Mows of the Week.

THE WAR.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There has been very little in the way of active operations during the past week in this army. It was thought at one time that the rebels were about to make another desperate effort for the possession of the Weldon railroad, but up to this writing, no news of such a movement has been received.

On the evening of the 5th the Union batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta. The enemy replied sharply, so that both sides did honor to one of the most important successes of the war. General Smyth, of the First Delaware, is in command of Gibbon's Division of the Second Corps, and General Gibbon has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Corps. In his official despatch of the 6th inst, Secretary Stanton save:

In honor of the capture of Atlanta, General Grant ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy.

A correspondent writing under date of the 3d inst., gives the following statement of the reception of the news of the fall of Atlanta in the Army of the Potomac: The tiresome monotony that characterizes camp life pending a march, battle, or any active movement, was quite agreeably disturbed hereabouts last evening, by the welcome news based on an official despatch received by General Grant between four and five o'clook, containing the words, "Atlanta has fallen," coupled with the information that the town was occupied by the Twentieth Army Corps. The news spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the lines of the army investing Petersburg, and smiling countenances, hearty exchanges of congratulations and general satisfaction was everywhere prevalent. Everybody desired to know the particulars of the capture, but everybody had to rest content with the news contained in the three words, "Atlanta has fallen." Officers could be seen in clusters around their tents, discussing the long looked for event, and numberless were the speculations, surmises and opinions as to the ultimate success of the victory. "Will Head take up a position south of Atlanta, and there await a further advance of Sher man's forces, or will he, as the only recompence for the loss sustained, come pell mell to Gen. Lee, and joining forces, thunder against Grant's lines?" "Will not Sherman rapidly pursue the discomfitted enemy, and cut him to pieces in detail?" "Will the town be burned in retaliation for Chambersburg?" "Did Hood get off any, or all of the valuable stores known to be there?" Such were among the numerous remarks made among officers, and others, while among the "boys," "bully for Sherman" was repeated almost as often as there are voices in the army to utter the words with. The soldier's hard couch was made a bed of that night. roses last night by the simple words "Atlanta has fallen."

possible, of the enemy's communications. That such is the case is apparent from the fact that the fronts of both armies have been changed from North and South to East and West. Lee's head-quarters are no longer in Petersburg, but have been moved down on the Vaughan road, opposite our left. The Rebel army is now posted with a direct view to the best defense of its remaining commu-

is thus accounted for.
On the evening of the 9th instant a batworth shot weighing thirteen pounds, beautifully polished and steel pointed. It landed have buried over four hundred rebel dead, in close proximity to the Union quarters, after a journey of nearly two miles. Contrasands coming into our lines report that trains are running on the Weldon road as far as Stony Creek, whence the supplies are wagon-ad to Petersburg via Dinwiddie Court House. They also report that all the corn in that county is being pressed by Confederate offi-cers. There was a little fight at the Davis House on the morning of the 8th. A party of Rebels attacked our forces at the house, which contained some twenty or thirty men. Three or four Rebels were killed, but our regained possession of the house. On the 10th at midnight, near Jerusalem, our forces charged the Rebel pickets, surprised them and captured nearly the entire line. The enemy made every effort to regain their position, but were unsuccessful. We captur ed about one hundred prisoners. The surprise was effected by the Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania. A portion of the latter regiment advanced too far, and a few of them were captured. These two regiments made the attack under command of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Mickel, who was shot through the hips, and died on the field. Our casualties amount to about 30. before they had time to resist.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports of movements in the Shenandoah Valley, there 10th inst., in which he says the Department has really been no material change in the has received despatches from General Sherposition of affairs there. Generals Sheridan and Early seem to be watching each other as closely as possible, each one intent on taking the first favorable opportunity to attack his antagonist. Whatever may be the purpose of the presence of Early's force in

the Valley, they do hot seem to have gained any great or permanent advantage so far.

