# Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864.


## The Democratic Nominee for V. P.

We have published extracts from the speeches of Gov. Johnston, the Union nominee for Vice President, and we deem it no more than due that we should give our readers a few extracts from the speeches of Mr. Pendleton, now that he is a nominee for the same office. On the 18th of January, 1861, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, he made a speech, which he carefully revised and published in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*. The following is a single passage:

"My voice to-day is for conciliation; my voice is for compromise, and it is but the echo of the voice of my constituents. I beg you, gentlemen, who with me represent the North-West; you who, with me, represent the State of Ohio; you who, with me, represent the city of Cincinnati. I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not; if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot, or will not reconcile them, then, GENTLEMEN, LET THE SECEDING STATES DEPART IN PEACE; LET THEM ESTABLISH THEIR GOVERNMENT AND EMPIRE AND WORK OUT THEIR DESTINY ACCORDING TO THE WISDOM WHICH GOD HAS GIVEN THEM."

Further along in the same speech he says:

"If these Southern States cannot be reconciled, and if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion, *I would signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it; and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together again in our common Government, there should be no pride to be humiliated; there should be no wound inflicted from my hand, to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy.*"

It is the boast of Mr Pendleton, that, as Representative in Congress, he has voted steadily against granting a dollar or a man for prosecuting the war to put down the rebellion. Are the people of the loyal States ready to adopt such sentiments? Sherman's late movements say "No!"

## Prayer and Thanksgiving.

We are glad to observe that the President is ever ready to acknowledge the hand of an overruling Providence in the affairs of the Nation, and that he has set apart a day for a general acknowledgment of Divine interposition in our great struggle for the life of the Nation. We hope it may be properly responded to. The request of the President we append below:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 3.—The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Major-General Sherman, in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is, therefore, requested that on next Sunday, in all places of public worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent Rebels, who so long have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow, and also that prayer be made for the Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick and wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention, of this county, met in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday of last week. After electing Congressional Conferees, and instructing them to support the nomination of R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Cambria county, and Senatorial Conferees, and instructing them to support the nomination of Dr. R. W. Christy, of this county, it was

*Resolved*, That this Convention deems it inexpedient to nominate Candidates for Assembly and county offices.

It seems there are no men in the party in this county who desire the empty honors of a nomination without a chance of an election.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Three counties in this district, viz: Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, have instructed for R. L. Johnston, Esq., of the latter county, as the Democratic nominee for Congress. Mr. J. is a very clever and agreeable gentleman, with philosophy enough in his composition to take a defeat in the proper spirit, as undoubtedly such a fate awaits him.

☞ Hon. Lewis Cass is announced as having pronounced the platform recently adopted at Chicago an ignominious surrender to the Rebels, and that he cannot support it.

## Letter from Gen. Grant.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Grant to Hon. E. B. Washburne:

I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined sentiment in the North. The Rebels have now in their ranks the last man.—The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched 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 lose 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 very far distant, if we are 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 quietly enforced, they would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt the enemy are very anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope for a convention revolution. They hope for the election of a peace candidate; in fact, like Macauber, they hope for "something to turn up!" If our peace friends expoot peace from separation, they 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 separation with peace on any terms. The South would demand restoration of the slaves already freed; indemnity for losses, a treaty which would make the North a slave-hunter for the South, and pay for the restoring of every slave escaping to the North. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

☞ There is a great deal of the article called "buncombe" being used at the present time by both political parties, but in neither is it more apparent than in the resolutions of the party which opposed the Amendment to the Constitution giving the soldiers in service the right to vote. Now that the soldiers have a right to vote, and their votes will count as fast as those cast at home, they are very anxious to prove themselves the friends of the soldier, in words if not in acts. The soldiers, we think, will appreciate their eulogies. The claim that the party are their friends because some of its members voted to increase their pay, and to pay in gold, is all bosh. The men who labored to pass the law requiring specie payment were actuated more by a desire to embarrass the Government than to benefit the soldier.—They knew that if the Government was required to pay in specie, the price of that article would at once go up, and the expenses of the war be trebled if not quadrupled, and they would have a fine chance to cry "ruination!" "bankruptcy!" etc. The soldiers do receive increased pay, but not in a manner which would ruin the country. The men who voted against allowing the soldiers the right to vote, can hardly fool those same soldiers into believing them to be their friends, by passing a few "buncombe" resolutions.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—In our last issue we published a statement of the condition of the Union prisoners in the vile pens of the Confederacy. As yet we have noticed no action, on the part of our authorities, looking to their relief. This is too bad. Every effort at all consistent with national honor, should be made to release those men. We have a great preponderance of prisoners, and can exchange man for man and still have enough left to hold as hostages for the colored soldiers. For the sake of humanity let the exchange be effected as speedily as possible. We know there is no honor about the Rebels, and that they will not exchange on equal terms if they can possibly swindle in any way, but still we want to see those poor fellows at Andersonville liberated. The statement that the Rebs make a difference between white and black prisoners, should have weight in deciding this matter. We hope the Government or Gen. Sherman may open the door to their relief soon.

