers are rather re-

Our loss is believed to be 2000 men and

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

General Sheridan, in command of our

forces in the Shenandoah Valley has been

results, to-day if they remained.

was there.

Meade says:

and bury our dead.

reported.

CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN. We have news through rebel sources of the surrender of the only remaining stronghold of the rebels in Mobile Bay. We received the first intelligence of Farragut's victory from the rebels before, and as it proved more than true, we have no reason to doubt the present important news. It capitulated after a bom-bardment of five days. The work was deli-vered over to Admiral Farragut and General Granger on Tuesday the 23d ult., with twelve hundred prisoners, including General Page and fifty pieces of artillery, stores, &c. Our fleet will soon pass up to the city, as the har-bor obstructions are being removed, and, it is expected that the city will soon fall into our hands. The control of the bay, secured by the surrender of Fort Morgan releases a number of vessels belowing to the blocked accounter of vessels belonging to the blockade squadron. They will be sent to reinforce the sqallron at Wilmington, and assist in making the blockade at that point more stringent.

GFNERAL SHERMAN'S ARPY.

We have had little of definite news from Sherman this week. He continues secure in his position. His army is well supplied with food and ammunition. The explosions of our shells in the streets of Atlanta had cused a large fire, which destroyed a portion of the town Sherman's line of communication is uninjured. The only move of importance has been a suc-cessful raid by Gen. Kilpatrick. A dispatch says :

"Gen. Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon railroad in several places, tearing up about 14 miles of it. He also captured and burned atrain of supplies belonging to the rebels en relief to Atlanta. On his return he met the rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, cap-turing four stands of colors, six cannon and 200 prisoners. Afterwards he met shother force of rebels, who pressed him so leavily that he was obliged to abandon all buttwo of the guns, and most of the prisoners. He made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached De-catur with 100 men. He inflicted seven damage on the rebel communications.

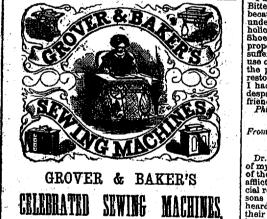
Rumor has it that Gen. Sherman is ad-vancing upon Atlants from the South He has cut the West Point Bailroad leading into Alabama. Our advanced trenches are within wo miles of Atlanta.

Chicago Democratic Convention. The convention for the nomination of Denocratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice President is now holding its sessions. in Chicago. We have little definite information as to the action of the Convention. All reports agree, however, as to the charac ter of those in attendance. Chicago is a wicked city-according to its population the worst perhaps in the Union. On ordinary iccasions the Sabbath is but little respected. Accounts received represent that on last Sabbath the scenes in Chicago rivalled the worst days of the rule of infidelity in France. Political speeches were made in front of the h tels, bands of music marched through the streets, followed by great crowds of Sabbath breakers and blasphemers of God's holy name. This is a faint picture of the character of the men who propose setting up candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation. Who can doubt but their candidates will be altogethe er like themselves? To their crime of disloy. alty, they have added the grossest immorality and outraged the Christian sentiment of the country. Up to this time, no nomination has been reached, but the general belief seems a wary watch over those of the enemy. He be that Gen. McOlellan will be the successful capture of the greater part of the Corps. On Thursday morning in the southward from division was to have monomised by the destruction of the road still farther to wards Stony Creek, force he may leave behind him. How large motion.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

but Colonel Spear's brigs, de of Kautz's Cavalry, which was picketing in that direction, being attacked by the ene my, and this cir-cumstance intimating the probability that our operations on the railro ad might meet he has been positively reinforced by at least with interruption, the orde. " to move out was countermanded. Subs equently the opinion that the only force th e enemy had there was cavalry appears to have been formed, and General Gibson was again ordered to move down the road, which he nommenced to at about half-past nine A. M. Colonel Smith's brigade having the advance and a regiment of Gregg's Cavalry preceding the division.

Starting along a road running to the left or east of the railroad, they turned to the right and crossed the latter about half a mile below Ream's and had not proceeded half a mile further before the cavalry was checked by meeting a line of rebel skirmishers. Col. Smith then deployed as skirmishers the First Delaware regiment, supported by the Twelfth New Jersey Regiment in rear, and the Tenth New York on the right flank. Advancing this skirmish line parallel with that on the right of the railroad, its left flank resting near the same. Colonel Smyth pushed back the enemy's skirmishers until, on arriving in sight of a marrow swampy range extending from the railwoad obliquely to the right, and with its acute angle on the side next to us, he found their troops in line of battle beyond it and protected by strong breastworks. The enemy immediately charged upon our skirmishers, and drove them back to our main body. The result of this battle, which considering the importance of the position attached, and the desperate efforts of the enemy, was one of the flercest struggles of the war, we give in the official despatches of Generals Grant. Meade and Hancock.

