The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ,
OF SOMERSET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING,
OF BEDFORD.

LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM H. HULL.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.

AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

A Great Victory.

The great rebel stronghold of the Southwest—the position at which the powerful and ever-victorious army of Gen. SHERMAN has been aiming for four months—has fallen, and *Atlanta* is ours.

This is a victory so great in itself, of such wide scope, such far-reaching result, such indisputable importance, that the country will receive the news of it with unbounded exultation. The rebel military force in the Southwest can now find no point in all their territory of anything like its strength or value, and their army must soon break up into small and predatory hordes, which also will in due time be exterminated.

This great news comes to while yet the country is all aglow about the naval triumph of FARRAGUT—while yet we are contemplating GRANT'S vital victory upon the Weldon road. We have had triumphs all around of late—triumphs equal to any ever won by mortal arms or human valor. What an infamy it is that at such an hour croakers should be croaking, and Copperheads nissing and men actually contemplating a disgraceful surrender to this thrice-accursed rebellion.

The Chicago Platform.

If there is any meaning in the Chicago platform, that meaning is disunion; it means national humiliation, submission to an arrogant and defiant enemy, and disgrace to the American flag and name both at home and abroad

What other interpretation can be honestly put upon the second of the Chicago resolutions—the one which contains the pith of all? In it the convention "explicitly decares" that immediate efforts shall be made "for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states" &c.

Now, is more than one construction possible for such words? In the first place, they demand that the nation shall beseech the insurgent leaders for a cessation of hostilities. They allege as the reason for this prostration of the country at the feet of Mr. Jeff. Davis, the distress of the people and the failure of the war. They say to the rebel leaders, in effect: "The nation has tried to put down your effort and failed; it is sick, weary, full of misery, weak, unable to continue the struggle; you are the strongest, oh J. Davis, have pity on us" Is this true; is the country to degrade itself thus by bowing to the rebel leaders? Are the American people ready to sue humbly for a cessation of hostilities an usurped power that never yet asked such a thing of us? It is impossible to believe they have yet fallen so low.

But some of the political Artful Dodgers will tell the people: "We mean Union, nothing less; a cessation of hostilities only gives room for argument, and we are certain that the rebels will at once offer to return to the Union when we cease to fight them"

Those who utter such things know that they are trying to deceive the people; they cannot help but know it. They must know what is notorious to all the word, that the rebel have not once; but a dozen, aye fifty times, refused to open negotiation upon any other basis than the recognition of the Confederacy. The Chicago Convention knew this: the men who framed these resolutions and those who adopted them knew it. Mr. Benjamin informed them and all "the continent," officially, upon this point but a few days ago, when he wrote that Jefferson Davis had told Colonel Jaquess at Richmond

—"that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as President of an itdependent Confederacy, and *on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.*"

The committee who framed the Chicago resolutions were perfectly informed that on this precedent condition alone, of the recognition of the Confederacy, would the rebel leaders consent to negotiate—and in the face of this they demand negotiation! Is it not clear as light that they mean to consent to Davis's condition? that they intend the destruction of the Union? that they have this object, and this alone, in view?

But the Artful Dodgers may still insist that a "cessation of hostilities does not imply consent to rebel terms of peace; that we can stop and talk, and then go on again." But why stop our armies and fleets, when they are now so severely pressing the enemy; why relax the firm grip they have of the monster rebellion! Who is to be benefitted by this "cessation of hostilities?" Is it Sherman? Does Farragut need a truce—or will not rather the rebel general in Mobile be glad of such an opportunity to strengthen his works and increase his force? Will Grant, in Virginia, benefit by an armistice? or will not rather Lee rejoice at that which gives him time to lay in a new tore of supplies and rest his troops?

When a body like the Chicago convention declares its policy, we must suppose that they have soberly considered it; they make themselves responsible for all its consequences; if they demand and insist upon a "cessation of hostilities," it is because, in their opinion, the nation ought to agree to the terms upon which the public enemy has declared his readiness to consent to such a temporary stoppage of active war. Now, what are these terms, to which, in the opinion of the Chicago convention, the nation ought to consent? The Richmond Examiner, an official organ of the rebel leaders, tells what they are: "If the North desires to have negotiations for re-union entered upon at all," says this official organ of Davis, "let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn, and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiations would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing, our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania." These are the terms upon which the rebel leaders will consent to a cessation of hostilities; these terms, the Chicago convention "explicitly" insists, the country ought to accept. Does any one believe that men who urge such shameful proposals upon a nation hitherto counted among the proudest, are to be trusted by the people? Do they comprehend, are they move by the spirit of the American people?