☞ The news from Mexico is interesting. The rumor that Doblado had abandoned his country's cause is indignantly refuted. The campaign of the French against Monterey, the headquarters of President Juarez, was about to commence and the Mexicans were preparing to give their "civilizers" a far from civil reception. Generals Porfiria, Diaz and Riva Palacios had inflicted a severe drubbing on the imperial troops sent against them. Diaz is keeping his word to leave nothing but fire and ashes in the track of his enemies. Gen. Diego Alvarez also inflicted severe losses on the French in four battles, the son of "the old lion" "sailing in" with all the vim of his father."

☞ At last accounts flour was selling in Mobile from $250 to $300 per barrel; bacon from $3 to $5 per pound, according to quality. Spool cotton was selling at $6 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling at from $12.50 to $15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from $150 to $175; cavalry boots were selling from $250 to $300 per pair; nails were selling for $4 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth from $2.50 to $3) were selling for from $50 to $60 each.

☞ Hon. Thadeus Stevens has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Lancaster District.

GEN. SHERMAN TO BE REINFORCED.—One-half of the 16th Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, are on board of a fleet of steamboats going up the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers to reinforce General Sherman. They may stop by the way to clear out the raiders under Wheeler and Roddy, who are destroying the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga.—This timely reinforcement of ten or twelve thousand men, will enable Gen. Sherman to extend his operations and strike heavier blows at the enemy.

The other half of the 16th Corps, we presume, will remain in Western Tennessee, with head-quarters at Memphis, for the protection of that district. Only roving bands of guerrillas remain either in West Tennessee or Mississippi. Every available Rebel has been sent to Hood's army.

☞ From Sheridan's department, in the Shenandoah Valley we have little that is exciting. His cavalry have had a number of engagements with those of Early, but the latter always fall back in time to save themselves. The intentions of the Rebels are not yet known. Sheridan has been watching and waiting for an attack, but as it does not seem likely that one is to be made, he is preparing to assume the offensive and push matters to a crisis.—We hope he shall be fully reinforced and that his movements may be onward from the start.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—Burlington, Vt., Sept. 7.—The returns from the State come in very slowly, but indicate large Union gains. Smith's majority for Governor will come up to nearly 22,000, a gain of 5,000 since last year. Woodbridge, Baxter and Morrell are elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities.—The Senate is immensely Republican, and the House will not contain over twenty Democrats.

☞ The N. Y. World announces that Gen. Fremont is about to withdraw from the Presidential canvass, and that his letter will appear at an early day.

## Items for Hasty Readers.

☞ More law-suits than love-suits are brought on by attachments.

☞ It is stated that the Government will derive $3,500,000 of revenue from the stamps on friction matches.

☞ When the loyal Dutchmen at Mobile heard the guns of our fleet at the mouth of the bay, they smiled, and said: "Dat is *Farragoot!*"—N. O. *Times*.

☞ The Chicago police, a few nights ago, witnesed strange sight of a young boy and his grandmother being on a spree together, rambling about the streets drunk.

☞ It a French translation of "Hamlet" the passage, "Frailty, thy name is woman," is translated "Mademoiselle, Frailty is the name of the lady."

☞ A locomotive on the North London Railway recently exploded at the Camden Station.—Its whole weight was twenty tons, but it went over the telegraph wires into an adjoining street, and alighted on its wheels.

☞ John Tylor Wood, the commander of the Rebel Pirate *Tallahassee*, is a grandson of President Taylor, and was formerly a lieutenant in the United States Navy, from which he was dismissed in April 1861.

☞ Delicious!—An editor up in Minnesota says that he was never happy but once in his life, and that was on a warm summer's day when he lay in the laps of two blooming maidens, being fanned by a third and kissed by all three. Gosh!

