Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1863.

☞ We are for the Union, and, as we have repeatedly said, we are in favor of crushing this infernal rebellion so effectually that there shall never be another one got up in this country, by a set of ambitious demagogues, to advance their schemes. It must now be clear to all newspaper readers, who have noticed the tone of rebel prints, since the outbreak of the rebellion, that there is but one way whereby the Union can be saved and permanent peace secured, and that is by maintaining the authority of the Government and compelling the rebels to acknowledge it. The Government cannot maintain either its honor or authority if it stoops to make concessions to those in rebellion against it, nor can it thereby secure a permanent peace. It is not likely that those who, by once kicking up their heels, compelled the Government to come to terms with them, would have much respect for its authority or power, or would be long in finding another pretext for repeating the operation and gaining further concessions, and, by contining the performance, would soon become the Government itself.

We are honestly opposed to making any concessions, reconstructing, holding a peace convention, or doing anything whereby those now in rebellion may be left in a situation that would tempt them to a repetition of the iniquities of the past two and a half years, and we are opposed to electing any man to office who is in favor of granting anything of the kind.

Remarks made by men previous to their nomination for office, when they are not considered in the ring of candidates, may generally be set down as containing their true sentiments. We hate politics, and have but little faith in the honesty of politicians, in political affairs, yet knowing the momentous issues involved in the present contest, we would consider ourselves recreant to our duty to our country did we not condemn what we honestly believe to be wrong, and give to our readers who, like ourselves, wish to cast their ballots for the Union, all the light we can get on subjects highly important to its perpetuation. We do not presume to dictate to any man how he shall vote, as we accord to all the inalienable right which we claim for ourselves, that of voting for whom we please, yet we may present for his consideration some facts which will enable him to decide for whom he should vote, and for this purpose we quote the follow- report of a speech delivered by Judge Cunningham, of Beaver county, at a Union meeting, at Washington, Pa., on Saturday last:

On taking the stand, Judge Cunningham was greeted with tremendous applause. He had been educated a Democrat, and like Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, had received inspiration from his apostle, Andrew Jackson. The Judge declared that he was now and had always been in favor of the Democratic principles, but now that his country was assailed by an internal foe—the enemy of his government—it was his duty, as it was that of every loyal man, to speake and act for the Union. Judge Cunningham, after some further patriotic and loyal remarks, referred to a conversation had by him with Judge Woodward, in Pittsburg, in the Fall of 1862. Judge Cunningham approached Mr. Woodward, and asked him for his opinion as to what was to be the result of this infamous rebellion, and how he thought it could be arrested. Judge W. replied that he was in favor of withdrawing all of the troops of the Union, North of Mason and Dixon's line and of removing the blockade. The speaker then asked him what good would result from such action as he suggested, and after considerable hesitation, Mr. Woodward replied that he was in favor of treating the rebels with all kindness, and intimated that by force of arms we could never cement a perfect Union. Judge Cunningham's remarks created a great impression, and the relation of his conversation with the Democratic candidate for Governor excited much surprise.

It will be seen that Judge Cunningham is a Democrat, and certainly could have no object in publishing the above if it were not true, hence we cannot be charged with retailing "Abolition lies." Those who think Judge Woodward's plan of closing the rebellion to be the surest and safest, can vote for him and give it a trial, but they had better get all their effects moved out of this part of the country before the troops are withdrawn and the ports opened. If the replies of Judge Woodward, to the questions of Judge Cunningham, are his real sentiments and, in the event of his election, would be carried out in reference to the troops from Pennsylvania, we can only hope that such a calamity may never befall the "Old Keystone," whose sons have so nobly battled against her country's foes, and suffered so much to maintain the authority, honor and perpetuity of the Government.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Saturday last, announces that Col. Thos. C. McDowell, late one of the editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* has came out for Curtin, and was announced as one of the speakers at a Union meeting held at Beaver on Friday last.