Only One More Effort Needed

General Grant asks for one hundred thousand men—give him these and he will finish the war at once. Thank God, Peace is in sight at last; and a peace honorable to the nation, enduring; a peace which will prove our free government the strongest in the world, which will give the lie to all the boasts of English aristocrats, which will make vain the prophecies of the London *Times* and its admirers, which will disappoint the hopes of all who hate liberty or despise free workingmen.

Such a peace lies within our grasp. We have only to stretch out a hundred thousand of our many million hands to seize it. General Sherman has Atlanta, and now needs speedy reinforcements to enable him to follow up his glorious victory.—General Grant holds Richmond as last year he held Vicksburg, with the same stubborn tenacity, which will not be shaken off; but he, too, needs help, to enable him safely to venture upon the great blow. The following private letter, from a general in the army near Petersburg, is the call of a soldier who knows what is needed, and it appeals more forcibly than any words of ours could to the ation for help:

"ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 28, 1864.

"You have heard of the seizure of the Weldon Railroad—a splendid movement of General Grant. My brigade (what is left of it) is holding an advance position on that road. If General Grant had fifty thousand more men we could to-day cut the Danville Road, and isolating thus Petersburg, greatly distress Richmond immediately, and in a short time reduce it also. If you can get anything done to inspire a feeling of manhood and energy in New York and the seaboard states, do so. Let them send only their men *at once*, instead of hunting all over the southern states for negroes to fill their quota sometime in the future. For God's sake, spur them up! Our men fight beyond praise; but they fight an enemy who is equally brave and desperate, and while we gain ground we loose men like the falling of ripe autumn leaves.

"The ranks must be filled up if the country expects success, and if the country will *once more* fill the ranks, the Army of the Potomac will give it victory—and that *decisive*. Wake up the people you meet to act at once. By and by this army will be gone from the face of the earth if not filled up; and this glorious nucleus is worth five times its number of green ones. Fill us up now, and each new man will imbibe the spirit of the veterans."

The final and decisive victory is within our reach; we can finish the war, and set free the southern people from the despotism of Davis and his crew before Thanksgiving Day, if the country will only do its duty. And we can do this with no more loss than we shall suffer at any rate in maintaining the positions which our armies now hold. Immediate reinforcements will save life and bloodshed; and will give us, for all our losses, the reward of decisive and final victory over al the enemies of the Union.

General Grant asks the nation for a hundred thousand men to finish the war. Will the nation refuse him? or will it strike hands with the General, and say: There are the men, do the work at once?

The Peace Party Rejoices.

The *Daily News*, Mr. Ben Wood's newspaper, which has never pretended to support the war for the Union, is in ecstacies over the Chicago platform. It care nothing for the candidate. Anybody who is willing to stand on that platform will do for the *News*, and for its rebel friends. It will support General McClellan, but grows enthusiastic over Mr. Pendleton's nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

"George H. Pendleton is," it says this morning, "in the words of the *Tribune*, 'an anti-war copperhead of the intensest shade, and his votes in Congress have rarely differed from those of Vallandigham and Ben. Harris. Precisely so; and, as such, stands upon the democratic ticket a worthy representative of that glorious phalanx which stood up in the Congress of the United States to denounce, in the face of raving madness, a war which has devastated the country, burdened our productive interest with a crushing debt, and murdered, aye, murdered at the bidding of a lunatical abolition, hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers.

"George H. Pendleton, it is true, protested against the destructive passions of fanaticism, standing in his place in Congress besides Vallandigham and Harris. The editor of the *Daily News*, who looks forward with a deepening pride to the memory of so glorious a fellowship, can bear witness that that same George H. Pendleton has dared to vote with the fearless and few who did not shrink from breasting the waves of fanaticism when the abolition Things threatened to silence opposition by violent death. The leader now of that phalanx of patriotism, he has always proved himself worthy of his following, and we hail his name upon our ticket regardless of the consideration of the triumph it presents to our long and patient labor in a good cause, as one full of heart-swelling hope to our afflicted country."

The *News* congratulates the *World* upon its ability to swallow the Chicago platform: "We are glad," it says, "to see the *World* is willing to forego its own prejudices and to support the peace platform."

The *News* was naturally somewhat disappointed that its favorite, Thomas H. Seymour, did not receive the nomination. It asserts, however, that he was not a candidate. The peace men were satisfied to make the platform, it seems:

"His own state, with a thorough peace delegation, composed of personal friends, *after the adoption of a peace platform*, withdrew him from the contest and gave the vote of the state for McClellan."