☞ The folks in St. Louis are having a lively dance of terror just now. Seven anacondas, lately imported from the East, escaped from the tank in which they had been kept, and, after a three days' search, had, at last accounts, not been captured.

☞ According to a statement in the New York *World*, more than one-third of the newspapers in United States, published four years ago, have suspended publication. The aggregate circulation of the remainder has much diminished. The price of all printing materials has doubled and trebled, and of paper has almost quadrupled.

☞ Fort Morgan originally cost the United States Government, in its construction and armament, about one million five hundred thousand dollars, and is capable of mounting one hundred and thirty-two guns, and of garrisoning seven hundred men for siege operations. The rebels made but a pusillanimous defence of it.

☞ The new badge of the 10th Army Corps (Gen. Birney) consists of a four-bastioned fort. The badge will be cut from red cloth for the first Division, white cloth for the second Division, and blue cloth for the third Division, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the corps.

☞ Bedford Springs are gaining an unenviable reputation. A New York correspondent says of one class:—The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore Secessionists, either by blood or sympathy. The latter came here less to imbibe their sulphur water than to hold a reunion of friends to treason.

☞ An exchange says there is now a complete organization of the miners throughout Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, under the style and title of "The American Miners' Association." The Association will hold an anual convention at Cincinnati on the 7th of September. They have an organ, the *Weekly Union*, at Belville, Ill.

☞ The London *Athenæum* contains an extended and very unfriendly review of the pirate Semmes' book, recently published in London and entitled "The Cruise of the *Sumter* and *Alabama*." It says:—"In the commander of the *Sumter* and *Alabama*, a person whom some of us have been trying to convert into a miniature Cochrane, we find no trace of either heroic deed or heroic thought."

☞ An English carrier pigeon lately took a message from London to Exeter, one hundred and seventy-one miles, in five hours and twenty minutes.

☞ It is not generally known that the salery of the Governor General of India, which is the highest in the gift of the English crown, is thirty thousand pounds, in all two hundred thousand dollars a year.

☞ A country fellow came to town to see his intended wife, and for a long time could think of nothing to say. At last, a great snow falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would all be undone. "Well," said she, kindly taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

☞ At a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given: "An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God;" but an old farmer in the back part of the hall rather spoiled the effect by adding, in a louder voice, "And about the scarcest."

☞ The rebel General Hood, who has command at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

☞ An intelligent contraband made the following sagacious statement: "Well, you see honey, de Lord has two great keys in his hand; one is de *Dar-Key*, with that he unlocked the Union, so all de niggers, as you call 'em, will come out free; de other is the *Yan-Key*, and with that the good Lord will lock the Union up again."

☞ Horace Greeley telegraphs to the *Tribune* from Syracuse as follows: "I have the most cheering reports of recruiting throughout Our State. Everywhere the best of spirits prevail. The men going forward are mainly hardy and strong farmers' sons, intelligent and resolute patriots. Very little exertion will be required to fill our State quota by the middle of the month."

☞ Three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of artillery are to be recruited in Pennsylvania without delay, for service on the Southern border of the State. The term of service is to be for three years, and if not recruited within thirty days, a draft will be resorted to. Preference is to be given in recruiting to those not liable to the United States draft.

☞ While General Butler was in New York the other day, sundry prominent citizens called on him and asked him to speak on the prospects of the war and the pending political issues. His reply was characteristic: "Open a recruiting office and I will be with you; I will speak for hours, if you give me five hundred volunteers in return." Thereupon the sundry prominent citizens incontinently skedaddled.

☞ In the county of Surrey, England, a fire has been raging to an unparalleled extent, so that several thousand acres were burned over. The soil being chiefly composed of peat, the fire has penetrated the earth to the depth of two or three feet. The forest, once celebrated for its red deer, has been completely devastated, and thousands of stately firs and other trees, together with a large quantity of game, destroyed.

☞ During the recent raid of Gen. Stoneman, three men of the 14th Illinois were captured while wandering alone, and nothing was known of their fate. Shortly after a large party of the same regiment were riding rapidly through the woods, and came suddenly upon a squad of rebels who had just drawn up the three men in line to shoot them, and taking them by surprise, captured the whole party and liberated their companions.

☞ A Union officer, lately released from prison at Macon, Ga., gives a vivid description of the desperate measnres to which the rebels have resorted to reinforce Hood. Besides conscripting everybody they have put into ranks all the unarmed employees, including even hospital stewards.—To supply the place of the latter, women have been conscripted; and every home in Macon has had a certain number of sick and wounded billited upon it.