☞ The *Telegraph* last night announced that Thos. C. MacDowell, *late* one of the editors of the *Patriot and Union*, was to address a Union meeting in Beaver that day in favor of the re-election of Gov. Curtin. This we believe to be one of those contemptible falsehoods of which the muddy brain of the *Telegraph* is so fruitful, and without any foundation in fact. Mr. McDowell has not been in any connection with this paper for over a year, but we feel warranted in saying that his *Democracy is unquestionable.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union of Saturday last.*

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Saturday last, contains a long account of the great Union Mass Meeting, at Beaver, Pa., on the day previous, in which the speech of Col. Thos. C. McDowell is reported at considerable length. We have no doubt that the Democracy of Col. McDowell *is unquestionable*, yet we are forced to believe, from the evidence before us, that his Democracy is finding vent in the delivery of speeches in favor of Andrew G. Curtin. The *Patriot and Union* must acknowledge the corn this time.

EXTRACT FROM REMARKS OF COL. MCDOWELL.

It would be affectation in him, said Mr. McDowell, not to feel greatful for the Governor's compliments, and spoke of the uninterrupted friendship existing between him and the Governor. He was treading the last plank of his fiftieth year's existence, and for forty-five years of that time had taken part in the politics of Pennsylvania. The history of these years were rife with interest. In 1832 the little State of South Carolina, with all her impudence, undertook to set herself up against the United States; but, thanks to the immortal Jackson, he said "No," and declared that the "Federal Union must and shall be preserved." He reiterated it to-day, with all the emphasis of his nature. Could it be possible that the men of this day were less patriotic than those of 1832. Gen. Jackson, in a letter to a clerical friend, referring to the proposed schism, said the "snake was scorched, not killed, that slavery would be the next issue." His words have proved true. The demon of destruction has sweept over the land with an awful vengeance. Mr. McDowell, in reference to the charges as to who brought on this war, charged it on the Southern Confederacy, and quoted in truth of his declaration the indictment framed by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and presented in the Georgia Convention in 1861. [The speaker read the concluding paragraphs of the famous speech of Mr. Stephens, and paranthetically remarked that he would to God that Stephens, and men of his mind had remained firm to their way of thinking then.] He proceeded to show the immence preparations made for the rebellion, and claimed that he was only surprised that the President had succeeded so well in suppressing it. He thanked God that he could sink the man in the office, and would give the President all the support he could. He had been a Democrat all his life, and saw no reason to change his feelings in a party respect now. If you would encourage your government, give it all the support in your power; if not, we become the minions of a despot of the most cruel characters.

The speaker then proceeded to say a few words to his old party friends—Democrats. He had been struggling for some time to discover how he could come out from his old party associations, and he found he was hugging a myth. His duty to his country at the present time was the result of his considerations. The election of Woodward would inspirit the rebels, and intervention of foreign powers would happen as sure as day follows night. Let us say to the South that the Democracy of the North are opposed to them and in favor of the maintainance of the Government and the Union, and by the election of Andrew G. Curtin over George W. Woodward they would exemplify it. He was past youthful ambition, he had no desire for office from either States or Federal Executives, and was only prompted in his remarks by his duty to his country. His remarks were especially directed to the Democrats, if any were present, whose minds were not clear, and judging from the applause following his remarks on this subject, we would not be surprised if there were hundreds of them present. It was the duty of the North to shew the South that they were determined to put down this rebellion, and that the loyalty of the Northern Democrats would be demonstrated in the support of Curtin. He invoked them to decide for a man whose devotion to his country has been proved. He had been aspersed by those in his own household, but that was the result of party spleen. He had been in close intimacy with the man for many years, and he spoke of the man as he knew him without reference to him as the Governor. He called upon his auditors to support Andrew G. Curtin, as a matter of devotion to the Union and closed his truly elegant speech with an admirable tribute to the loyalty of the women.

After this we should not be surprised to see articles styling Col. Mac as always being a "fishy Democrat" and a seeker after "loaves and fishes."

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.—In the Digest of Election Laws with which, we believe, each Election Board is furnished, on pages 155–6, Section 29, is the following:

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present either armed or unarmed, during the time of such election; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier from exercising the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law."

We perceive the foregoing section of the Election Laws, except the *Proviso*, published in several papers. It is undoubtedly thus garbled, by certain political papers, for the purpose of producing the false impression that soldiers have no right to vote, even if present on the day of election, in the districts to which they respectively belong. It is a very shallow device to deprive them of their right of suffrage.

BE ASSESSED!

Voters, remember that Friday next is the last day on which this important matter can be attended to in order to secure a vote at the ensuing election.