No doubt Thomas H. Seymour and the other peace men know that, according to the resolution passed at Syracuse, their reward is certain, if they can carry the election. Indeed, our correspondent at Chicago writes that in certain private deliberations held before the nomination was made, the peace men demanded, as a condition to the nomination of McClellan, an agreement that Seymour should be Secretary of State, Vallandigham Secretary of War, and that Voorhees, Cox, and others should be "remembered."—*N. Y. Post.*

THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORIES.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation requesting thanksgiving in the churches next Sunday, for the capture of the forts in Mobile bay and the successes of General Sherman. The President has also issued orders tendering the national thanks to Admiral Farragut, General Canby and their forces, and to General Sherman and his army, for the recent victories, and directing national salutes to be fired from the navy yard and arsenals.

GIVES IT UP.—The New York *Herald* gives it up already. It says: "As against the forlorn Democracy, Abraham Lincoln has the majority party at his back, and the balance of power in his hands. His re-election, therefore, which might have been defeated by a new Union party organization of all the opposition elements, cannot be defeated by the demoralized Democracy, under their shoot-per-shent and Regency managers at chicago. In this view McClellan will act wisely in declining a nomination which, if made and accepted, can only end in his defeat."

THE sum and substance of the Chicago Democratic Platform are just this: *Uncle Sam is dead and Jeff. Davis is appointed to administer on the estate.* The children object, and demand a rehearing of the case. They don't believe in the reported decease.—*Tribune.*

The True Terms of Peace.

There is so much said in these days, on both sides of the military line, concerning terms of peace, that lookers-on have a right to suspect an earnest desire for peace to exist everywhere in the United States, both in the southern and in the northern, in the eastern as well in the western States. No doubt this is true; the *people* of the United States everywhere wish for peace. They would have it quickly, if it were not that the men who in 1860--1 suddenly usurped political and military power over a great part of the southern States firmly decline every proposition which has been made to them, and demand, what no considerable party in the country will grant them, the destruction of the Union. Unless they can destroy the integrity of the nation, they disdain the very intimation of peace. We chance to know, from the best authority, that Mr. Jefferson Davis but a few weeks ago absolutely and finally refused to listen to any proposal of peace except on the ground of southern independence; "and when I say southern independence," he remarked, "I mean to include in our Confederacy, Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri—nothing less."

That is Mr. Davis' notion of peace—a notion in which, we are sorry to say, he has more than one co-adjutor here at the North. Most of the peace-men proper hold the same notion, if they dared to avow it. But there are others, than Heaven, whose opinions in regard to the right terms of peace do not chime in with those of Vood and Vallandigham. The Army, for instance, has quite other convictions. These are well expressed in a few simple verses by "Private Miles O'Reilly," which we reprint in another column. Their whole view, indeed, is admirably condensed in the cry, "Down with the rebel rag, and up with the flag of the Union." "Do what you please with the negroes; put them in the army if you want, free them if you like—we care little or not-ing about that—what we want is to 'wipe out that flag which has no place on this continent.' There are several hundred thousand such brave citizens face to face with the enemy, whatever "to-night it out, come what may." The party, it must be admitted, has great influence not only by its votes, but by the letters which it members are constantly writing home to urge fore devotion to the cause.

As for the people at home—that large part of them which is not party-ridden, but thinks and works, and will vote steadily for the good of the country, for its honor and its permanent safety—their terms of peace are, perhaps, most felicitously expressed by a phrase attributed to President Lincoln: "The country will ask everything for security—nothing for revenge." That is the sentiment of the great mass of people at home who love American institutions and hope to preserve them for their children. It is a watchord with which any party may appeal to the nation, for it includes everything that an honorable, proud and liberty-loving nation could desire for itself, while it excludes everything that it ought to avoid.—"Everything for security, and nothing for revenge." This is a far more honorable watchword, even, and far more conciliatory, than that which expressed our just claims during the Mican war, when we demanded "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Now we ask only security against the recurrence of such a war, against the intrigues and wicked ambition of the class in the South which forced this war upon the nation. Could any people ask less? Will the American people accept less? Does any one beve they will, with their eyes open, grant terms which will not ensure their perfect security for the future?—Or, on the other hand, does any one suppose them base enough to insist upon mere revenge."