☞ It is thought the Government will extend the time volunteering as enlistments all over the country have been steadily increasing. Pennsylvania has surpassed every State in the Union by the promptness with which she has responded to the last call of the President. Notwithstanding the desire that the draft should be delayed, we see no reason why it should be, and we have no intimation from head-quarters that it will be. On the contrary, everything points to a speedy resort to the wheel to fill deficiencies.

☞ The Washington *Star* deplores the profane, dissipated character of the present Sunday amusements of that city, as follows:—"We have now Sunday papers, Sunday dress parades, Sunday displays of cyprian equestrianism and barouch exercises, Sunday suburban "free and easys," and latest and fastest of the fast and furious amusements of our modern Sunday carnival are the Sunday down-river excursions, where the gay and festive—those sufficiently sober to stand upon their feet—can trip on the light fantastic toe to the music of the Marine Band."

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.—The late desperate military order of the Governor of Georgia compelled all white male persons in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to enlist in the ranks at once or be arrested. But the Governor of Mississippi goes one better. He has issued a proclamation, under date of the 12th inst., calling upon all white males from "fifteen to fifty-five" years of age to assemble at given points and take up arms; and those failing to repot will be arrested and tried by court-martial. Soldiers of fifteen years cannot be very dreadful chaps.

☞ The scarcity of cents continues to be the subject of complaint, although they are being coined at the mint at the rate of $100,000 a month, and are distributed as fast as coined. It is rarely that our merchants and shop-keepers have sufficient pennies on hand to change a five cent currency note. A few days ago an old woman stopped at one of the police stations, in Philadelphia, to inquire where she could get the highest premium for cents, and exhibited a moderate sized basketfull, which she said she had gathered at an apple stand in a few months. We have not the least doubt that hoarding pennies for premiums is practised in this place, as we have seen the nickels come forth from a far corner of the till when purchasers refused to receive anything else.

## State Guard.

HEADQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA.
HARRISBURG, August 30. 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

*It is ordered.*

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: Of veteran soldiers and able bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The forces, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom. The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. *The force will only be used for the defence of the State.* It will while in service, be clothed, equiped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will, on application to the *State Inspector General*, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies, and squads of *not less than eight* men, on application to Col. M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries, specially herein provided for not be recruited within *thirty days*, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSEL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

## What is Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

The London *Times* having received the intelligence of the peace negotiations at Niagara Falls some time before it heard of the Kirke & Jaquess mission to Richmond, and its results, thus refers to the former.

It was a request that four of their public men might have a safe-conduct to Washington, in order to negotiate, not for any definite and one sided proposition, but for peace, which both profess to desire. The reply to this was in Abraham Lincoln's curtest style, to the effect that he will not permit the approach of anybody who does not come authorized to agree to the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery That, of course, is submission, and means that the Cabinet at Washington will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms. As this is not the temper which the lessons of ages have taught us of the Old World, we cannot be expected to sympathize with it. We shall be more apt to observe that "Pride comes before a fall," and to anticipate that the Republican despot will show on a new stage the fate of his Legitimist models.

Now, since the development of the latter mission, and the still later Circular of the Rebel Secretary Benjamin, we should like to know what the *Times* think of what Jeff. Davis said to Colonel Jaquess:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln, from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach with any other."

Does not that mean submission, and that the Cabinet at *Richmond* "will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms," and will the *Times* not be "apt to observe that 'pride comes before a fall,' and to anticipate that the Rebel despot will only show on another stage the fate of his legitimist models." Surely Araham Lincoln as the Constitutionally elected President of the United States, has at least the same right to choose the termson which he will receive proposals for peace, as the despot who insists on sacrificing the people of the South beneath the wheels of the great Juggernaut of independence, based upon a federation of States who claim to have the right to impose slavery upon human beings.