☞ We are requested to announce that a Union Meeting will be held at Coleman's School House, in Logan township, on Saturday evening next. Able speakers will be in attendance.

INDEPENDENT.—All the independent candidates for Assembly, previously announced, having withdrawn from the contest, Maj. Jesse R. Crawford, of Gaysport, gives notice that he is upon the track as the competitor of Col. McMurtrie. What chance a volunteer will have against a regular, remains to be seen. The Major is well posted on all matters pertaining to legislation, and would be able to hoe his own row among the solons at Harrisburg. We do not know exactly how the Major stands on the Union question, but believe him to be all right, else he would not offer himself as a candidate in this county. If he will support the authorities in their efforts to crush the rebellion, he will run a heavy vote, and may hurry the Colonel considerable. The mass of the people would rather discard politics at present, and elect good Union men without distinction of party, if politicians would let them, but we presume the present campaign will differ but little from previous ones in this respect, and candidates, whether regular or volunteer, will be generally voted for by the parties to which they belong.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A despatch from Chicago states that on Friday evening last a special train, consisting of a locomotive and twenty cars, left Kalamazoo, bound West. While coming down the four mile grade between Matawan and Lawton, some five drunken rowdies near the end of the train cut the bell rope and pulled out a coupling pin, thus dividing the train, which, being upon a down grade, the engineer did not discover his loss until he reached Lawton. Within two minutes afterwards the rear portion of the train was seen coming down the grade. The engineer immediately put on steam to get out of the way, but he pulled out with such force that the coupling was broken between the engine and the cars, and a collision between the two portions of the train ensued. Five persons were killed outright, and twenty-two wounded, some of them so seriously that recovery is impossible.

☞ We have hints through the daily papers of important military movements making at this time, the exact character of which it would be contraband to publish. There has been no fighting in North Georgia during the past week. The Army of the Cumberland cannot be driven from its present position, but will assume the offensive as soon as the reinforcements sent to it shall arrive.

An expedition against Mobile has been fitted out at New Orleans and sailed on its misson.

Gen. Gilmore is still engaged in constructing batteries with which to reduce Charleston, but the squally weather of the last couple of weeks has seriously interfered with his operations.

MURDER IN JUNIATA COUNTY.—We learn from the Juniata papers that two negroes, named Browne and Rigbee, got into an altercation, and that the latter shot the former in the thigh, severing the main artery, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Rigbee was at once arrested and placed in jail. He alleges that he acted in self-defence, as, at the time he fired, Browne was making at him with an axe.

☞ There will be a rally of the friends of the Union at Conemaugh, Cambria county, to-morrow (Thursday) evening.—Hon. L. W. Hall is expected to be present to address the meeting. The people of Cambria are being aroused to the importance of the issue.

Brownlow Defends Burnside.

Gen. Burnside has been censured for not promptly reinforcing Gen. Rosecrans during the late battle before Chattanooga, but late advices inform us that Gen. B. knew nothing of the engagement until it was over, and Parson Brownlow, in the following letter, shows the difficulties he would have had to contend with, had he known of the battle and attempted to reinforce:

Editors Cincinnati *Commercial*:—As some reflections are cast upon General Burnside for not having reinforced General Rosecrans, I beg leave, in vindication of the gallant Burnside, to state a few facts not known to men who are ignorant of the geography of that country. I claim to know the country occupied by both armies. I traveled through North Georgia as early as 1829, and lodged with Cherokees, before the whites occupied the country, and before there were good roads of any kind. I have been traveling over that section, and East Tennessee ever since, in every conceivable way, and therefore it is that I know the country.

First. It is one hundred and ten miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and it is about forty-five miles from Chattanooga to Lafayette, (in the neighborhood of where the fighting began,) still further south. Buckner, in retreating from Knoxville burned the bridges behind him, rendering it impossible for Gen. Burnside to reinforce General Rosecrans with any speed; besides, Gen. Burnside had to keep an eye to the East, where, in twenty-four hours, an army of 20,000 men could be poured down upon him from Lynchburg, on the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in full poeession of the rebels.

The country in North Georgia is rather a level country, with hills and ridges spinging up, at intervals, and separating one valley from another. The streams are sluggish, and the banks usually high. The country is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army.