Moseby, the guerrilla, has been roving through the country with a small band of guerrillas, attacking portions of our forces, always being careful to asceptain that he has a superior force. On the the inst. he captured an unprotected ambufance train on its way from Harper's Ferry, where it had delivered its load of our wounded, and was again on its way to the front. Gen. Stevenson, hearing of Moseby's whereabouts or dered Captain Blazer, with one hundred picked men, to proceed in search of Moseby, and endeavor to recapture our lost property. He met the enemy, two hundred strong, and after a gallant contest, succeeded in retaking forty horses and about five of Moseby's fol lowers: On the 5th inst., a battalion of the First District Rigid Cavalry had a skirmish with a state of the Gap was warmly contested and the Rebels were compelled to retire, leaving a Captain, a Lieutenant and three privates dead in our hands. Also a number of horses. On the morning of the 2d instant Early retreated towards Winchester, with Gen. Averili at his heels. Gen. Averill's despatch to Major-General Kelly says he had whipped Vaughan's Cavalry, captured all his train, which was not burned,

and taken two battle flags. He had also cut

The enemy's movement on the 2d indicated an intention to cross the Potomac into Maryland, but it was discomfited by Gen.

On the 11th inst. Gen. Wilson's cavalry made a reconnoisance along the Strasburg pike within three miles Winchester, where they unexpectedly encountered Kershaw's Division of Rebel infantry, who in a measure stampeded. They rallied, however, and made a stand, but General Wilson, having accomplished the object of his mission, withdrew. A reconnoitering party from the Tenth Corps, sent out from Berryville, on the Winchester pike, proceeded as far as the Opequan, without finding the enemy. Colonel Lowell, of the Second Mass. Cavalry, on Friday the 10th inst., destroyed several flour mills on the Opequan, which the rebels have been using for grinding meal. He also captured a Rebel Lieutenant and twenty of

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Advices from Sherman continue to be received confirming his complete possession of Atlanta, but there is little news of further miliatry movements in that quarter. The gallant army which has fought its way from the Chattahoochee to the Rebel stronghold needs a little rest. Fresh reinforcements have reached Sherman, and with these and part of his veterans he continues to pursue the retreating Rebels. The country may rest assured that he will allow no opportunity to damage the rebellion to go unimproved.

In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give details of his late ope-rations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7th, 1864.—On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south and reached the West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. when moving east my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro and my left

near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the army of the Tennessee and was com-pletely beaten, on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly on the railroad above and between

Rough and Ready and Jonesboro'.

On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro', assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about two the sand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's Corps, which escaped south

The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his amunition, 7 locomotives and 80 cars, and evacuated Atlanta, The slege of Petersburg has been abandon-ed, and the movements in that quarter are directed on our side to the destruction, if pied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign, vis. Atlanta, the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city and to morrow will move to the nications, and its concentration on our left of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed.

I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could tery stationed on the Jerusalem road had quite a severe interchange of compliments.

The Rebels sent us the day before a Whit think well executed movement, twenty-severence and the severe interchange of compliments. and left as many wounded who could not be removed:

The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2500 wounded, and 3000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1500. If that is not success, I don't know what is. (Signed) WM. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

A dispatch dated at Nashville on the 5th inst states that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is 3000, besides 2000 prison-ers, and a large amount of material. Our Three or four Rebels were killed, but our army is in full possession of Atlants. The rebmen were all captured, except eight. Our forces subsequently drove the Rebels and force Hood. Besides conscripting everybody, they have put into the ranks all the unarmed employees including even hospital stewards. To supply the places of the latter women have been conscripted, and every house in Macon has had a certain number of sick and wounded billeted upon it. On the 2d inst. James M. Calhoun, Mayor

of Atlanta, made a formal surrender of the city, asking protection for non-combatants and private property, which was of course freely granted. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted upon the Court House amid a peal of cheers from the Union troops. "Yankee Doodle came to town" followed, and thus was consummated the capture of this im-The prisoners captured say they were asleep at the time, and that our men were on them circles that Hood has retreated to Macon by way of the Augusta road; that his aim is to throw a force by the way of that road to Macon, and then advance to meet Sherman. The latest official war news is contained in a despatch from Secretary Stanton, dated the man down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta. On the 7th inst. Hood telegraphed the Richmond authorities that he had driven Sherman from Jonesboro', and captured the hospital, containing ninety Confederate

Sherman has re-established communication, and the repairs of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad will soon be completed Wheeler, in the aggregate, has destroyed only six miles of track. Two hundred and forty car loads of subsistence were received

in Atlanta on the 9th. Defeat of the Rebels in Tennessee.