Under date of August 25th, Gen. Hancock writes:

The attack about 5 30 P. M., was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the words, placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy can-nonade, lasting about fifteen minutes. They assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously but the enemy broke his lines. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted our extreme left, driving Gibbon's Division from the line. His men had been much wearied rushing over to General Miles and back during the repeated assaults. / General Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy who pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, whom he handled handsomely. General Miles regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing him-self. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and found by staff officers. The fighting was continued by staff officers. The fighting was continued to the staff officers. The fighting was continued to the staff officers. At the enemy being held by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated. The have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to day are last night, holding as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line. They must have suffered heavily. | the Shenandoah Valley. My own loss, incluing cavalry, will not per-haps exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, mond has compelled Lee to withdraw Early's ger.

enina him How large the rebel force is, is still, probably, a matter of conjecture. Early is supposed to have he has been positively reinforced by at least 12,000. It is also thought that other reinforcements have been sent him from Richmond, but how many is not certain. General Sheridan's caution is perhaps owing to his incomplete knowledge of the strength of the enemy. That he is quite able to with-stand it whatever it may be seems clear from the result of the fight near Charles-town on the 21st ult. On that occasion, but one Corps was seriously engaged, and and the loss in that was not heavy. Whether the rebels really mean an advance, or

whether they mean to hold the Valley remains yet to be seen. We give a

Summary of Operations

In this department, during the last week. With reference to the cavalry fight at Front Royal on the 14th, we have some additional facts. General Torbert's Second brigade did superbly. It captured one hundred and forty horses. Twelve officers were also taken. The other Brigade did magnificently, capturing other Brigade did magnincently, capturing over fifty prisoners and repulsing a heavy force of infantry, killing and wounding a large number. Two battle-flags were captured. The Reserve Brigade was not engaged. The enemy tried to turn our left by wading the river up to their waists, but they found us ready for them, and we corraled them, shoot-ing them down until they ofted for merce ing them down until they cried for mercy. Over thirty of their dead, and a large number of their wounded, lie in one spot. Our casualties were small for the amount of fighting done-sixty will cover the entire loss. A Rebel Colonel was killed. Two field officers were captured. There was a brisk engage-ment on Sunday, the 22d ult, near Charles-town, begun by the rebels in an attempt to pierce our front near Summit Point. For a time the rebels had the best of it; our skirmishers were driven in, and the First Division intoch's brigada losing 800 men. At the same ime the enemy attacked both our right and left, and a heavy engagement was begun. Our Sixth Corps bore the heaviest part of the shock, the second division losing about 70 billed and missing and 800 wounded Our killed and missing and 300 wounded. Our right drove the enemy over a mile, and then fell back to their old line, holding it until 10 o'clock, when the entire army retired towards Hamilton. The result appears to have been comparatively unimportant.

A considerable force of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown early Thursday morning the 25th ult., and moved in the direction of Leetown. Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Keareysville, and, after a brilliant charge, succeeded

in capturing quite a number of prisoners. The following despatch, dated on the 27th ult, from Gen. Sheridan to the War Department, would seem to indicate Early's retrogade movement toward Richmond. Sheridan says: The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleburg. We captured 100 prisoners yesterday, and in-flicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There that the rebels are driven out of the Valley Other reports state that the enemy is leaving

This Convention has attracted to Chicago he disloyal and disaffected from all parts of the Northern States, and the speeches, so fa indicate what the loyal people of the countr may expect if these men shall succeed in get ting into power. While their mouths an filled with anathemas against the present ad ministration, and against the war, they have not a word of censure or rebuke for the traito who began the war and are responsible for i continuance. Let the loyal people take warning by the proceedings of this body of more corruption and treason. and let them determi that no effort shall be spared to defeat th machinations of traitors at home, and repuls the more manly and deadly assaults of traito in the field.

> CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT A ORIME.

The sentence of the court-martial i the case of Surgeon-General Hammond for cheating and defrauding the Govern ment, which was that he be dismisse the service and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or pro fit, impressed a great many with the idea that this was the end of the case and that the party guilty of these frauds though disgraced, was henceforth to enjoy unmolested the fruits of them This is, however, a mistake-the court martial determined the fact of the crime having been committed, and now the Government intends to prosecute for a Machines in the market, and afford purchasers the trated. A dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says the Solicitor of the War Department has been instructed to cause prosecution to be commenced against Dr. William A Hammond, late Surgeon-General U.S. A., Messrs. Wyeth & Brother, of Philaof Tolbert's Cavalry suffered severeig <u>Mack</u> delphis, and William A. Stephens, of intoth's brigade losing 800 men. At the New York. Dr. Hammond in a card, Same the anamy steaked beth our right calls himself the "victim of conspiracy, false swearing and malignant abuse of official power." It is unfortunate that he did not establish these assertions be fore the military court. The investige tion lasted four months, therefore, suf cient time was allowed to prove the facts. It was as the President say one of the "most patient and thoroug that has ever occurred in our militar history, and the accused had throug out the assistance of eminent and ab counsel in conducting his defence The features of this transaction preser it as a crime of more than ordinary tu pitude. Shoddyites have cheated th Government in shoes, in clothes and food, but to defraud the Government

its medical supplies, thereby compromi-ing the lives of the sick and wound soldiers in all our hospitals, is a degre of callousness, selfishness and cruelt which should be looked for anywher but in the quarter which had the int rests and health of these soldiers con

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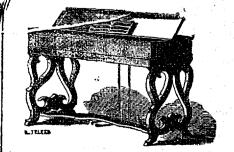
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in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. I do this more readily in regard to Hoofiand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alco-holle mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them: *Philuda, June* 23, 1801. J. NEWTON BROWN.

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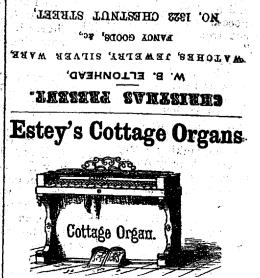
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