For my part, I have every confidence in our ultimate success. Let Rosecrans be reinforced, and he will whip the whole Confederacy. The mediation I advocate, is that of the cannon and the sword; and let there be no armistice, on sea or land, until all the rebels, front and rear, North and South, are subjugated or exterminated. And then let condign punishment be speedily meted out to the surviving leaders in this unholy cursade against civilization. My motto is, Greek fire for the masses, and hell fire for the leaders. And none but the loyal should be consulted in the great casting up of these accounts. W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Great Battles in Georgia.

In the course of the 17th, already unmistakable signs indicated that the enemy had discovered the weak points of our position, and were massing their forces in front of our left centre and left, for the manifest purpose of crushing those parts of our lines, or getting between them and Chattanooga. A corresponding movement by the left flank was thence made by the whole army further down the West Chickamauga, so that on Friday morning our extreme left rested at Gorden's Mill, at the crossing of the Chickamauga by the Lafayette Pike, about twelve miles southwest of Chattanooga. On the morning of the 18th (Friday), a portion of the expected reinforcements, consisting of two brigades of the Reserve corps, respectively commanded by Colonels McCook and Mitchell, made their appearance near Chottanooga, and were immediately ordered to make a reconnoisance toward Ringgold, and develope the intentions of the enemy from that quarter.

They came upon the advance of Longstreet's corps, pushed it back for some distance, took a number of prisoners from it, and fully established the anticipated concentration of the enemy in front of our left. All day Friday the cavalry, covering our front, skirmished with different bodies of the enemy issuing from the various gaps of Pigeon Mountains, and advancing upon and again retiring from our line. No serious collision, however, occurred. It was evident the Rebel Generals meant to create a false impression as to the points of our lines against which they proposed to strike a blow with concentrated power. But Gen. Rosecrans was not deceived. The reports from the front all tended to confirm his previous impression that an onset in overwhelming numbers was contemplated on our left flank, and that it had to be met by a still further shifting line toward Chattanooga.

Accordingly on Friday night the divisions of Brannan and Baird, formerly commanded by Generals Rosseau and Reynolds, of Thomas' Corps, together with Johnson's, of McCook's Corps, moved from the centre to the left of Crittenden's Corps. They were in their new position at daybreak. The two other divisions of McCook's Corps, Davis' and Sheridan's, were to move into position abandoned by Thomas' Corps, but had not time to assume it fully before the commencent of the action on the next morning. On Saturday morning our line then appeared as follows:—On the extreme left Brannan, next Baird and Reynolds, with Johnson in reserve in the centre, Palmer on the right of Reynolds, and Van Cleve on his left. This line, as already stated, was to be completed by Davis' and Sherdan's Divisions, faced a little east of south. The scene of all the movements on the 17th and 18th was McLamore's Cave, previously described as the valley formed by the Missionary and Pigeon Mountains. The valley is washed for its greater part by the West Chickamauga, and traversed by two roads, one leading from Rossville, and the other from Chattanooga direct to Lafayette. The two roads run about two miles apart, and west of the Chickamauga where the battle of Saturday was fought.

The section of the valley bordered by the two roads is almost a plain, covered with thick woods, which rendered the field unfavorable for the effective use of artillery. The line proper, as given above, rested nearly at the base of the Missionary Mountains, some distance of its right. Gordon's Mills, the point of intersection of the road from Chattanooga to Lafayette, and the Chickamauga aforementioned, was still held on Saturday morning by Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps, supported by Negley's of Thomas'. Their position was a strong one; but at an angel with the line proper, appeared like a dangeuous extention of the latter, and was proved such by subsequent events. It was meant to secure our right against turning manœuvres, but officers of good judgment entertained the belief that both greater compactness from their closer contraction and perfect security of the right might have been obtained by posting the latter on the eastern abutments of Missionary Ridge. The brigades of McCook and Mitchell, of the reserve corps, were ordered back to Rossville, on Friday afternoon, for the protection of our communication with Chattanooga, and hence were not to participate in the struggle of Saturday. The night had been frosty, and the troops not being permitted to build bivouac fires, the discomfort they experienced, together with the fatigue from marching and want of sleep, put them in a physical condition by no meanes as vigorous as it should have been for the severe work before them. Fortunately the sun rose clear, and, with its cheering rays, did much to revive the spirits of the army.