But will Mr. Davis and his compeers, the leaders of the rebellion, accept these terms? Not they. They have refused them already. They will have the Union destroyed. They will have "Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri," not to speak of New Orleans and Louisiana. What then? Their power must be broken; that is the only way to peace; and when these southern masters are swept away, when they no longer hold the people in bonage, then those people, we are sure, will readily respond to the fair and liberal offer which Mr. Lincoln has reduced to so beautiful a formula.—*N. Evening Post.*

The Seven-Thirties--What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, with individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and indorsed by every man in the country. The loan wanted for a great national purpose, to offer which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart, is not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the masses whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which the loan is asked are from $50 upward. Even a man who has fifty dollars can take part in the loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is more desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some time before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and great demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States according to the census of 1860, was $16,159,000,000, of which $7,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This value, according to the usual rule of assessment, is not more than two-thirds of the actual value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was per 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war the United States have certainly earned 300 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 1,500 millions.—Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 300 million richer to-day, than they were when war broke out.

No other investment can be safe and convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for $50, or $100, or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convenient investment. It is, moreover, readily collectible when due. To each note are affixed six "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of one has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon may be sold every where be equivalent, where to money.

Thus, while this loan presents advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for an institution of this kind must somehow invest deposits profitably in order to pay interest expenses. They will invest largely in this loan the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. on sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost one cent. more.—Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in a National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient and profitable means of investing the earnings which they have reserved for their support or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National loan.

It is convertible into 7-30 per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years the holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding this notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Chicago Copperhead Platform.

Resolved, That in the future, as well as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private wright alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Deleware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, that the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the states unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, and the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity,

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

Speech of the President to Ohio Soldiers.

On Thursday afternon the 25th ult., the 164th Ohio regiment, Col. J. C. Lee, whose term of service has expired, paid their respects to the President in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows:

"Soldiers—You are about to return to your homes and friends, after having, as I learn, performed in the camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and more universally understood what the country is engaged in. We have as all will agree a free government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of government and every form of human rights is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this great struggle, the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter shall divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property, but if we should wait, before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect and tax at all. There may be mistakes made sometimes, things may be done wrong, while the officers of the government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of free government and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me this afternoon.

Cheers were given for the President and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

JUDGE KING.

Last week his Honor Judge King precided during the sessions of our Court. The attendance the first few days was unusually large. There was a lage Criminal list and a considerable number of important civil business dispatched. We have heard many favorable opinions expressed of the new Judge. The business of the Court was dispatched in a quiet easy manner, indicating the well-read lawyer and the accomplished gentleman. During the progress of business he rarely obtruded *himself*— permitting matters while they were proceeding right to shape their own course when he did so, it was with such eminently fit directions, and withal so kind and courteous a manner, that they were received with little of the cavil and wrangle so often seen in courts. He seemed not anxious of making a show of dispatching business, but rather desirous of doing justice with care and deliberation; and yet during this court that passed of so smoothly and pleasantly, he entirely finished the civil list of 23 causes, a large argument and criminal list besides an augmented number of the usual motions petitions &c, and this too by Thursday night. His fairness in his charges, showing the law clearly and not seeking to invade the province of the jury, was much admired. But his integrity which is uninfluenced by aught of sympathy or antipathy, and a remarkable capacity of "keeping his judgment in obeyance," permitting him to see his way clearly when the moment of determination came, was perceptible to all. The people, attorneys and officers of the court, all seemed pleased with the new judge: He has made many friends, and opinions in this his 8rst court.—*Somerset Whig.*

The Shenandoah Valley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The *Star* says: The following dispatch was received at the War Department last night: The enemy are on the move down the Valley, falling back towards Winchester. Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's rebel cavalry division from some point north of Bunker Hill, to within six miles of Winchester when his advance was stopped by the appearance of a division of rebel infantry. Averill captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. Gen. Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Capture of Atlanta.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept 4, '64.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegragm from Gen. Grant has just been received:

CITY POINT, Sept. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have a Richmond paper of to-day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that the War Department, having no official information, it duclines to form an opinion from the rumor. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success there. Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels halloced over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood—that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quite here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Our Southern Telegraph Line continues down and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville. It may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated 26 milles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night. He says:

As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position, from which to strike the Macon road—the right (Howard) near Jonesboro; the left (Scofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

Finding strong opposition on the road, advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro; and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched ih and around Jonesboro.

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with teh guns and about a thousand prisoners.

In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazine in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May, we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebels dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, (the 3d,) at 9 P. M., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE DRAFT.

Reduction of 200,000--Despatch from Secretary Stanton.

The following despatch from the War Department conveys the information that a reduction of two hundred thousand is made on the President's call for five hundred thousand troops:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 2—8 P. M.

"*To Major-Gen. Dix:*

"It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about two hundred thousand, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call for July 10th is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men, to take the place of:

"First—The new enlistment in the navy.

"Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and

"Third—The hundred-day troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this fall.