## Value of Atlanta.

The value of Atlanta can best be understood by the desperate efforts the enemy have made to hold it, and by the earnest remarks respecting it that have appeared in the rebel journals since the commencement of the campaign. In April last the Georgia papers urged upon the rebel Government the necessity of holding the Southwest, and as our armies have advanced so have they daily called upon the rebel army to defend Atlanta to the last. The orders to Hood were explicit on that point, and only on condition that he should hold the place was he given the command. He certainly endeavored to do so, but he has found his match in Sherman. The following extract from the Columbus, (Ga.), *Times* of April 22, will be found interesting at this time:—

The capture of Richmond would prove of greater importance to our enemies in a political point of view than any other sense. With our capital in their possession, we would find additional influence brought to bear against us abroad; but as a material loss its fall would in no manner compare with the disadvantages which would result from a defeat of General Johnston, and the occupation of Georgia that would follow. The first point is near our boundery lines, the second is our great center. To lose the one would be a terrible blow at our most vital point. This we must admit, and our enemy knows it.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD.—An eminent citizen of this country, of foreign birth, and now resident in Paris, writes, in a letter, these words: "Let Wilmington be shut up or destroyed, so that the cotton loan in London will receive its last blow, and the Confederate cause in Europe will soon sink down to zero. Now that so great a part of our navy is released from duty in the Gulf by the victory at Mobile, and now that we have so powerful an iron clad as the Tennessee fit for duty, we have no doubt that the crying case of Wilmington will speedily be attended to.

The same gentleman also writes: "Let the Union army only achieve two great victories, and you will find that public opinion in France will quickly change in favor of the North"

☞ All the rebel Government property has been moved back from Mobile into the interior, showing that they expect to evacuate the city before long.

## THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

### GREAT BATTLE AT JONESBORO.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburg Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5

We left Jonesboro, twenty-two miles beyond Atlanta, about ten o'clock on the evening of the 2d, and travelled under the protection of a cavalry escort, via Atlanta. Hood's army was then in retreat, with Sherman's army hanging on his rear. The head of his column was skirmishing with the rebel rear, near Fayetteville, some six miles from Jonesboro. The fighting around Jonesboro has been very severe and the enemy has been routed at all points. On the 30th ult., the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps struck the Macon line some five miles beyond East Point Junction. Meantime the Army of the Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across the Flint River, towards Jonesboro. Logan's Division, of the Fifteenth Corps, took possession of a prominent hill, which was the key to the enemy's position.

The other divisions formed on his right and left. The Sixteenth Corps formed the extreme right with the Seventeenth on Logan's left. The Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps forming a connecting line, and extending beyond the railroad on the left. The Fifteenth Corps spent the night in entrenching, and the next day, before the right and left flanks had succeeded in taking up their advanced position, the enemy burst in masses on the Fifteenth Corps, but were steadily and resolutely met, their repeated assaults being repulsed, they losing several general officers, including Maj. Gen. Anderson, mortally wounded, Col. Williams and Maj. Burton, killed, five Colonels, Majors, &c., wounded and taken prisoners, besides near 1,000, rank and file, killed, wounded and captured. Our loss was slight as we fought behind our works. The brunt of the fight fell on Logan's division, which captured two flags.

Next morning, September 1st, the Fourteenth Corps marched along the Macon line destroying the track for several miles, and about four o'clock took up a position on the left of the Sixteenth Corps, which had now formed in line of battle. The enemy had entrenched themselves in front of Fourteenth Corps, which was ordered to assault it with cavalry and infantry and steadily advanced under a surging fire of musketry and artilery, and after a most desperate conflict of two hours duration succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries, one of them Loomis' celebrated battery taken from us at Chicamauga, of five guns, and another of four guns, some battle flags and a large number of prisoners. They also took General Garven and his adjutant General. Brigadier General Cummings, of L. D. Lee's corps, was mortally wounded. It is said an Arkansas brigade was captured with Garven. This swells our list of prisoners to near two thousand.

While the 14th corps was thus nobly and fiercely engaged the army of the Tennessee and the 4th corps were vigorously pressing the enemy on the right. Early in the night Lee's Corps moved noiselessly away with the intention of forming a junction with Stewart's Corps, which had remained in Atlanta, besides 6,000 militia whom Hood stationed in Atlanta to watch Sherman's movements, which seemed to confound him. The command in the field therefore devolved on Hardee, who retreated along the Macon railroad.

Hood finding his situation desperate in Atlanta, also retreated, first burning up nearly 1,000 bales of cotton and 86 wagons laden with amunition, chiefly cartridges and cannister.