The early forenoon passed away without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before eleven o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the Rebel side burst fourth in the expected direction. At that time a long mass of Rebel infantry was seen advancing upon Brannan's division on the extreme left. It first came up to the Second Brigade, Col. Croxton commanding, and soon forced it back despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the division at once came to its assistance, and succeeded in checking the progress of the Rebels and driving them back; but their column in turn being strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault that they pushed Brannan back to and beyond his position in the line, and thus uncovered the left of Baird's division. Making prompt use of their advantage, they changed their course to the left, and speedily enveloped Scrandner's and King's brigades, the latter of Regulars. They were almost surrounded, but managed to disentangle themselves after fearful loss.

The crushing Rebel mass next came upon Johnson's Division, and rolled it upon Reynold's, which also became speedily involved in the desperate struggle. The stubborn resistance of these divisions, however, and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the personal supervision of General Rosecrans, arrested at last their sweeping advance.

The divisions of Brannan and Baird having been rallied, General Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide or battle was decidedly turned in our favor. With cheers our line advanced, halting at times to shatter the enemy with musketry. Several times the latter's retreating line stopped and vainly tried to retain their gained ground, but steadily they were driven from position to position, and by four o'clock all the ground lost was nearly recovered. Several batteries belonging to Generals Baird's and Brannan's Divisions, whose horses had been killed and supports swept away, were retaken, and several hundred prisoners captured. The enemy left all their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field. There were at least five hundred of the former. The Rebel troops engaging Thomas belonged to Buckner's and Longstreet's commands

At the time the struggle was turning in our favor on the left, Bragg's army proper, consisting of the corps of Polk and Hill (formerly Hardee's) moved to a most determined and well-executed attack up Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in the centre. Its object was obviously to relieve the defeated Rebel right. Palmer and Van Cleve soon found themselves overpowered, and their divisions breaking. Their complete route was imminent, when Davis' division came to their support on Van Cleve's right. The timely reinforcements at first had the effect of checking the enemy, and restoring our line; but the Rebel attack was speedily renewed with greater numbers, and the centre again compelled to yield. Davis was forced to the right, and Van Cleve to the left, and the enemy advanced through the opening made in our line, threatening to take the centre and right by their flanks, as they had done on the left. At this critical juncture, Sheridan's division appeared and was at once thrown upon the enemy. It stood its ground gallantly for a while, but, becoming soon exposed to a destructive flank fire, was also compelled to fall back. Fortunately the divisions of Gens. Wood and Negley, that had been easily withdrawn from Gordon's Mills when the Rebel attack on the left threatened to be successful, now came to the rescue. After a brief contest the Rebels found themselves at last matched, and commenced giving way in their turn, Reynolds having also been sent to the assistance of the centre.

After the repulse of the Rebel right an advance was ordered, and the original position regained about sunset. About dark the enemy made another demonstration, with a heavy artillery and musketry fire, upon the centre, but eliciting a lively response, they soon abandoned this last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th. It had been a defensive one on our part, and although we lost no ground, and probably less men and material than the enemy, its result could hardly be claimed as a triumph of Union arms. No substantial advantage had been won, and a large portion of the army was badly shattered. That the enemy, with his numerical superiority, would be able to offer battle again on the following day, could be supposed. Gen. Rosecrans anticipated a renewal of the struggle, and prepared for it.

During the night the dispositions of our forces was changed. The line was made to rest along a cross-road running northeast and southwest, and connecting the Rossville and Lafayette roads.—By this disposition our extreme right was made to rest on Missionary Ridge. The new line was a mile shorter than that of the day before. The different divisions were disposed in this order: From right to left, one brigade of Negley's, Johnson's, Baird's, Palmer's, Reynold's, two brigades of Negley's, Wood's, Sheridan's and Davis' Brannan's and Van Cleve's formed the reserve. The mounted brigades of Wilder and Minty covered the right flank.

Sunday morning broke open the hostile armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the universal expectation on our side, the enemy again allowed the early hours, so well suited to offensive manoeuvres to pass away undisturbed by the sounds of battle. The adaptation of their plan of attack to our new line, doubtless, necessitated this. About nine o'clock a few shots were heard at various points of our front, but it was only a little before ten that the report of whole vollies announced the resumption of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun upon our left at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing themselves first upon our extreme left, formed by General Beatty's Brigade of Negley's Division. It stood the onset for some time but finally retired.