On the 6th instant a rebel force of 1300 give the substance of the letter: men was encountered by the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, near Readyville, on Cripple Creek, Tenn. Gen. Rousseau has received the following dispatch of the result: Col. Thomas Jorden, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 230 men, surprised, attacked and routed the rebel Dubrell's brigade of 2000 men, at Readyville, on the 7th, killing and wounding many and capturing 130 prisoners. Our loss was one killed five wounded and four missing. The railroad is torn up at Bend Buckle, but the damage done is trifling. The bridge over Stewart's Creek, the only one injured by Wheeler, is rebuilt. H. P. VAN CLEVE, Brigadier Gen.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS

News from Farragut's squadron, bring parboat Nashville, lying in the harbor, just below come, he says: "I could not look in the the city, by Captain Jouett, of the United face of my gallant comrades of the army States steamer Metacomet. The expedition and navy, who have survived so many bloody

proceeded at night in boats, provided with | battles, and tell them that their labors and one hundred pounds of powder, nine inch shells, oil, turpentine, faggots, fire balls &c. wounded brethren had been in vain—that shells, oil, turpentine, faggots, fire balls &c. These combustibles were deposited in six of the forward casemates and set on fire, com-pletely destroying them. The vessels was He closes his letter by telling the country subsequently sunk. During the operations in the bay Admiral Farragut's loss in killed and wounded amounting to 330 men, we taking about 1800 prisoners, two of the enemy's best vessels and three forts, with 100 guns and all their material. It is reported by the correspondent of a prominent New York daily that Mobile has fallen, but the report is not generally credited. The uespatch says:—"The news is said to have been received from Rebel deserters, who assert that Dog River bar was passed by the entire the states." We think he "doth protest too much," and what is worse, we fear he having withdrawn into the interior. This statement may be correct. It is well known that Admiral Farragut's appliances for removing the obstructions in the channel to Dog River bar were ample, and that the torpedoes could be removed with the greatest facility. Then the channel would be perfectly cleared, and an uninterrupted past sage given the fleet close up to the city." Defeat and Death of the Rebel Guerrilla,

John Morgan. Brigadier General Gillem has done the country a great service in destroying one of the most unscrupulous and successful of the rebel guerril's chiefs. On the 4th inst., John Morgan with a considerable force of guerillas was surpresed at Greenville, Tennessee, a small town about 65 miles northeast of Knoxville. Morgan himself was killed. General Gillem telegraphs General Tilleson from Bull's Gap, Tenn., as follows: I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered four miles and have not yet been counted, and probably number fifty or one hundred. I have about seventy prisoners. Among those captured were Morgan's staff,

with one piece of artillery and a caisson. the enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete. Morgan was a native of Kentucky. Before the war he was a negro trader, gambler and libertine. Since then he has been a thief, murderer and general highwayman. In his raid through Indiana and Ohio in the summer of 1863, he was captured and lodged in the Ohio penitentiary.

Capture of Another Guerrilla Chief.

The Guerrilla Chiefs are becoming unfortunate. John Morgan is dead, and Quantrell, one of the most cruel of his class has also come to grief. A despatch from Indian-apolis to the Gazette announces the capture there of Quantrell, the Missouri guerilla, He was recognized on the street by a refugee. Quantrell will be remembered as the wretch who burned Leavenworth, Kansas, and butchered its inhabitants. He deserves to suffer the extreme penality of the law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Grant on the Situation.

It is so seldom that the Lieutenant Gen. eral of the armies of the United States gives his opinions to the public, that when he does speak or write anything it is certain to command attention. We take great pleasure n laying before our readers the following cheerful letter from Gen. Grant to the Hon. E. B. Washburne. It gives not only an encouraging view of the military situation, but is a most effective argument for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the re-election of the present Administration, which is alone pledged to such a course. No higher authority in military matters can be consulted, and when such a clear statement is made of our of the North take place?

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.—To Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE.—Dear Str.:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they ose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other

causes at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if we will be only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects.

They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like "Micawber," they hope for something to "turn up." Our Peace friends if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing the separation. To have "peace on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losse sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the of every sid.
Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT. North.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The candidate of the Chicago Convention has issued his letter of acceptance. We have neither the room nor the disposition to lay it before our readers. As there has been a very general expectancy, however, to know what he would do under the circumstances, we

He starts out with the assertion that the nomination was entirely unsought, which every body knows to be false He then proceeds to disclose his love for the Union, the Constitution and the flag, and takes occasion to adopt as his own the cry raised by the Copperheads that the war has not been conducted according to the Constitution. While he professes to be in favor of the war, he shows the same anxiety for an armistice that he did at Antietam, when he allowed Lee an armistice of twenty four hours in order that he might get away with his army, and the victory there won be effectually lost to the country. In the face of his past history McClellan cannot for very shame openly avow himself in favor of peace on any terms, and so, after showing that he is ready and willing to receive the ticulars of the destruction of the Rebel gun- rebels back whenever they are ready to

we had abandoned that Union for which we

that in case he is elected, he will, without delay, proceed to "establish the supremacy of law," which, we presume, he considers destroyed from the fact that after he and others had richly merited condign punishment at the hands of the government, they were not only allowed to go unwhipped of justice; but held on to the positions which his promises. Any man however, who can stand upon the Chicago platform and yet be loyal to the government of the United States, need not hesitate at trying anything else. The Presidential Campaign.