"One hundred thousand new troops, promptly furnished are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade and establish peace, order and tranquillity in every state.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

THE undersigned will offer at public out-cry

On TUESDAY, the 27th of September, next,

the following described Real Estate viz:

His FARM in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Edwin V. Wright, Joseph F. Blackburn, William Border, and others, containing 169 Acres and the usual allowances, about 100 Acres cleared and all under fence, there is about 50 Acres of best quality of Sand Bottom, about 50 Acres of good Meadow land, and nearly all the remainder of Limestone quality. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, and large FRAME BANK BARN, with other out-buildings. There has been about 1800 panel of Fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best Farms in the upper end of the County. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment accommodating to purchasers by

GEO. BLACKBURN.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

THE subscriber living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, will sell at his residence by public out-cry

On TUESDAY, 13th Day of September, next,

the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

Four head of Draught Horses, 1 Sucking Colt, 1 Milch Cow, 6 head of Young Cattle, 2 head of Beef Cattle, 125 head of Sheep, 5 head of Stock Hogs, 1 Sow and Pigs,

2 FOUR HORSE WAGONS, 1 SPRING WAGON,

1 Wagon Bed, Bows and Cover, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 1 pair of Hay Ladders, 1 Carriage, 1 Carriage Tongue, 1 Winnowing Mill, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 sett of Breechbands 1 set of Front Gears, 2 setts of Carriage Harness, Plows, Harrows, 1 Dinner Bell, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given by

ZACHARIAH DIEHL.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts. JOHN ALSIP, Auct'r.

Estrays.

TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, in West Providence township, near Juniata crossing.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, ay charges, and take them away.

August 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BUCK.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.
CHAMBERSBURG, September 3rd, 1864.

I have been directed to make public the following announcement:

CAPTAIN, AND PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.

TO VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEERS will be accepted and counted on the quotas of the present call, up to the last practical moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous. Townships and Sub-districts which have not filled their quotas, are urged to do so at once.

All time that can possibly be given will be allowed, but the draft will commence as soon after the 5th of September as practicable.

Credits will be given, and Government bounty paid to Volunteers until further orders.

By Order of
CAPT. RICHARD L. DODGE,
A. A. P. M. General.
WILLIAM SCHEFFLER,
Capt. and A. A. A. General.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31, 1864.—3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, by public outcry, on the premises on Saturday, the 8th day of October, A. D., 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M.; the following described Real Estate, late the property of George M. Holsinger, dec'd., situate in St. Clair township, in said county, viz:

NO. 1. The mansion place of said deceased, containing 235 acres, and 64 perches neat measure, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story large frame dwelling house a large bank barn, a spring house, and wash house, with tenant house above them; a smoke house, a dry house, blacksmith's shop, and other out buildings. There are two orchards on this property, and a never failing spring of soft water.

NO. 2. A tract of land adjoining the above, containing 79 acres and 36 perches neat measure, of which about 40 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house with stone kitchen attached, a log barn, a spring house and other out buildings. There are upon the property an orchard, and a never failing spring of soft water.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the lifetime of the widow of said dec'd.; the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, and the principal at her death to the heirs. One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by payment bonds.

THOMAS S. HOLSINGER,
September 9, 1864.—ts. Trustee.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,

BLOODY RUN, Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving, and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic,

DRY GOODS,

SUCH as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Lawnes,
Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linen &c, &c.

READY

Made Clothing in Great Variety,
Mens & Boys Coats, Pants, vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's Wear

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands, Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &C., &C.

WE KEEP

on
Hand a Well Selected Stock of
all Kinds, and Consider
it no Trouble to Show
Goods, Call and See
Before Purchasing Elsewhere,
no

GOODS MISREPRESENTED TO EFFECT SALES, ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

WE BUY

all Kinds of Produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our Goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

Sept. 9, 1864.—tf J. M. B. & SON.

Estray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, on or about the 7th of September, a white and red spotted heifer, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away. PIAS LITTLE.

Sept. 9, 1864.—3t.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 22d, 1864.

The Provost Marshal General directs notice to be given that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrolment, draft, exemptions, liability to draft, credits, and accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the District to which the business appertains.

In case the latter officer cannot give the information sought, he will apply to the Provost Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost Marshal General at Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to inquiries upon business of minor consequence. GEO. EYSTER,

Aug. 26, 64-3t. Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the first of June, one stray HEIFER with white back and blue sides. No other marks. Supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH FERGUSON.

Aug. 12-3t*

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union Township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber residing in Blair County, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against it will make the same known without delay.

JOSIAH IMLER.

Aug. 24, 1864-6t. *Administrator.*