Desiring to unite the two portions of General Negley's command, General Rosecrans ordered General Wood's Division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The Rebels, perceiving the withdrawal of Negley, and believing it to be a retreat in good earnest, quickly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedily became general. Finding themselves unable to make an impression on Wood, the enemy, after the lapse of an hour or so, seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas.

During the night our troops had constructed along the line barriers of logs and fence-rails, and thus comparatively sheltered, they kept a continuous, murderous musketry fire upon the enemy. Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired over the infantry. Destructive as our fire from small arms and cannon was, it did not stay the advance of the Rebels. At times they staggered, but only to rally and push again forward toward our line. With frantic yells, Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling stedily on, in columns by battalions. Our centre, weakened to the extent of almost one-third, was not strong enough for success in this unequal contest. Closer and closer approached the shouting hostile masses, and at last forced Brannan's divisions to yield its position.

Meantime, as General Reynolds was severely pressed, General Wood was ordered to march instantly to the left flank, pass Brannan and go to his relief. Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. As the occasion was urgent, General Wood drew in his skirmishers with considerable haste, and the rebels, for the second time, mistaking withdrawal for a flight, pressed forward like a torrent and poured musketry, canister and grape into the flank of the division, moving upon the double quick. The men endeavored for a time to keep their files in order, but as the pitiless storm of lead and iron continued to be hurled against them, the regiments began to spread out like a fan, wider and wider, until finally they were torn to flinders. This was especially the case with the brigade commanded by Buell. Parker's brigade alone passed on to its destination comparatively intact.

The battle now extended upon its most critical phase. The breaks temporarily caused, by the shifting of divisions from one point of the line to another, were so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy, that they proved fatal, and cost the loss of the day. Davis's division, coming up to take Wood's position on the extreme left, was attacked with great suddenness and fury by the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously the weak remnants of Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of Davis' division, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The rout of the left and right was now complete, and even the exertions of General Rosecrans and his Staff, who, with drawn swords, attempted to restore order, were of no avail. Streams of demoralized, uncontrollable men, fleeing towards the rear, were all that remained of a large portion of the army.

After that fatal break our line of battle was not again re-formed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two—McCook, with Davis, Sheridan and Wilder, being thrown off to the right; Crittenden, except one brigade of Wood's, being broken in pieces, and Thomas, with his indomitable corps, and Johnston's division of McCook's, remaining alone upon the left. Thomas' Divisions—Negley's, Brannan's and Baird's—had been fearfully shaken and much scattered by the fight over the log works, and Reynolds' was the only one that retired in tolerable order Retreat was now the only resort left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville. Crowds of stragglers, in mob-like disorder, made good speed toward Chattanooga, with the exception of Sheridan, Davis and Wilder, who, cut off from the centre, still struggled as best they could.

On the right the divisions of Baird, Reynolds, Negley and Brannan, and Harker's brigade of Wood's division, alone retained cohesiveness, and took a position along the base of the Missionary Mountains, where the Rossville road debouches from them, for another fight. The line was formed so that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right at the gap represented an arc of a circle, and a southern hill about its centre formed the key to the position. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the enemy appeared on the Lafayette road, and, moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack.

At first they directed a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon our position, as though meaning to disprirt its defenders before coming to an assault, but the 10,000 or 12,000 men that confronted them felt that the fate of the Army of the Cumberland, and, in a great measure, that of the Union, depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when the rebel lines finally came repeatedly to the attack, they advanced but to recoil with severe loss. Our troops were formed in two lines upon the crest, and, firing one after the other, they kept up an unbroken fusilade with telling effect. The enemy, consisting of Polk's corps, were not only repelled, but thrown into such disorder that Turchin's brigade and other portions of the line followed, and took several hundred prisoners. Toward sunset the enemy were driven back to the position they took when filing out of the Lafayette road, and abandoned the contest.