At the break of day, when Sherman found that the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion, and followed in hot pursuit, his object being to get between Hood and Hardee, and thus cut off either party. Though he may not succeed in this, as they had an all night start, he will certanly harass their rear, cutting off and capturing large numbers. The defeat had a most paralizing effect on Hood's army, for soldiers and militia were breaking for home. On all sides we heard the roar of exploding ammunition at Atlanta and Jonesboro. Gen. Slocum, who was guarding a communication and trains along the Chattahoochie, sent forward detachments from Ward's George's, and Williamsons, on a reconnoisance.

They advanced to the city and found it evacuated, and entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of September 2nd. They were at once met by a deputation comprising the Mayor, High Sheriff and citizens who made a formal surrender of the town to Gen. Ward, simply making the following request for the capitulation of the town.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.

Brig. Gen. Ward, 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

Sir:

The fortunes of war have placed the city of Atlanta in your hands. As mayor of this city I ask protection for non-combatants and private property.

JAS. M. CALHOUN,
Mayor of Atlanta.

Attest, Wm. Scott, Capt. A. D. C. A., M. Tippetts, Capt. A. D. C., T. B. Thompson, and Postmaster.

The abovee and Colonel Coburn, commanding the 2d brigade, 3d division, where the first officers to enter the city. The required protection was freely granted; at the same time a detachment from Wilder's division, the 11th Pa. and the 60th New York, of General Geary's division, which had entered the town simultaneously with Ward's, hoisted the Stripes and Stars from the Court House, amidst a peel of cheers. Yankee Doodle followed, and thus was consumated the fall of Atlanta—the backbone of the rebellion in the Southwest.

General Slocum arrived soon after and took formal possession of the town, and some property, four engines, and eleven pieces of artillery, chiefly 64-pounders, which the rebels had to abandon.

The town is much damaged. Most of the inhabitants have left.

We have files of rebel papers from which it is evident Hood was completely ignorant of Sherman's movements. Sherman's movements were made with his whole army, with fifteen days' supplies, except the Eighth Corps, which had fallen back to the rear compactly on parallel roads, and passing around the left flank of the enemy crossing the Montgomery line and flanking for Jonesboro. The roads were good, the weather favorable, everything combining to facilitate our success in the charge of the Fourteenth Corps.

A $100,000 THIEF CAUGHT.—Early in February last, a man named W. D. Rice, of Memphis, Tenn., was anxious to invest his surplus funds in cotton "away down South in Dixie," for the purpose of transporting it North and reaping a handsome profit. He met with one Thomas Pierce, of Helena, Ark., who knew where cotton bales lay around thick, and was willing to pick them up for a consideration. Rice entrusted him wit h $10,000 and told him to "go in."

Pierce "went in" but forgot to come out. In other words he bagged Rice's funds and gave him the sack. Rice was out $10,000. He gave chase to his defaulting agent, but Pierce had a good start and plenty of money. He followed his man to New Orleans, Arkansas, Tennessee, back to New Orleans and around to New York; visited all the fashionable watering places where Pierce had been cuting a dash, but without coming up with his game.

On Sunday last, officers Whitney and McKinstry were in the Weddell House, and saw the fugacious Pierce comfortably esconsed at that first-class hotel, living as a man of wealth should do. They broke in on his dreams of felicity with a sharp tap on the shoulder, and removed him to the stone hotel kept up at the expense of the county. Yesterday morning Mr. Rice arrived, and was delighted to meet his old friend Pierce once more. The two set out at once for Memphis, where the little matter between them will be arranged according to "the statute in that case made and provided." Things look squally for the enterprising Pierce.—*Cleveland Herald, 3d inst.*

☞ It is stated that the United States Treasurer will, in twelve days, have a sufficient amount of ready money to pay off every man in the United States service.


# Altoona Tribune

LOCAL ITEMS.

*Prov. Marshall's Office, 17th Dist. Pa.,*
Hollidaysburg, Sept. 3, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 106.

TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers will be accepted and counted on quotas of the present call up to the last practi moment before the drafted men are accepted sent to rendezvous. Townships and sub-distri which have not filled their quotas, are urged to at once. All time that can possibly be giv will be allowed, but the draft will commence as soon after the 5th of September as possible.

Credits will be given and government bou paid to volunteers until further orders.

By order of Capt. R. I. Dodge, A. A. P. General.

ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Capt. & Prov. Mar. 17th Dist. Pa

HOW AN EDITOR LIVES CHEAP.—The pres prices of all the necessaries of life developes a amount of economical resources that have here fore remained unknown. Choking a dog to de with butter is said not to be the only way in wh he may be killed; but those who desire to esc such a death may follow the plan of the edito the Kinderhook *Rough Notes*, who says:—" butter and milk, since we have reduced the th to a system, only costs us 28 cents a week! use a pint of milk a day, for which we pay cents. The milk is skimmed twice a day, the cream thus obtained is sufficient to give churnings a week. The butter, properly mould is put on a plate, and every meal-time a pa mime is gone through with representing the ac taking butter and spreading it. What butte left over at the end of the week is taken to store and sold at 45 cents a pound."

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—The Lewistown *Dem crat* says that on Thursday afternoon last Alb Long and Kirk H. M'Clintic, the former aged and the latter 11 years, were out on a gunni excursion in the fields east of town. As mi have been expected, (boys of that age rarely ing capable of exercising the caution so necess to guard against accidents,) Long fired at a pig at the very moment that M'Clintic happened to within range of his gun. The consequence the latter received nearly the whole charge of s in the back part of his head. Strange to say, was able to run to the nearest house, but there exhausted. He was brought to the residence his father, and his wounds were dressed by Vanvalzah. The skull, though badly bruis was not fractured, and it is believed none of shot passed through the bone. He lay in a critical condition for several days, but is n rapidly recovering.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Ullery, braken on the Emigrant Train on the Pennsylvania R road, was instantly killed on Saturday morni last. It appears that he was standing on top the cars as the train approached Petersburg, not observing the bridge which crosses the tr at that point, his head was struck by the timb with such force as to cause his almost inst death. His remains were brought to the resider of his brother-in-law, Major B. M. Morrow, in place, and were buried in the Jackson graveyd on Monday. Deceased was about 25 years age, and was a son of Mr. John Ullery, of B township, this county.—*Standard.*

HOW ARE YOU, HARRY?—Sherman has flan Hood, split his army and "licked him," as b'hoys say. Maj.-Gen. John Morgan has b met by his match, got himself beautifully whip and killed. All this has happened within past ten days, and within the same length of Harry Tuck has replenished his store, in place, with a large assortment of ready-m clothing and gents' furnishing goods, for fall winter wear, all of which will be sold at reaso ble prices. He does not profess to undersell rybody else in his line, but he promises to everybody the worth of their money in well-m clothing. Call at his store, on Main street. see for yourselves.

ROBBERY.—A neat operation was performe some expert thief at the Provost Marshall's Of in Hollidaysburg, last week. A volunteer f Lewistown had been sworn into the service f Mifflin county, and his bounty, $300, was han to Captain Lloyd, who enclosed it in an enve to be delivered. The Captain laid the enve on the table and turned round to attend to s business. Scarcely an instant of time elap when the Captain reached for the money, b was gone, and neither thief nor money has been heard of.

☞ The Bowling Green, Ind., correspon of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follow a hard shell Baptist down that way: Old R C——is of the hard shell Baptist persuasio otherwise know as the forty gallon Bap Uncle Elias is a farmer, and a preacher. If t is anything that Uncle Elias does delight in, in expounding the Gospel. But his congrega have their own peculiar views about the prop of sitting under the droppings of the Sanctuary Sunday, and listening to the endless repetition the same sermon, and prefer the attractions squirrel-hunt or a horse race. Uncle Elias i duced to the necessity of shrewd expedients fo curing a congregation, and occasionally indu in the pious fraud of causing it to be "nora around that some brother from "furrin p will elucidate the kontty points of the Baptist ology on the ensuing Sabbath. The fo preacher does not come, and after the congr tion assembles, the inevitable Elias arises quests Jackson to "lead off with that 'erc he learn't down in Orange County," and proc to inflict upon the unwilling hearers the sam sermon.

☞ We hear that during the late visit o rebels to Hagerstown, Md., they proceeded county jail and released therefrom Park Cr who was confined there for deliberately sho Victor Wright during a quarrel between the ties about a woman kept by the latter. the rebels left Hagerstown they took Cramer them, but on reaching Williamsport he des them and returned to Hagerstown, where he sented himself at the jail to the county sheri asked to be recommitted, asserting that he "be d—d if he would go with such a set of throats." He was accordingly assigned to h quarters, and in November will be tried upo charge of murder.—*Washington Star.*

☞ A Wisconsin exchange, on the faith private letter, says that times are awful h Canada. No business done, wages not suff to pay board, and almost impossible to get at anything. The country is overrun with daddlers from the United States, and thousa Canadians are leaving for the States to p week.