As was anticipated by many thinking men, the letter of acceptance of Gen. McClellan has not met the approbation of the various factions of the Democratic party. Vallandisham has already refused to speak for him. The Woods, through their organ the Daily News, attacks him as bitterly as any of the Republican journals. They call loudly for the reassembling of the Convention and the nomination of a candidate to represent the "peace" wing of the party. The Metropolitan Record and other Roman Catholic journals are also out against McClellan. A split in the party is almost certain, as the war becomes more bitter daily. "Little Mac" will have to execute one of his masterly

strategic movements," or make a serious change of base" if he expects to succeed. In the meantime the National Union party are making vigorous efforts to stir the people up, and everywhere the cause looks successful. A monstrous meeting was held in this city on Saturday evening the 10th. Not less than ten thousand persons were present. The most promiminent feature of the meeting was the presence and speech of Hon. John Cessna, who, up to the time of the publication of the Chicago Platform, was a leading Democrat in the State. He could not swallow the platform and left the party.

He will bring a large number of honest Democrats with him. Union Victory in Vermont.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the citizens of Vermont held their regular annual election for Governor, Congressmen, and State Officers. At this writing the full returns have not yet been received, but so far they indicate the election of the Union candidates by a very large majority. Thus the States are beginning to wheel into line, and the indications are that each one will give a verdict against the peace-at-any-price party.

The Election in Maine.

A general election, for Governor and state officers was held in the State of Maine, on the 12th inst. The returns are not all in, but as far as heard from the State has given a large majority for the National Union ticket. Ninety-five towns give Cony, the Republican Candidate for Governor, a majority of 9168. This vote includes a little over four-tenths of the State.

Heavy Decline in Gold.

The speculation in gold seems to have cul-minated, and now a reaction has set in, which promises to bring the quotations down far elow 200. Various reasons are assigned for this result, but the cheering prospects of the success of the National cause is no doubt the chief cause. Gold is quoted this (Tues-day) morning at 220. This is a fall of about 35 per cent. in a little over a week, and the tendency is still downward.

The Reinforcement of our Armies.

Up to this writing there has been no order ssued for the draft to take place, to fill the when such a clear statement is made of our deficiency under the President's late call for good prospects, should not one more uprising 500,000 men. Intelligence from all parts of the Loyal North shows that the spirit of the people is once more aroused, and recruiting vnen the news flashed over the country of the attack on Sumpter. Secretary Seward in a speech delivered lately at his home in Auburn, N. Y., said :- "We shall have do draft, because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteering." A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Washington, the 8th inst. states that from the first of September up to that date thirty thousand men had been mustered into the service and forwarded to various parts of the grand army of the Re-There is no hope held out in this for Jeff. Davis and Co. The Secretary of War has announced that a draft will positively take place in all districts which have failed to raise their quota. This is simply just, because there are Copperhead districts where no efforts have been made, and none will be made if it can be avoided. Let the loyal people everywhere continue their exertions in the good work, until our noble armies are filled with fresh men, whose stout hearts and strong arms will give the finishing blow to the slaveholders' rebellion.

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Three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement. from those properties that produce nervous excitement.
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I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee." The PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE IN FIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our Institution to use exclusively

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Chester, Pa., formerly of Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J.

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Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encologist of Religious Knowledge:

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patt Medicines in general, through distrust of their ing dients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reast why a man may not testify to the benefits he belief himself to have received from any simple preparation the hope that he may thus contribute to the beneficial to the beneficial testing the property of the services from any simple preparation the hope that he may thus contribute to the beneficial testing the services of the services

INCOME FOR YEAR 1863, OVER Sitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, the because I was prejudiced against them for many years. because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic 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.

Philada., June 23, 1861.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

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Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir,—I feel it a pleasure thus
of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence
of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much
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heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to
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it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

J. M. LYONS. From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Ps. Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir,—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's German Bitters. I am very much improved, after having taken five bottles.

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