When Thomas' division were most sorely pressed during the afternoon, and it looked at one time as though they would again have to succumb to superior numbers, they were gladdened and encouraged by the advent, on the right, of Mitchell's and Whitaker's brigades, of the Reserve Corps, under the command of General Gordon Granger, himself. With this accession of strength, our ability to maintain our position was no longer doubted.—Soon after General Granger had reported to General Thomas, his two brigades were sent out on the road, under command of General Steadman, to re-take an ammunition train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy. They came upon a large rebel force, and, after a severe conflict, drove them away.

While General Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed, after being much cut up, to work their way to the Rossville Road with the remnants of their divisions, and fallen back in the direction of Chattanooga. At night General Thomas fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, after bringing away all the wounded, transportation and other material within reach.

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle-field, and above all to the absence of command. The inspiring example set and influence exercised by the Commander-in-Chief at Stone River were wanting—he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga, before the action was over.

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self-congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owe profound gratitude to General Thomas and those under him who saved it. Our losses are great.—That in killed, wounded and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of artillery we are less some fifty pieces, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c., we have also lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday.

General Rosecrans and his lieutenants were busily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field-works, and re-organizing their commands. While the army itself may be considered safe enough, it is most certain that if the enemy have the advantage of greater numbers, flanking movements will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennessee, in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him.

A New Disease in Charlston.

The *South Carolinian* says: "A new disease, called "Febris Ornatacea," or shell fever, has recently broken out on our coast It comes on suddenly, the patient starting as it alarmed—just like cases of children frightened preceides the attack. Those affected generally utter an exclamation of surprise, and are agitated, a sort of *chorea* comes on, or sudden jerkings of the muscles of the lower limbs; causing a tendency to locomotion—the disposition being to move about from one place to another, but rather more to exercise in a straight line to some distant point. Some, whose knees are weak, are taken with a tendency to shaking, but it has been remarked that many of these cases seemed strengthened, and they move as rapidly as more vigorous subjects. This class of cases predominate largely, while others have a disposition to inaction, and show a propensity to avoid any motion, even to walk up stairs. They strangely have a disposition to descend into underground cellars, or damp basements, where they remain almost powerless, fancying they hear noises in the air, such as whistling, whizzing, and curious shrieks. This class seem to have the nervous system rendered very acute, and sleep badly, waking up constantly with a start. We saw some of the cases recently in Charlston, and met several during the night, actually in the street. We heard of one old gentleman who left Charleston Hotel without notice, and ran with agility in the direction of the Citadel, who was found in the morning hugging a post under its north wall—safe from harm. Many other cases were noted. Recoveries were generally rapid, and we heard of none terminating mortally."

OUR UNION WAR A SPORTING "EVENT."—An immense number of bets, says the London *News*, of September 9th, have been made in Southampton during the American struggle between the sympathizers with the North and those who are for the South. In fact, bets have made been upon every particular struggle between the belligerents. One of the most amusing wagers was a new hat that the Federals would enter Richmond before the Confederates entered Washington. As both parties have heads of the same size, a new hat was at once ordered to be made and kept until the bet was decided. When Lee crossed to the north of the Potomac, or the Federals cross to the south of that river, the fate of the hat excites the greatest curiosity. The siege of Vicksburg caused a large number of transactions, the Southern sympathizers betting freely, owing to the confident statements of the London *Times* and *Standard* that the town could not possibly be captured. A bushel of ripe apples, of a new sort, grown at Woodlands, in the New Forest, was laid that the great fortress on the Mississippi could not be taken, and the winner has just received the "Vicksburg pippins" as they have been named. The current odds are that the steam rams will escape from Laird's and get into the hands of the Confederates.

DEMOCRATIC

MASS MEETING

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Democrats and Conservative Men, who are in favor of the speedy suppression of the Southern rebellion, and of maintaining inviolate the Constitution of our fathers, and of preserving our inalienable rights, Liberty, Security and Happiness, will be held

AT ALTOONA,

Saturday Evening, Oct. 3d.

By arrangement of the State Executive Committee, the following able speakers will positively be present and address the meeting:—Hon. J. Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia; Hon. Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland; Hons. Wm. Bigler and Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield; Hon. Wm. A. Montgomery, of Washington county, and R. S. Johnston and Philip S. Noon, Esqrs., of Cambria.

Arrangements have been made to have the Fast Line East stop at all Stations between Altoona and Petersburg, and Excursion tickets will be issued from all stations at which fifty tickets can be sold.

WM K. LEONARD,
S. M. WOODKOK,
JAS. LOWTHER,
JACOB HESSER,
JOHN HICKEY, } Com. of Arr.

Altoona Tribun

Printed on Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PR

CARD

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Having, within the past two years, made consi addition to our establishment in the way of new Type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Roll Frame, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now p to execute anything in the line of printing or r a style equal to any establishment in the state prices equally low. We can execute, on short no styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business

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BILL AND LETTER-HEAD

Pamphlets, Pay and Check

BLANK BOOKS,

MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL K

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia ale streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS

MORE ABOUT JIM MOORE.—We hav another letter from our soldier friend, Jim which announces that he is well and heart fact Jim has stood the rough usage of the of the Potomac remarkably well, as he info that he has not been one day in any h since his connection with the army, no years, and he has been as faithful to his p as he has been healthy, not having been from his company twenty-four hours, eith furlough or "Frenchie," in all that time. Army of the Potomac is again on the and the 5th corps, to which the Reserves a tached, were at Rapidan Station when Jim us. He informs us of the death of private S P. Black, who lived near Fostoria, in this c Black was a member of Co. F. 2d Reserv appears that he went bathing in the Rap nock, near the R. R. station of that name getting beyond his depth, and being un swim, was drowned. This occurred on the September. His body was recovered on t of September and placed in a coffin and int short distance from that station. He was a go dier and beloved by all his comrades. He ha in all the battles of that army from the date entrance into it, up to this time, and afte ping all its dangers, it is sorrowful to think he should be thus suddenly called away friends and glory.

NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.—The new fra postal currency, says Thompson's Bank No porter, is to be one of the same denominati the old, but instead of being different size will be of dimentions of the present ten cent They are engraved in the highest styles of a the colors, which are the distinguishing m the different values, are of such a chemical bination, it is asserted, as to defy photogra They are printed on paper made by a secre cess in the Treasury Department, thinner that now in common use, and very much ch The advantage will consist largely in the fa it is forty times stronger than the paper now and can be washed like a piece of linen w in any way injuring the engraving. It graphs a dark brown instead of white.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—By refere another column it will be seen that the Dem ey intend holding a grand Mass Meeting place, on Saturday evening next. A num the ablest speakers of the party will be pres that occasion. Considering that these men expounders of the doctrines of their part that the issues involved in the present politic test in this State are momentous, they sho heard by all voters, in order that they ma understandingly. Arrangements have been for the issuing of excursion tickets from a tions on the Penn'a R. R., between Altoo Petersburg, at which 50 or more tickets sold. We hope this meeting will pass off a etly and orderly as did the Union meeting two weeks since.

HE DIDN'T MEAN IT, OF COURSE.—A lit cident occurred, a few days since, which how easily, in these days of party names, a may say what he does not really mean, an notice it, and what a handle can be made of marks by his opponents. After the Dem meeting, in Kurtz's Hall, on Thursday ev last, a member of the Union party met a Dem who had been in attendance, and question as to the speakers and numbers present, &c then asked whether there were any Union there, when the Democrat at once replied not a Union man."

DANIEL'S COMMING.—Of course everybo read this article, even if they do get fo Printers have a captivating way of heading in order to get people to read them, and frequently get "fits" for so doing; but we commence this article to make excuses f nonsense; we only meant to say that Dan man is now in the city buying his fall sto ready made clothing, which he will have on by the latter part of the week. This is al know Dan always brings a good stock an cheap.

A MAMMOTH DEPOT.—The new depot Pennsylvania railroad now in course of erec Pittsburg, will have a front on Liberty s seven hundred feet, and on Elm street of o dred and fifty-nine feet. Five hundred fee Liberty street front will be of iron high mented, and the elevation of the roof in t tre will be seventy-five feet. The plan building comprehends a large hotel, dinin &c, and when finished it will be one of t expensive and handsome structures of the ter in the United States.

UNDENIABLE.—It is an undeniable fac business man who wishes to do a thriving and obtain the patronage of the public g must keep good stock and be accommod All who call at Otto Rossi's Saloon and plate of oysters, will be politely waited have served up to them as fine a dish of as can be had in the town. Rossi also excellent assortment of fruit, confectioner cakes, pies, etc.